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NILES' NATIONAL REGISTER.

THE EDITOR TO HIS PATRONS.

Eighteen months have transpired since the present proprietor has had charge of the National Register. A period of greater difficulties in conducting periodical publications in this country, is probably remembered by none. Many—very many, valuable papers, owing to pecuniary embarrassments have been compelled to suspend or stop altogether, and others, some of them amongst the most useful, are sustained by the greatest exertions if not by ruinous sacrifices. Perhaps neither the commercial nor any other part of the community suffer in proportion as severely from derangement of the currency and high prices or stoppage of exchange, as those editors who have subscribers widely distributed, and who, however well disposed to pay, find it exceedingly difficult to obtain notes that will pass beyond their own communities. Such we know to be the case with many of the patrons of the Register.—The times have required sacrifices from all of us. We have submitted to our full share with whatever of patience we could muster. The remittances received from our friends, whenever they were of funds which passed without a discount where they came from, have been credited as at par, and the discount here has been at our cost, though it has been in many instances a severe drawback. Nevertheless even that process has enabled us to float with the troubled current of business, when without such aid, we might have sunk. To his patrons, therefore, the editor would say, that though the individual sums due from each is inconsiderable, yet the aggregate to him, is his only capital for continuing the publication, and that the loss submitted to in the exchange for payments now made promptly, is by no means so serious as the detention of the amount, waiting for a better currency. He invites payment therefore in such money as his friends may be able to obtain.

Experience enables us to add, that there is no better means of making payments, than through the medium of the post office, directly from the subscriber to the editor, without the intervention of agents—the subscriber availing however of the franking privilege which the postmasters under the regulations of the post office are authorised to use, in all cases, for the transmission of payments for subscription to public papers.—It is safe to the subscriber, because the receipt of the post master of having enclosed and transmitted such payment, is valid proof of payment by him, and though a remittance is sometimes lost—it very seldom occurs. In all our intercourse since editing the Register, we know of but two or three failures to receive sums mailed for us through that medium—and we have of course credited the subscriber in those cases whenever the post master has certified that he had forwarded the money. We even hope yet to recover some of those few, when the miss-sent letters come to be examined at the general post office; to which we regularly report every failure to receive remittance. We record the above proof of the general punctuality and attention of Postmasters throughout the union, in justice to those officers, to whose kindness we are often indebted, as well as to invite our friends to adopt this method of paying their subscriptions. They have but to prepare a letter, addressed to the editor, mentioning the sums enclosed, and for whose subscription it is in payment—hand it to the postmaster, who subscribes his name thereto, encloses the money, seals the letter and endorses it "free"—A receipt is returned immediately upon its reception, also free of postage. More than half of the collections so far made by the the editor, have been in this manner.

One other topic—Amongst the most embarrassing and sometimes provoking difficulties with which in the course of our editorial labors we have had to contend, and which some of our subscribers have had a share of also, are those growing out of the distinct accounts which have accrued within the last few years to the several proprietors that have had charge of the establishment. Accounts have been sometimes due to the estate of the original proprietor, Hezekiah Niles—others to William Ogden Niles, his successor—the latter have in part been assigned to an agent for the benefit of the creditors of William Ogden Niles, and who is charged with the collection of that portion—others again have accrued to the present proprietor, and payments have sometimes been made to one, of which, for a time, the other claimant was not apprised. The effect of this complication of claims upon the patrons of the Register, and the inconvenience to which it has unavoidably subjected some of them, has been visited—may we say sometimes unkindly, upon the present proprietor of the establishment, who has had neither control nor agency in the manner in which demands have been made for settlement of the prior accounts. With accounts which have occurred since his control, the editor has had but little difficulty, in comparison with those of older date—some of which it appears have not been very accurately kept. To get all these derangements into something like order, and ascertain what was right in each case, has required much investigation, much correspondence, and a large sacrifice of time. These difficulties it is fervently to be hoped we are nearly through with. We are entitled to the indulgent consideration of every real friend of the publication whilst encountering them.

It may be a convenience to some of our subscribers for us to repeat, that,

Subscriptions from the commencement of the publication up to the 1st September, 1836, (or to No. 1,300 of the Register) are payable to the administrators of Hezekiah Niles, of whom Philip Reigart, esq. is the acting agent.

Subscriptions from 1st September, 1836, to 1st March, 1839, (from No. 1,300 to No. 1,430) payable originally to William Ogden Niles, are now payable to Thomas Hill, esq. as agent and assignee of Wm. Ogden Niles, for his creditors—and,

Subscriptions from 1st March, 1839, (or No. 1,430) of the Register, is payable to the subscriber,—whose acknowledgments are sincerely made to those efficient friends of the publication, who, by regular and prompt payments, have aided and cheered him on in his arduous task.

JERH. HUGHES.

March, 1841.

PROSPECTUS OF NILES' NATIONAL REGISTER.

JEREMIAH HUGHES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Sixteen pages, published every Saturday, at five dollars per annum.

This standard national publication, has acquired a character of the highest estimate in foreign countries, as well as throughout the United States, and is recognised, not only by official diplomatists, statesmen and politicians, as an invaluable record for reference, but is admitted and extensively used as authority in our courts of law and equity. To the libraries and lyceums of the country, it furnishes the best history of the times. Possessing nearly all the advantages of a daily newspaper, divested in a great measure of their errors, and entirely without their heavy columns of advertisements, in which so few take an interest, and those few only for the day, the REGISTER rescues from oblivion and preserves in a convenient form for reference, all the most important and authentic articles that the newspapers contain, and which, but for such a depository, would often, in a short time be inquired for in vain. Whatever is material, belonging to the history of the times, is recorded in the pages of the Register in a form to be available for future use, including so much of the politics of the day as to furnish a fair and impartial development of the principles *avowed by*, or *attributed to*, every party, as it rises or falls, at the same time avoiding carefully all participation in the bitter animosities which are so often engendered by party strife. Discarding the light literature and fictions which are so abundant elsewhere, the Register is proposed as A MATTER OF FACT RECORD, where impartial truth may be found in reference to men and measures. More matter interesting to the generality of readers, will be found in its 16 closely printed pages, issued every week, than in the columns of almost any daily newspaper for the same time, and with this decided advantage, that it is furnished in a form suitable for preservation and convenient for reference, and that too, *at considerably less than half the cost* of a daily paper, if postage be included in the calculation. After serving its purpose as a journal of the day, it is retained and becomes one of the most valuable of books in the library of its patron, to the pages of which he may in after times recur for the establishment of facts in which none of us can be without an interest.

A publication having such an object and such advantages ought to commend itself to generous support.

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8th. CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS AND SPEECHES—to the recording of which, a considerable portion of the work is necessarily devoted.

9th. A CHRONICLE, alphabetically arranged, occupies the last page of each number.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

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From the New York Evening Post.

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From the New Hampshire Statesman.

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From the Ohio Republican.

Niles' Register. As a record of documents, facts, and news of the day, this work has no equal in the United States. Its pages abound with valuable information of all kinds, but more particularly with facts and incidents connected with the history of our country, and is essentially useful as a book of refer-

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ence, and is now a standard work of all the principal libraries in the United States. We recommend it with pleasure to all wishing a faithful record of the times—the price per annum is five dollars.

From Freedom's Sentinel, Schenectady, N. Y.

Niles' Register. This old, faithful and valuable paper—is so well known, as well in Europe as the United States, that the Register is chiefly compiled of all the important public documents, and political and statistical details—which are recorded with the utmost accuracy and impartiality—that it is scarcely necessary to add one word in its commendation. We hope that the proprietor will be amply compensated for his efforts to render the Register still more valuable.

From the Charleston (S. C.) Mercury.

Niles' Register. We take this opportunity of saying something of the character of this publication, and its claims to the patronage of the community. As a political journal, the Register stands quite alone—it has no partisan character—its object is not to propagate the opinions of one man, or advocate the advancement of any one party, but to present from week to week, a judicious collection of facts and documents connected with, and tending to elucidate the political history and condition of the country.—Too much praise cannot be given to the uniform judgment, and good sense, which have governed the conductor of the Register in the selection of its articles. The citizen will find in it every thing necessary to give him a complete acquaintance with the spirit of the political world, and to the future historian, the Register will be an inestimable treasury of the most authentic and ample materials for the history of this country. The great popularity, and indeed authority which it has attained, both in this country and in Europe, attest that this is no exaggerated praise, and the unobtrusive character of its conductor is another proof if any other were needed, that its reputation depends exclusively upon its merits. We sincerely wish it, both for the benefit of the editor and the community, a universal circulation.

From the St. Louis (Mo.) Republican.

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From the Boston Atlas.

Niles' Register. As a work of reference, the Register is invaluable. It has been conducted with judgment, and presents a mass of political and historical matter which is to be found in no other publication.

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From the Cleveland (O.) Daily Advertiser.

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The Potomac Advocate, Georgetown, D. C.

Speaking of Niles's National Register, says—"Its usefulness and fidelity as an impartial record of facts, public documents, and the current news of the day, is too generally known to need commendation. Mr. Niles, sen. had, by his long, arduous, and faithful efforts, long since, secured to it a reputation which it has not lost since under the management of its present proprietor. A work, such as it professes to be, not partaking of a party or sectional character, but presenting to all parties in all parts of the country, seeking after truth, a faithful record of things and policy, (as they transpire), in these days of strong political bias and excitement, is much needed, and we hope it will meet with such encouragement and support as may enable its editor to transmit its usefulness to future generations."

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Niles' Register, is a very useful and interesting journal, and is eminently worthy of public patronage, ranking as it does, among the best papers in our country. Success to the proprietor.

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NILES'

NATIONAL REGISTER,

CONTAINING

POLITICAL, HISTORICAL, GEOGRAPHICAL, SCIENTIFICAL, STATISTICAL, ECONOMICAL, AND BIOGRAPHICAL

DOCUMENTS, ESSAYS AND FACTS:

TOGETHER WITH

NOTICES OF THE ARTS AND MANUFACTURES,

AND A

RECORD OF THE EVENTS OF THE TIMES.

JEREMIAH HUGHES, EDITOR.

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

FROM SEPTEMBER, 1840, TO MARCH, 1841—VOLUME LIX—OR, VOL. IX, FIFTH SERIES.

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☞REMITTANCES BY MAIL. "A postmaster may enclose money in a letter to the publisher of a newspaper, to pay the subscription of a third person, and frank the letter, if written by himself."—*Amos Kendall.*

Some of our subscribers may not be aware that they may save the postage on subscription money, by requesting the postmaster where they reside to frank their letters containing such money, he being able in reality himself before a letter is sealed, that it contains nothing but what relers to the subscription. [*Am. Farmer.*

FOREIGN ARTICLES.

ENGLAND.

Great steam project. The East India Steam Navigation company, (by way of the Mediterranean, Egypt and the Red Sea: to be incorporated by royal charter, capital £800,000). The following abstract will show the estimated outlay, charges and revenue of this great enterprise:

Outlay. Building and fitting 7 steamships, cost of stations abroad, and incidental expenses, £600,000

Annual charge. Wages, coals, victualling, insurance, &c. sinking fund for wear and tear, and renewal of ships and charges of all kinds, £239,000

Income. Passengers, less victuelling and land transport, 281,000

Freight, consisting of light parcels, periodicals, bullion, &c. 24,000

305,000

£66,000

Yielding a clear annual surplus of or upwards of 11 per cent. upon £600,000.

The vessels are to be constructed of such tonnage and power as to be applicable to the route by the Cape of Good Hope, to ease of any interruption to that through Egypt.

CHINA.

The New York Courier and Enquirer of Wednesday says: "We learn by the ship John N. Gossler, Captain Davis, that an English vessel arrived at Macao from Singapore the day before she left; that one of the transports, with troops on board, from India, destined for China, had already arrived at the latter port, and that a large fleet was seen standing in the bay when she left, supposed to be the expedition. At Tongkoa there were a few English ships, and the frigate Druid, and sloops of war Volage and Hyacinth.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Destruction of Ternate by an earthquake. Ternate is among the largest of the Molucca or Spice Islands and belongs to the Dutch.

"On the morning of the 2d of February, at half past 8 o'clock, the air appeared dark and threatening; every thing seem to indicate some extraordinary phenomenon, which in fact soon followed, for a thick smoke arose from the crater, accompanied by a loud noise, like thunder, while burning lava and hot ashes burst and destroyed every thing on which they fell.

This destructive eruption lasted twenty-four hours and ended with a frightful subterraneous noise, which made the inhabitants fear that the ground would give way under their feet. Passing over some days we came to the 14th of February, 1840, which proved so disasterous. At half past 12 at night a loud noise was heard, accompanied by a slight trembling of the ground, which grew every moment more violent, and awakened the inhabitants from their sleep. At half past 2 in the morning, whilst the rain fell in torrents, a violent shock was felt—the people could hardly keep their feet, the houses were shaken, and most of the buildings fell. In many places the earth opened and closed again. Nothing was left undamaged, and on the 15th of February, nature seemed to have attained the highest point of fury. An extremely violent shock was felt, men and animals hastened in terror to the water side, and filled all the boats without distinction of rank.

When the fury of the storm was past, and the poor inhabitants had in some measure recovered their fright, they perceived how complete was their ruin. Men's possessions were laid waste, the most costly spices and numerous other productions were spoiled and buried under ruins; not a piece of furniture saved, and not one stone house in all Ternate remained standing. Even Fort Orange, which has withstood several earthquakes for these two hundred years, has given way to this occasion, and truly the welfare and importance of Ternate to our government is lost. The private injury is estimated at 900,000 florins. The shocks were felt at Gilolo and Tideri, but no damage was done; thank heaven, no lives were lost. Most of the people will leave the island and settle elsewhere."

[*Dutch papers, July* 28.

The last accounts from Belize (Honduras) represent that coast as very sickly. About 8,000,000 feet of mahogany had been cut, half a million of which was destined for this country, and the rest for Great Britain.

MEXICO.

By the Norma, from Havana, at New York, papers of that city of the 20th ult. are received with accounts from Mexico, carried to Havana by the British gun brig Sea Gull, 20th July. We copy from the New York American:

The civil war in the city of Mexico had, after 13 days fighting in the streets, been terminated by an armistice and agreement, which replaced authority in the hands of Bustamente.

The extra of the Diary of Havana, of the 20th August, presents a summary of each day's transactions, from the 15th to the 28th July—which, however, is of little interest, beyond the daily recurrence of firing from the palace and its environs by the troops of *Urrea* and *Gonzalez Furias*, who had taken possession of it, and made Bustamente prisoners—and those of the superior government, which sought to drive out the revolters.

The final result was that on the 27th through the intervention of the archbishop, a truce was negotiated.

After the signing of this capitulation, the government troops took possession of the government house, and other points occupied by the revolters, who dispersed, some to their homes, others fled, and the remainder laid down their arms at the place designated by the commander-in-chief.

Gomez Farias and Urrea fled, without its being known what direction they had taken, and thus tranquility was, for a time, re-established.

It is a sad comment upon such civil strife, that while, during the 13 days of contest, only 80 of the troops on both sides were either killed or wounded, 360 peaceful and quiet citizens—some of them distinguished—were either killed or wounded.

TEXAS.

Arrival extraordinary.—An Episcopal church arrived the other day in Matagorda, Texas, on board the brig Susan. The Gazette says, "it is a handsome and well finished building, with polpit, pews, &c. complete."

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT. Samuel Crawford, receiver of public moneys at the land office at Kaskaskia, Ill. vice Edward Humphreys, deceased.

Elijah H. Gordy, receiver of public moneys at the land-office at St. Stephens, Ala. vice T. J. Wilkinson, deceased.

J. A. Parker, collector of customs at Tappahannock, Va. vice Robert S. Garnett, deceased.

Ebenezer H. Stacy, surveyor at Gloucester, Mass. vice John M. Moriarty, resigned.

MEXICAN COMMISSIONERS. We learn that senor D. Pedro Fernandez del Castillo and senor D. Joaquin Velazquez de Leon, commissioners plenipotentiary on the part of Mexico, under the convention of the 11th of April, 1839, together with senor D. Lucas de Palacio y Magarola, their secretary, were received by the secretary of state on the 10th, and by him presented to the president of the United States on the 19th inst.

RETURN OF A MINISTER. It is stated that Mr. Muhlenberg, American minister, at the court of Vienna, is expected to take his audience of leave of the emperor of Austria, about the 1st of September, preparatory to his departure for the west of Europe, whence he will leave for the United States early in the fall.

NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY. The American commissioners for the survey of the north eastern boundary, were to leave Portland on Thursday last for the disputed territory.

A MYSTERY SOLVED. The report of the British commissioners has occasioned no little surprise in this country, so bold and positive are its assertions, and so widely different from all conclusions heretofore arrived at, either by British or American explorers. Some portion of the wonderment may perhaps be dispensed with, by the result of an exploration which we have been making, with no little pains, through the immensity of words embodied in the report, seeking for a solution to the question whether Messrs. Mudge and Featherstonhaugh ever went upon the range of highlands claimed by us as the treaty line. We give the fruit of that exploration in the very words of the report; only premising that Lake Etchimin lies on the direct route from the southern or British range to Quebec, about midway between the two extremities of the northern or American range.

Extract from the report.

"Date October 20, 10 A. M. At Lake Etchimin, 13 feet above the water. Height 957 feet.

"Date October 21. On top of hill on Quebec road, the highest visible point of the chain of hills claimed by the Americans as highlands. Height 1,212 feet.

"On the 22d of October the commissioners arrived at Quebec, and waited on his excellency, &c."

Thus it appears that the American range was visited at only one single point by the commissioners—that being the point where they were *obliged* to cross it in their journey from the British range to Quebec—where they found a lake, the source of a stream flowing into the St. Lawrence, one hundred and fifty-seven feet above the level of the sea, and a hill twelve hundred and twelve feet above that level. Not liking these elevations, probably, the commissioners hurried on to Quebec—and this is all they know about the range of highlands claimed by us as the boundary! [*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

IN CHASE OF THE "MALEK ADHEL." We understand that the U. States steam frigate Fulton went to sea yesterday afternoon, from the navy yard, Brooklyn, to cruise after the Malek Adhel, in consequence of her recent piratical demonstrations.—We are informed that her instructions are, to continue the cruise till she captures the suspected vessel, or at least discovers her intentions. We would respectfully suggest to the worthy U. S. marshal of our district, whether it would not be an easier and much shorter cut to get at those intentions, by taking a promenade in Broadway any pleasant afternoon, meeting or calling on the owners of the craft and asking *their* opinion in the premises.

[*N. York Sun.*

LAND SALES IN DUBUQUE. A sale of eleven townships of land in Iowa commenced at Dubuque on the 3d instant. These townships contained some of the best land in the territory, yet we learn from the News that the sale was poorly attended and the amount of land sold very small. A sale of 70,000 acres of fine lands on the Wabash and Erie canal, between Fort Wayne and Logansport, Indiana, is advertised by the state commissioners for October 5th. A part of these lands will be offered at $2, a part $5 and a few choice lots at $7 per acre, at the minimum prices. The terms of payment, one-fourth at the sale; one-fourth in 12 months, and the residue in 10 years from sale. The canal is now in operation for 90 miles, and will be completed to Lake Erie during the next year.

MAIL ROBBERIES. A mail bag was discovered a few days since sunk in the Roanoke river, at Weldon, N. C. which contained a number of letters which had been broken open and their contents taken out. An investigation is being had in reference to it.

It would appear, by the following extract of a letter from Wilmington, N. C. under date of 21st instant, published in the Charleston Courier, that a robbery of the southern mail had been recently perpetrated:

Recent circumstances have made their appearance in so prominent a manner, that not the least doubt remains but there has been a robbery of the southern mail, perhaps to some extent. The facts, as far as I have learnt them, are from a person who saw the mail bags, and therefore may be relied on as being correct, as far as they go. They are as follows:

"On the 19th inst. as some person or persons were crossing the bridge over the Roanoke, at Weldon, they perceived a bag, and supposed it to contain mail or something of the kind, and gave notice to that effect to others, one of whom procured a hook and line (the bridge being a considerable distance above the water) and soon fastened on to it, but found it so heavy that he could not raise it, until he had procured the assistance of several negroes.

They finally got the bag on the bridge, and found it to contain a quantity of large stones, and also a smaller bag, and in this small bag were a number of letters and papers thoroughly saturated with water. They were taken up to Weldon and examined.—The letters had all been opened, and drafts, checks, money, &c. extracted therefrom, as some of the letters themselves clearly indicated they contained such. Among them was one directed to col. R. M. Johnson, from Alabama. There were also papers —among them a Constitutionalist (Augusta) of August 11.

"A messenger was forthwith sent on to Washington to make known the circumstance, and to have the matter sifted, which will be done in a few days, and then you will have the particulars."

Arrest. We learn that a man named George Phillips was arrested yesterday afternoon by officers Basil James and Jesse Sumwalt, charged with having robbed the mail for the west from Baltimore between this city and Hagerstown. Phillips was arrested in the western part of the city and underwent an examination in the presence of Joshua Vansant, esq. postmaster, before justice Wright, by whom he was committed for further examination.

[*Balt. Amer.*

THE ARMY.

The western Indians. Intelligence has reached St. Louis that the Sioux and Chippewa Indians were engaged in a war. The Bulletin of the 18th inst. also states that a large number of the Winnebago Indians have crossed the Mississippi and returned to their old "hunting grounds." General Atkinson, with five or six companies of infantry, were to leave Jefferson barracks immediately for the upper country, for the purpose of conducting them back to the grounds allotted them. [*Sun.*

The Winnebagoes. The St. Louis New Era of last Tuesday says: "We understand that information was received yesterday from general Brook, that the movement of troops from Jefferson barracks, in anticipation of difficulties with the Winnebago Indians, was not considered necessary by him; and in consequence the order for that purpose has been countermanded. The Indians have, we suppose, returned to their homes on the west side of the Mississippi.

THE NAVY.

The Army and Navy Chronicle says the reports in circulation of a contemplated change in the head of the navy department, are without foundation. Mr. Paulding is on a visit in the White Sulphur Springs, Virginia, and com. Morris has been appointed acting secretary. There are many rumors afloat of contemplated changes, says the Chronicle some of which we give *as rumors* only, however, without vouching for their correctness.

It is understood that com. Wadsworth will retire from the navy board, and he appointed inspector of ordinance and ammunition; and that the vacant seat has been tendered to com. Warrington, who it is believed will accept.

It is reported that, in consequence, of ill health, com. Crane has asked to be relieved from the command of the navy yard, at Portsmouth, N. H. and if so, there is no doubt that his wishes will be gratified. Com. C. has participated largely in active service ever since he attained his present grade—now upwards of twenty-five years.

Captain F. H. Gregory has been ordered to the frigate Constellation, now fitting out at Boston. She is to be one of the fleet destined for the East Indies. We understand that the squadron will be composed of the razee Independence, frigate Constellation, sloops of war Concord and Boston, and another sloop, all under the command of com. Lewis Warrington. It is rumored that capt. Wm. Boerum is to command the Boston. Such a fleet under all sail will present a splendid sight.

The squadron on our coast. The Portland Advertiser of Friday says:—We have seen a letter from one of the officers of the United States ship Levant, which says that the Macedonian, Levant and Erie arrived at Eastport on the 16th instant. The squadron will sail from Eastport to Castine, and from thence to Portland. From Portland it is intended to proceed to Townsend, Portsmouth, Gloucester, Provincetown, Newport and New York. The squadron were saluted at Eastport on the 17th, and the flag ship returned the salute.

The Mediterranean squadron. It is rumored that commodore Morris will go to Boston and take command of the Mediterranean squadron in the spring.

The East India squadron. There were several rumors about the navy yard here, and the command of the squadron destined for the China seas, says the Norfolk Beacon, but they were so conflicting as to leave no ground for supposing them to be true. It is now stated that capt. Jesse Wilkinson will take command of the East India squadron, and captain Morgan of the yard here."

"We learn also," says the Beacon, that commander C. K. Stribling has been appointed to the naval rendezvous at this port in place of commodore T. T. Webb, relieved."

Navy Orders.—July 24—Purser A. J. Watson, navy yard, Washington.

27—P. mid. D. Ross Crawford, depot of charts, &c.

28—Lieut. L. Stoddard, leave two months, having returned from brig Consort, sick.

P. mid. C. F. M. Spotswood, ordered to steamer Fulton revoked, and leave three months.

29—Lieut. A. E. Downes, rec'g ship, Boston.
Chaplain T. R. Lambert, do. do.

30—Lt. com'g C. H. Bell, lieuts. J. F. Schenck and J. P. McKinstry, asst. surgeon, R. T. Barry, purser T. B. Nalle, P. mid. J. R. M. Muttany, mid. G. E. West, W. T. Spicer, and J. Ladd, detached from brig Dolphin, with leave for two months.

Lt. com'g J. S. Paine, lieut. W. P. Griffin, asst. surgeon E. J. Rutter, P. mid. A. S. Whittier, W. R. Gardner, mid. E. A. Barnett and E. C. Stiles detached from schooner Grampus, with leave for two months.

Comm'r J. Tottnal, detached from special duty, under capt. Perry.

31—Commander H. Paulding, navy yard, New York, *vice* T. T. Webb, detached.

Lieut. E. Byrne, rendezvous, Philadelphia, *vice* R. Ritchie, detached.

Lieut. John Pope, navy yard, Boston, *vice* W. S. Walker, detached.

Lieut. C. H. Davis, ordinary, Boston.

Surgeon Waters Smith, rendezvous, New York.

Surgeon Wm. Whelan, navy yard, Philadelphia, *vice* W. P. C. Barton, detached.

Purser D. Walker, navy yard, Pensacola.

Purser E. Fitzgerald, detached from receiving ship, Norfolk.

Lieuts. J. Bobier and H. Bruce, detached from Boston station.

August 1—Capt. R. F. Stockton, furlough 2 years.

Lieut. J. L. Henderson, detached from rendezvous, Norfolk.

P. mid. Levin Handy, rec'g vessel, Baltimore.

Marine Corps.—The only changes made during the month of July, are leaves of absence to a few officers:

July 7—2d lieut. R. D. Taylor, until Sept. 1.
8—Capt. A. N. Brevoort, extended for 30 ds.
15—2d lieut. J. W. Curtis, extended until September 15.
30—2nd lieut. W. B. Slack, renewed for 30 days.

STATES OF THE UNION.

MAINE.

John Fairfield, who was elected governor last year by 6,000 majority, is the administration candidate for re-election, and is opposed by *Edward Kent*, (whig).

Candidates for congress. The following are the candidates at the election which takes place on the 14th instant.

	Administration.	*Harrison.*
1.	Nathan Clifford,*	Daniel Goodenow,
2.	Albert Smith,*	Wm. P. Fessenden,
3.	Joseph Sewall,	Benj. Randall,*
4.	John Hubbard,	Geo. Evans,*
5.	N. S. Littlefield,	Elisha H. Allen,
6.	Alfred Marshall,	
7.	Joshua A. Lowell,*	Joseph C. Noyes,
8.	Hannibal Hamblin,	Zadoc Long.

RHODE ISLAND.

Election. The result of the semi-annual election on the 15th inst. places political parties in this state as follows:

The next legislature of Rhode Island will stand as follows:

Counties.	*Whigs.*	*Administration.*
Providence,	14	8
Kent,	8	2
Bristol,	6	0
Washington,	5	9
Newport,	16	4
	49	23
	23	
Whig majority,	26	
Senate,	10	
Maj. on joint ballot,	36	

VERMONT.

The election for governor, members of congress, state legislature and state officers, took place on Tuesday last, of course we have no returns in time for this number.

Silas H. Jennison (whig) was elected governor last year by a majority of 2,351 and is a candidate for re-election. *Paul Dillingham, jr.* is the administration candidate.

Two of the present congressmen from Vermont are friends of Van Buren, viz: John Smith in the 4th district, and Isaac Fletcher in the 5th district. The candidates, for the next congress, as far as is known to us, are as follows:

Dist.	*Whigs.*	*Adm.*
1st	Hiland Hall,	Daniel Kellogg,
2d	William Slade,	Freeman B. Ransom,
3d	Horace Everett,	
4th	Agustus Young,	John Smith,
5th	John Mattocks,	Isaac Fletcher.

NEW JERSEY.

Election. The period at which the state elections take place in this state have been erroneously represented in the tables lately published of periods of election. The annual election for members of the legislature (and who elect the governor and U. States senator) takes place on the 2d Tuesday and Wednesday, 13th and 14th October. The election for members of congress and electors of president and vice president on the 2d and 3d of November.

VIRGINIA.

Administration convention. The system recommended by the central committee of vigilance, of holding a general convention in each congressional district, is in regular progress of being carried out, and we have the papers of the party in that state crowded with their notes of preparation or proceedings thereat.

A whig state convention, "a last general rally of the party previous to the final conflict in November" is to be held at *Richmond*, on the 5th October, the anniversary of the battle of the Thames.

A whig convention came off at *Wheeling* on the 3d inst.

NORTH CAROLINA.

A whig state convention is to assemble at *Raleigh* on the 5th October.

KENTUCKY.

Election returns. The Frankfort Commonwealth of the 25th ult. contains the *official* returns of the late election, which vary very slightly from the table inserted in the last number of the Register.

The total number of votes given were

For governor.

Robt. P. Letcher, (whig)	55,370
Richard French, (adm.)	39,650
Whig majority,	15,720

*Present members: the 5th district is now represented by Virgil D. Parris, 6th by Hugh J. Anderson, and the 8th by Thomas Davee—all friends of the present administration.

For lieutenant governor.

Meshes V. Thomas, (whig)	52,951
John B. Helm, (adm.)	36,199
Whig majority,	16,751

The legislature.

The senate consists of 23 whigs and 14 Van Buren members—whig majority nine.

The house of representatives consists of 76 whigs and 24 Van Buren members—whig majority fifty-two. Whig majority on joint ballot sixty-one.

Close of the extra session. After passing the single act to provide for the election of electors, the legislature adjourned *sine die.*

ALABAMA.

We give below returns from all the counties in the state.

	1840.		1839.	
	Whig.	Adm.	Whig.	Adm.
Mobile,	4	0	2	2
Baldwin,	1	0	0	1
Montgomery,	2	0	2	0
Lowndes,	2	0	1	1
Autauga,	1	1	0	2
Coosa,	0	1	0	1
Butler,	2	0	1	1
Macon,	1	0	1	0
Russell,	1	0	1	0
Perry,	2	0	2	1
Greene,	2	0	2	0
Pickens,	2	0	0	3
Dallas,	2	0	2	0
Shelby,	2	0	1	1
Marengo,	2	0	1	1
Tuscaloosa,	4	0	2	1
Barbour,	2	0	1	1
Tallapoosa,	0	1	0	1
Chambers,	2	0	0	2
Lawrence,	0	3	1	2
Bibb,	2	0	0	2
Pike,	1	1	0	2
Conecuh,	1	0	1	0
Talledega,	0	2	1	1
Jefferson,	0	2	1	1
Wilcox,	2	0	2	0
Monroe,	2	0	2	0
Sumter,	2	1	1	2
Clarke,	0	1	0	1
Washington,	0	1	0	1
Madison,	0	4	0	4
Limestone,	0	2	0	2
Franklin,	0	2	2	1
Morgan,	0	2	0	2
Jackson,	0	4	0	4
Fayette,	0	2	0	2
Walker,	0	1	0	1
Covington,	1	0	0	1
Benton,	0	2	0	2
Sinclair,	0	1	0	1
Randolph,	0	1	0	1
Marion,	0	1	1	0
Lauderdale,	0	3	0	3
Henry,	0	2	0	2
Dale,	0	1	0	1
Blount,	0	2	0	2
De Kalb,	0	2	0	2
Marshal,	0	2	0	2
Cherokee,	0	2	0	2
	48	52	33	67
		48		33
Administration maj.		4		34
		34		
Whig gain,		30		

OHIO.

Administration convention at Mount Vernon. The Columbus Statesman gives us the following:

"*Tremendous meeting—the largest ever held in the state of Ohio by any party.* "We learn that the young men's convention at Mount Vernon on Wednesday, was the most tremendous meeting ever witnessed in Ohio. All concur in saying there could not have been one less than twenty thousand people present. Allen G. Thurman, of Chillicothe, was president. The enthusiasm that prevails among the democrats is unparalleled.

"Col. Johnson, gov. Shannon and senator Allen passed through here last evening, on their way to Xenia, where they hold forth to-day."

"*Well done, Richland!* We are told that there was a turn out of ten thousand at Mansfield, on Monday last, to hear colonel Johnson, Shannon and Allen. Whiggery in Ohio, is shaken to its centre. The leaders are alarmed—thunderstruck and amazed half out of their senses, at the signs in the horizon. They believe that what was done in Illinois, may be done in Ohio.—No mistake in that."

The Cincinnati Advertiser of the 19th, says: "About 2,000 persons attended from all parts of Clermont county, on Saturday last. The meeting was addressed by general McDowell, of Highland county, by particular request, with most powerful effect. General McDowell is a veteran in democracy—has been frequently a member of the Ohio legislature, and is an influential man in his county. He was succeeded by doctor Duncan, Thomas L. Hamer, esq. Dr. Doane, member of congress, and Mr. Buchanan, speaker of the late house of representatives. The nominations were then gone into, and Dr. Doane, was put in nomination for re-election to congress, and Mr. Buchanan for the house of representatives of Ohio, by acclamation. From present appearances, Clermont county will give a large increased democratic majority at the ensuing election."

On the 26th an administration meeting was held at New Castle, Ohio.

On the 22d ult. a large meeting assembled at Dayton, the numbers variously estimated at from 5,000 to 15,000, which was addressed by vice president Rhichard M. Johnson, governor Shannon, Mr. Allen and captain Daniel, of Virginia. There was a splendid procession on the occasion.

A whig convention is to be held at Erie on the 10th instant, the anniversary of Perry's victory, for which large preparations are making.

On the 28th ult. a whig meeting took place in Washington, Ohio. And on the 4th inst. another at New Castle, Ohio.

Celebration at Carthage. The anniversary of the battle of Maumee, 20th August 1794, was celebrated at Carthage, Hamilton county, on Thursday last. It is supposed that the number present was not less than four thousand, many of whom were ladies. Numerous canoes, flags and mottoes, and several bands of music, added to the interest of the scene. General Harrison, governor Metcalfe, of Kentucky, general Murphy, of Chillicothe, Mr. Smith, of Indiana, and Mr. Southgate, of Kentucky, addressed the people upon this occasion. The Cincinnati Gazette says:

The breathless attention of the great mass, for hours, interrupted only by an occasional shout of approbation, told the effect of these speeches. One old gentleman listened to general Harrison with more than usual intensity; at first in perfect silence, then with low expressions of approbation. When the general sat down, the old man broke out to himself—"I have done general Harrison great injustice. I have opposed him and abused him. He has been vilified and shamefully wronged. I will do him justice in future. He is the man to save the country."

ILLINOIS.

Election. A complete list of the members has been returned, showing 40 whigs and 51 administration in the house of representatives; and in the senate, whigs 14, administration 26; giving the administration a majority on joint ballot of 23.

FLORIDA.

By the schooner *Empire*, capt. SOUTHWICK, we have received St. Augustine papers of the 21st inst. from which we copy the following account of the butchery at Indian Key, which varies in some particulars from that already published.

The steamer Santee, capt. Poinsett, arrived on Wednesday morning from the south, bringing passengers the family of Dr. Perrine, late of Indian Key. She brought in tow, from New Smyrna, the steamer Wm. Gaston, which boat had sustained injury some time since.

It becomes again our mournful duty to record the successful effusion of blood in this ill-fated territory, and the triumphant accomplishment on the part of the Indians, of an adventure bordering on romance. Indian Key, a small spot of not over seven acres in extent, and situated a short distance in advance, midway between old and new Matecumba Key, about thirty miles from the main land, and on our Southern Atlantic coast, was invested by seventeen boats containing Indians; seven of its inhabitants murdered, the island plundered, and its buildings burnt.

About two o'clock on the morning of the 7th inst. a Mr. Glass, in the employ of Mr. Housemans, happening to be up, saw boats approaching, and informed a person in the same employ, when they passed into Mr. Houseman's garden, and were satisfied that they were boats containing Indians. The Indians commenced their firing upon the house of Mr. Housaman and Dr. Perrine; the former of whom, with his family, and that of Mr. Charles Howe and family, succeeded in escaping to boats, and crossed over to Teatable Key. The family of Dr. Perrine passed through a trap door into their bathing room, from whence they got into the turtle crawl, and by great effort removed the logs and escaped to the front of Houseman's store, they then went to a boat at the wharf, which 6 Indians (all who remained) had partly filled, and were in the store after a further supply—they then pushed off and pulled with an oar, a paddle and poles towards the Medium, they were met by a boat when they had rowed a mile, and taken to the schooner.

Mr. Motte and wife, and Mrs. Johnson, a lady of 70 years of age, fled into an out house, from whence Mrs. M. was dragged by an Indian, and while in the act of eating on her husband, "John save me," she was killed. Mr. Motte shared the same fate, and was scalped; and the old lady, as she was dragged forth, suddenly jerking from the Indian, broke his hold, and escaped under a house. Her grandchild, a daughter of Mrs. Motte, aged four years, was then killed with a club, and the infant strangled and thrown in the water. This was seen by Mrs. Johnson from her hiding place; but the Indians fired this building, and she was again forced to flee, and escaped to Malony's wharf, and secreted herself and was finally rescued. James Sturdy, a boy about 11 years of age, hid himself in the cistern under Mr. Houseman's house, and was scalded to death by the burning building heating the water. The remains of an adult skeleton were found among the ruins of Dr. Perrine's house, supposed to be the doctor, as well as that of a child, thought to have been a slave of Mr. Houseman.

The Indians were what is known as Spanish Indians, and were headed by Chakckis, the same chief who headed the party massacreing the men at Caloosahatchie. They obtained a great amount of plunder from the houses and stores; and whilst engaged in obtaining these articles, Mrs. Perrine with her two daughters and little son, reached a boat partially loaded, and put off to the schooner Medium, laying at some distance. They were promptly rescued by a boat coming to their assistance, and were taken to the schooner.

On Mr. Houseman reaching Teatable bay, midshipman Murray, U. S. N. started with his only available force of 15 men and two swivels, 10 of whom were in hospital, so sick as to be certainly unfit for duty, but urging their claim, were permitted, hoping to cut off the boats, and thus prevent the escape of the Indians. On the second fire of his guns, they recoiled overboard, and the Indians then commenced a fire upon his boat from a six pounder belonging to Mr. Houseman, charged with musket balls, and drove back this active officer.

Communication was immediately despatched to lieut. McLaughlin, who was at Key Biscayne with the U. S. schooners Flirt and Otsego, and they proceeded down. The Indians, however, had escaped, after maintaining possession of the island twelve hours, carrying off large quantities of powder and other articles, and laying the little settlement in ashes. All escaped save the unfortunates named above.

Among the bold and lawless feats of daring which have characterized the enemy during the war, there is nothing that will bear a comparison with this. We have seen the murdered remains of the citizen and soldier almost within sight of the garrison, when the white flag of overture was waving to these inhuman rascals in acts of kindness. We have seen the armed rider stricken by the bullet from the covert of the hammock, and the carriage of the traveller made to receive the last life drop of its occupant. We have seen the faithlessness of the tribe, even when the humanity of the white man was devising every means for its comfort, planning their accursed schemes of murder, and Caloosahatchie, the ground of confidence and good will, red with the blood of our troops and citizens. But an island—we had thought safe—as little would we have looked for an avalanche amid the sands of Arabia, or the glowing warmth of the equator, amid the "Greenland's icy mountains," as an attack from Indians upon an island. A force too of seventeen canoes, averaging five men each, make a voyage of at least thirty miles from the main land, and "ransack, pillage and destroy," and return in safety!!! When will these horrors end?

[*Charleston Mercury.*

Indians.—On the 13th instant, two men were fired upon at Hopa's, seven miles from Micanopy, and Smart killed, and Lerelo badly wounded in both his legs.

Shortly after, Indians made their appearance at Fort Crene, carrying off corn from the fields, and firing at two of the citizens, wounded both of their horses. The men escaped.

On the 12th inst. they fired upon a body of soldiers at McIntosh's field; two of the soldiers killed and one wounded. The Indians numbered from 20 to 100. They were pursued closely by upwards of a hundred men from Micanopy and the adjoining posts, under capt. Beoneville; the trail leading to the Ocklawaha.

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Portions of five or six families have been murdered near the Georgia line.

On the night of the 8th inst. at 11 o'clock, lieut. B. H. Arthur, commanding at Fort Barker, Cook's hammock, Middle Florida, with a detachment of his company (E, 1st infantry,) surprised a party of three Indians, about seven miles from the fort on the road to Tallahassee, and killed two instantly, the other ran into the hammock, and it being very dark he could not be found. The next morning there was a shower of rain, which washed away all traces of his trail. He is probably dead, as he appeared to be badly wounded; he fell several times while running away.

A murder of four persons, named Cosey, took place, by Indians, at New river, on Tuesday the 11th inst. near Thigpen's station. The trail crossed the Black creek and Fort Harlee road. The family had but lately removed from Georgia, lieut. May, 2d dragoons, and lieut. Hanson, 7th infantry, started in pursuit.

On the 26th ult. the privates McDowell and Hartigan, of company K, 3d artillery, were proceeding from Fort Lauderdale to the river, they were fired upon by Indians, and both severely wounded. The white flag was flying from the staff of the garrison at the time, and the men were within gun shot of its folds. They will both recover.

A negro of Jack Hopp's, hunting for birds near Mr. Hope's plantation, on the Alachua prairie, came unexpectedly upon five Indians. He discharged his double barrelled gun at them, killing one and wounded another. The Indians took to their heels and the negro also. The body was found, and the wounded trailed a long distance.

Excitement at Tallahassee. Letter of the committee of citizens of Tallahassee, to the president of the United States, remonstrating against gov. Reid's conduct.

Tallahassee, Florida, Aug. 10, 1840.

To Martin Van Buren, president of the U. States:

Sir: The constitution of the United States has placed the government of the territories entirely under the control of congress—and congress has established a form of government for the territory of Florida, by which all the civil rights guaranteed by the constitution of the United States to the people of the several states, are extended and secured to the people of this territory, although they have not the same political privileges.

The acts of congress profess to secure to our persons and property ample protection but deny us the privilege of electing our executive and judicial officers. The power of appointment and removal of officers, and consequently of control and responsibility so far as they exist, are vested in the president of the United States, and the officers appointed by him are not responsible to the people of Florida in any respect.

This state of dependence leaves the people of this territory only the remedy of complaint and remonstrance to the federal executive, in case of misconduct in officers on the part of the territorial functionaries, and the ultimate right of armed resistance which nature gives all people, only when their grievances become too burthensome to be endured, and their remonstrances are unavailing with the power which should grant relief.

Such being our situation, we respectfully claim a right to call the attention of your excellency to the recent conduct of Robert Raymond Reid, governor of this territory. We refer to the annexed documents, and the following statement as evidence of the nature of that conduct.

It appears that the governor has, in a time of peace and quiet in our city, when nothing had occurred of a more serious character than a few angry *words* between some few of our citizens in some house of private quarrel; without calling upon the civil authority; without issuing or asking for any civil process; without any attempt by civil means to sustain the laws, which indeed there had been no attempt to violate; exercised his military authority, and called into the city an armed troop in the pay of the government of the United States, and subject to his orders and stationed them about his house, taking possession of the cannon on the capital square, and occupied certain of the public streets with lines of musquetry, along which no citizen was allowed to pass without his leave, on pain of being shot. That he at the same time sent expresses into various sections of the country, to certain of our fellow citizens, supposed to be attached to his person and political party, but pursuing their peaceful avocations, not in the service of the government, and not subject to his orders, except to repel invasion or suppress insurrection, with orders, or requests for them to come armed to the city.

That when our citizens, surprised and excited at these unusual movements, sent three respectable gentlemen, to inquire into the causes and purposes of these operations, they were haughtily received, and told in reply to their inquiry, that he was not amenable for his conduct to the *people of Florida*, but to the president of the U. States, from whom he received his appointment, but condescended to say that his life had been threatened, and summarily dismissed them without further reply.

That subsequently, on the evening of the 4th day of August, he caused five citizens to be arrested by his armed soldiers, who were pursuing their way peaceably in the public streets, and no charge was made against them then, and none has been made since, nor no other reason is known for it except the will and pleasure of the governor.

That it was only when our people, justly indignant and alarmed at these invasions of their personal rights, this violation of the constitution and laws of the land, by the authority sent to protect them, and peculiarly bound by his office to uphold them, had solemnly determined to self-defence, to resist force, by force, and were preparing with becoming forbearance and moderation, before any innocent blood was shed, to send another civil and respectable deputation of citizens to learn if possible, the causes of these outrages, and to require a dismissal of the troops. That they were at last dismissed, as we are informed, at the earnest solicitation of some individual citizens. But the deputation appointed by the citizens, wishing to be fully informed of his purpose, deemed it their duty to make the communication which they had proposed, a copy of which is annexed hereto, and dated the 5th August, 1840, and addressed by the committee to the governor. A committee waited on the governor with this communication and only received a verbal answer, that the troops had just then been dismissed; and the only reason assigned for his extraordinary conduct, was, that the governor had received some (anonymous) threatening letters, by which he had been so excited that his repose was disturbed for several nights. And an assurance was given against the recurrence of similar scenes for the future. A further communication was promised in writing, but has not yet been received. These have been the grossest outrages upon the personal and civil rights of citizens, ever perpetrated by any executive officer since the foundation of the republic; and scarcely a parallel can be found in the arbitrary conduct of the British government in the incipient stages of the revolution; and the conduct in the representatives of his British majesty, less in violation of their existing laws and less wanton, met with the ready and indignant resistance of the people.

Our regard for the governor's personal character compels us to believe that the anonymous letters mentioned must have been a mere pretext, as the spirit of manhood revolts at the idea that our governor, the commander-in-chief of our people, whilst war is waging around us, whose duty it is to protect us from the savages, who has even now proclamations in the papers exhorting the people to firmness, vigilance and courage, in protecting themselves upon the frontiers, could exhibit such a degree of pusillanimity as to withdraw troops from those frontiers exposed to a real and terrific foe, to protect him in the bosom of a peaceable community from the idle threats of anonymous and childish scribblers, and could permit his sense of propriety to be so far distorted by his fears as to induce him to arrest peaceable and honest citizens at the point of the bayonet. In his behalf and for ourselves, we repel the imputation upon our chief magistrate. Common sense would have told him that a lurking assassin would have perpetrated his fell purpose hitherto, or might hereafter, as he could not always remain fortified in his own house, and that a person entertaining such intention would not have warned him against the blow. And the least inquiry would have informed him (if his ignorance of the people he governs was such as to render it necessary) that the peaceable citizens would have turned out in a man to protect him from the violence of a mob, if there had been one, for their own sake, if not for his.

Nor can we suppose gov. Reid to have been actuated by an idea so stupid as that of establishing a permanent petty military despotism in our territory, and that in future executive power was to be manifested and executed by the sword and bayonet, and not as hitherto, by the moral influence arising from the knowledge that a free people always stand ready with their lives to sustain their public functionaries in all lawful and just acts of power.

We confess with humility and mortification, that the only reasonable or plausible purpose which we can conjecture for his conduct, is as gross and portentous as the two former have been ludicrous and contemptible. It may not be unknown to your excellency that we are divided here, as every free people must be, into parties, each struggling to maintain its own opinions, and each, doubtless, for the most part, equally conscientious, and anxious only for the good of our common country, both as to territorial affairs and general politics.

Governor Reid is among the leaders of one of these parties, and has manifested in all his acts, official as well as private, a desire to promote and sustain his party by every means in his power. Although we should prefer that our governor, he be selected to us by the president and not chosen by ourselves, should, as far as possible, hold himself aloof from, and abuse party influence, yet we shall not complain, so long as it does not lead him to transcend his powers, or urge him into acts of oppression. But it is a remarkable fact, that the very first attempt at organization made by the party opposed to governor Reid, was made on the third of August, as will be seen by a notice of a public meeting herewith enclosed, and that same evening, the governor's expresses were sent for the troops which arrived the next morning. This coupled with the fact that expresses were sent to the country at the same time calling in citizens of his party, (who, we are happy to say had too much good sense and patriotism to come), seem to establish a connection more than accidental between the two occurrences, and to stamp that connection with a political character. And we are led irresistibly to the conclusion, that it was his design to overawe and put down by a timely exhibition of force and power, the first germs of an opposition likely to be formidable for the first time, because for the first time organized, with the hope that by this interference with peaceable citizens in the exercise of their rights and duties. The timid, wavering and doubtful, might be deterred from opposing his measures, and that large class of orderly and peaceable men, who prefer to endure the evils of almost any government to the anarchy, confusion and bloodshed of civil war, might remain quiescent, in preference to joining or establishing any party, the influence of which might, by possibility lead to disastrous consequences.

If such were his purpose, we submit it to your excellency to say whether it was becoming in a democratic governor. We are fully satisfied the people of no state in the union, nor of the United States, would tolerate it for a moment in their respective chief magistrates. We have no power and can only represent our grievances to the consideration of the federal executive. But whatever may have been the purpose of governor Reid, (for as yet he has not thought proper to explain), we are left to conjecture, his conduct would have inevitably led, had not better counsels prevailed with him at the last moment, to most fatal results, and we pray Heaven in its mercy to avert a similar crisis from occurring in our country again, as we are well satisfied, that not only the sanctity of the governor's person would be in danger of being violated thereby, but the lives of valuable citizens be put in jeopardy. In conclusion, we assure your excellency that our citizens generally entertain no personal hostility to governor Reid, and if confined to his legitimate powers, his political feelings would be a matter of utter indifference to us, as that of such a functionary could possibly be. We heard, at the time of his appointment, that he was selected as a *civilian*, whose duty it would be to be peaceful himself, but to co-operate with the army. As far as the enemy is concerned, he is certainly as peaceful as could be desired, but his *civil knowledge* has not taught him *respect for civil rights*.

Towards the people he assumes a belligerent attitude, employing the troops to parading around his house and through the streets, to the terror of our peaceable citizens, misapplying the time of the military, and squandering the means of the government, not for the defence of the citizens, but for the purposes of misrule and oppression.

We, therefore, submit these facts to your excellency as the only authority which we recognize, and the only one before which we can civilly lay our grievances. We respectfully request that we may be informed, to such manner and time as may suit the convenience of your excellency, whether the conduct of governor Reid upon this occasion meets with the censure or approbation of the chief executive magistrate of our republic. All of which is respectfully, submitted by

WM. P. DUVAL,
WM. WYATT,
D. F. WILSON,
T. BEZEAU,
A. M. GATLIN,
L. H. BRYANT,
W. W. TAYLOR,
THOS. BROWN,
J. B. BULL.

Committee on behalf of the citizens of Tallahassee.

The following is the statement of the *Globe* in relation to the affair of which we gave an account in the last Register from the Tallahassee Star.

We have received, from a gentlemen of Florida who is perfectly familiar with the transaction which the National Intelligencer proclaims to be "*martial law in Florida*," the following account of it.

"In the Floridian of the 1st of August, the proceedings of a meeting of a portion of the citizens of Leon county, in Florida, were published. One of the resolutions passed by the meeting was in the following words: 'Resolved that the recent union between the bank party of this territory and the abolitionists and high tariff party of the north demands the reprobation of this people, and gives renewed and additional ground for distrust and suspicion.'

"Much resentment was expressed by the bank party at the charge made in this resolution; and on Monday, the 3d, great excitement prevailed in Tallahassee amongst the members of that party. On the forenoon of that day, three persons, who stated that they were acting as a committee, called on the editor of the Floridian, and demanded the author of the resolution, or the name of the person who handed them in for publication. The editor promised a reply in the afternoon, but was too much indisposed in the afternoon to be at his office. During the day, as it is stated in the whig paper, the excitement increased, and, as it appears from affidavits in possession of gov. Read, several persons belonging to the democratic party were assailed in the streets with abusive language, and a person connected with the printing office was threatened with a Bowie knife.

"After dark the editor of the Floridian received information, from an unquestionable source, that a party had assembled, to the number of thirty or forty persons, who were preparing to tear down his office; and gentlemen unconnected with the excitement waited on him, to urge him to make some communication to them, to divert them from their purpose. He accordingly sent them a message promising to give a satisfactory answer at 9 o'clock on the next morning to the demand for the author of the resolutions—with which message it was understood that the party was satisfied, and dispersed. Governor Reed was informed at the same time of the threats of violence thus made; and knowing, from the occurrences of the day, that there was a great degree of excitement in the city, and that there was too much cause to fear disorder and bloodshed, he sent for a small company of volunteer militia, who were quartered a few miles from the city, with a view, as he states in his letter, to preserve the peace not to break it.

"On their arrival on the morning of the 4th they were stationed near the governor's house, which is in a retired part of the city, and ordered to molest no one; but to hold themselves in readiness to aid in maintaining good order.

"The statement in the Star, of the indignation and excitement which this measure occasioned amongst the whigs, is in the main, accurate. The drums were beat, and the most hostile threats and preparations were made, and a message was sent to the commander of the volunteers that they must leave town by a certain hour or they would be driven out by force. Several committees also waited on the governor, to express to him the feelings of the party opposed to him; and on the morning of the 5th, the mayor of the city made an official communication to the governor, offering to aid him in preserving the public peace, and with that view placing at his disposal any force which he might require. Immediately on the receipt of this communication, the governor dismissed the militia, and in less than ten minutes, they were on their return to their station in the country, having remained in town just twenty-four hours, during that time having never left the place of their encampment near the governor's house."

"The circumstances attending the arrest of citizens mentioned in the Star, are as follows: During the night that the troops spent in town, sentinels were posted according to their invariable custom, around their place of encampment, which, as already stated, was in a secluded spot. During the night a small party of persons, attempting to pass the line of sentinels, were stopped and detained until the sergeant of the guard was sent for, who immediately dismissed them. No attempt was made by the militia to go into the city, or in any respect, save in the instance just mentioned, to arrest or in any way interfere with any citizen.

"The object proposed by the governor of preventing violent breaches of the peace, was accomplished without injury to any one, or the actual employment of any force, which was only held in readiness to case its interference might be necessary."

All acquainted with the present state of things at Tallahassee, know that it has arisen from a long nurtured feud, originating with a rotten bank, which is striving for mastery in Florida. We have understood that there were the most shocking circumstances of fraud connected with the legislation in its behalf, and it is certain, from this, or some other cause, it is greatly impaired in credit. Its notes, we are told, are depreciated to about fifty cents in the dollar, notwithstanding the bank has a powerful party, the whole body of whigery, to support it. This party feud, generated by the bank has led to personal feuds of the most mortal kind.

One fatal duel with rifles has been the consequence, followed up with subsequent shooting and stabbing, and the arming of combatants on both sides. From the account of our informant, the last outbreak, it will be seen, grew out of a resolution passed by a portion of the democratic party, identifying the bank whigery of Florida with the bank abolition whigery of the north. If co-operation in support of a presidential candidate can be characterized as "*union*," the resolution of a portion of the democracy of Florida is certainly true of the mass of southern whigery, and the mass of northern abolitionists and high tariffites. But whether true or false, a meeting of freemen had a right to express their opinions freely. This, it appears, from the course of the bank party in Florida, they were resolved should not be, without bringing down vengeance on the head of the editor, who published, or of the individual who brought the resolution of the meeting to him. Demand was made of the editor for the name of the writer of the resolutions which were adopted by a public meeting. The editor declining to comply, the persons in his employment were threatened with the Bowie knife, and the determination to pull down his house and destroy his establishment was the next summary proceedings resolved upon. From previous acts of violence on the part of persons who were in concert on this occasion, the apprehension that all they threatened would be attempted, was well warranted. The governor, to guard against and prevent the meditated violence, called on the militia of the territory under his command. Whether there was authority to do this depends upon the facts of the case, as made out to the chief magistrate and peace officer of the territory. If the combination of armed men did intend to demolish the house and to destroy the press of the editor of the Floridoolan—if his fears were just, as to designs against his own and the persons of those employed in his office—then, as a peace officer, the governor was authorized to call on the militia, or any other posse he could raise, to arrest the mischief. For his conduct he is amenable to the people and the territorial legislature, to congress, as well as the president.—His acts and the grounds he supposed authorised them, we have no doubt, will be thoroughly scrutinized, and if he has erred, he will be held to the strictest accountability.

Ex governor Call's remarks. The part of the speech made at Central Log Cabin, Broadway, New York, on the evening of the 18th inst. by ex-governor Call, of Florida, which relates to the unfortunate war by which that territory is suffering, belongs to the history of the times. It is extracted, from the "note book" of Mr. Sutton, short hand writer.

Fellow citizens, I feel I have trespassed too long on your time. (No, no, go on).—Well, then, if you are not fatigued I will go on, for there are so many enormities to be criticised, that we might speak until the last trump sounded, before we could exhaust the catalogue before us.

Fellow citizens, I told you I was a stranger here, though an American citizen. I come from Florida, land which was once said to be the land of flowers, and hence its name. Yes, my countrymen, it was from those ever green fields, those heavenly plains, I came, which, when I first visited that happy land, were bedecked with the most lovely flowers that ever beautified a country, and I consider it well named as the land of flowers. It was the land of peace—it was the land of prosperity; but it has been blighted, and the same breeze which swept over Florida, which blighted our flowers, has blighted the flowers of New York; the same poisoned tree of Java, which cast its pestiferious blast over that land, has poisoned all the sources of your own state. Stronger though I may have been to you, I am no stronger to your sufferings. I too have suffered: I have suffered what you have suffered; yea, ten times more than you have suffered. The flowers are not only blighted in that land to which this significant title was given—the flowers are not only withered, but now, instead of a land of flowers, it is a land of carnage and desolation. And why did this occur? A small band of savages, not one tithe of those minions who are feeding on the public purse—not one tithe of those who are exhausting the resources of the treasury of this nation, has marched in triumph over these peaceful plains, and has covered that once beautiful land with scenes of ruin; and all this has been done under the administration of Mr. Martin Van Buren. Yes, I come from that land which has been made desolate under his administration—from a land of graves, and of ruin, and of carnage; and could it be expected that I should fall down and worship the men who has prostrated my country—and sustain the men who has allowed the savage to triumph over the civilized man without extending the hand to assist us, which we required. No, I never could: I should be recreant to myself, and a traitor to Florida, if I did so, when I saw him turn a deaf ear to our supplications.

Gentlemen, it is always a delicate and an unpleasant task to speak of ones self, and if I mention myself at all, it is because some remarks which seem to require that I should do so, have appeared in one of the papers of your city. True, it was the language of kindness—I knew it was well meant and kindly conceived. I was asked to tell why I was removed from the office of governor of that territory; and if I speak of it, therefore, I speak of it not in anger or regret, but because I have been asked to do so. (A voice in the crowd—"yes, tell us all about it.") I would to God I could, but I cannot—I would tell you if I could. (Laughter). I don't like to hazzard any thing, but I will tell you all I believe about it, and I will send to the editor of that paper, who I know means me kindly, a copy of a memorial which I sent to the congress of the United States on that subject, and in which I invoked that power to tell me why it was. I did not believe they would ever tell; but I did not wish the world to believe that I was turned out for any dishonorable act, and therefore I invoked congress to tell. I was not afraid of an investigation, but they gave no response. But if I must speak of that matter—of a matter which I believe is reproachful to my country: or rather not to my country, but to those who administered the government of that country, I must say that I believe that such a system of misrule, and mismanagement, and prodigality, and shameful expenditure, was never exhibited at any time in any country. I believe it is unequalled in the history of warfare. I have not those matters before me to detail, yet though they have expended millions on millions in what they said was the conducting of the Florida war, the frontier was left at the mercy of the savage; and when I asked the secretary of war to give me the means to defend those that looked to me for defence, and to save helpless women and children from the scalping knife of the savage, he refused to give me any, and I was compelled to rely upon my own resources—yes, on the pledge of my own fortune—to raise money to defend that frontier, while your government had been expending millions. For two years had I stood in that position, defending the frontier with my own resources. And when I asked the government for that pay which the soldiers had fully earned while gallantly defending the country, it was refused, and the soldiers then became dissatisfied. And while in this position, the enemy advanced within twenty miles of the capital, and in one night reeked their hands in the blood of men, women and children, and consumed their yet living bodies in the flames of their own dwellings! In that emergency, I called the citizens again together, and they required from me a pledge that their pay would be secure, and I secured it by a pledge of my own estate, and thus I raised money to defend my country. (Great applause). I did this; I tell you I did it; I told the secretary of war I did it; and I told the president of the United States I did it; yes, and when the soldiers insisted on their pay, I went further—I raised $10,000 of my own charge. I *borrowed* it. I went on that *credit system* which is so much condemned. I resorted to the credit system to defend the country! I got the money, I saved the country, and then in their shame and repentance they said to the paymaster, "you may draw on us for the sum he has paid." Yes, at length they did this, but it was after I had restored to all these means to defend the country, that they did it. Yes, and I can tell you of family after family that was murdered, because I could not get that bread for the soldiers which was mouldering in their store houses, when a few ounces of it would have given satisfaction and security. I have thrown it in their teeth; I have complained of it as a damning sin; I have spoken of it as an American citizen should speak when he felt that he was wronged and outraged. (Applause).

Fellow citizens, you all remember that a truce was established with those Indians. The commander-in-chief of the U. States army went to Florida to make peace. He held "a talk" with the Indians, and then he issued a proclamation, telling the people of Florida that he had made peace with the Seminoles. But the ink was scarcely dry, before the savages were again reeking their vengeance on the unsuspecting settler—their houses were attacked, their families were murdered, and their habitations were consumed over their heads. Numerous instances occurred even while the truce was said

to exist between the civilized and savage man. I was not aware that the president could be sensible of these outrages, and yet refuse to give us the necessary support. I would not believe that he would elevate to be commander-in-chief of the army or navy, a man with no power to make him responsible for its violated honor and the lives of our citizens. I did not believe he would turn a deaf ear to our representations, if they were just and honorable; and that he might be informed, I selected five of the most talented and respectable inhabitants of Florida, and I sent them to the capitol to speak to the president of the United States of the ravages and outrages to which we were subject. Yes, and I instructed that committee to use to the president this language, "it is necessary that the governor of Florida, be he whom he may, should have power to defend this frontier. It is not necessary that governor Call should be the governor; but whoever the governor may be he should have that power." If that power could not be granted to me, I directed them to demand my recall, and the appointment of one in whom he had more confidence, for the settlers of the country could not be safe until that power was given. My friends proceeded to the capitol, and they went to that office where they should have found the president of the United States and the secretary of war; but instead of finding them engaged in planning a campaign against those savages who had violated the truce and massacred our people—instead of finding them at the capitol mustering their forces to redress our wrongs, where were they? Why, making a crusade on the state of New York, and against the political opinions of the state of New York. They considered a campaign against the whigs of New York a matter of more importance than against the hostile Seminoles of Florida. One was local; but they had not felt the blast in Florida, they had not felt the alarm of war there. But they felt and dreaded the weight of the whigs of New York at the ballot box, and here then they waged war. And here then my friends followed them, but they were too busy to listen to my friends, and an appointment was made at Whitehall. My friends went to Whitehall, and there the president did not like to be interrupted! but he said he would see them at Plattsburgh, and there too they went, and wherever the president told them to go. They were charged to tell the president of the United States that I had five thousand men ready to march at midsummer to chastise the foe, and that all I wanted was bread. Yes, in five days I could have them in camp, wherever it might be. The president referred to Mr. Pointsett. A very convenient man is this Mr. Pointsett—(laughter), and he was not willing to trust the governor of Florida with the tremendous force of 5,000 militiamen; but he could recommend the president of the United States to raise 200,000 soldiers, and the president of the United States could not too highly approve of it. (Laughter).

But when he found he had rather got into the wrong box, he said, "why, verily gentlemen, I had not read it." [Renewed laughter]. But I make you laugh gentlemen, in the midst of a tragical tale. My friends were instructed to state our suffering condition, and implore protection—to demand either that power should be given to me to defend the land, or that I should be removed and some body else appointed, in whom they had more confidence. But no; that was not a negative act, it was rather more of action than Mr. Van Buren generally resorts to. No, paying me a compliment which I will not here repeat, he said, "I will not remove him." When I found he would not remove me, I resorted to the territory once more, and raised troops on her and my own responsibility; and I broke up the enemy's encampment, which was within ten miles of our military posts. When I say what I have said, I mean to cast no reflection on our gallant army. No, there is as much gallantry, as much patriotism, in the army now, as there was in the glorious days of the revolution—as much courage and as much high chivalry as there was on the plains of New Orleans, and on the memorable battle fields of Bridgewater and Chippewa. The same gallant men and noble hearts, are now to be found in your army. But their energies are paralysed. The president of the United States has made a secretary of war who recommended the raising of 200,000 men as a standing army, and stands between the president and the reproaches of the people of the United States—a man who fetters the energies of the army, and so long as Martin Van Buren is president so long will Joel R. Poinsett be secretary of war, and so long as those two worthies direct the army I care not how brave and patriotic your soldiers may be, nothing but disgrace and dishonor will attend it. They have not the capacity to conquer even that feeble band of savages!—I say it here, in the presence of my countryman—of those who have their deliberate judgment on the matter, and if they found me wrong let them condemn me as one having done them injustice. But I am not wrong, then I call upon them to rally under William Henry Harrison, (hearty applause), I call upon them to sustain the hero of Tippecanoe, and redeem their country's disgrace and dishonor. (Renewed applause). No, my countrymen, your Scott, your Jesup, your Taylor, and I may say almost any of your officers would conquer that enemy if government gave them the direction of the war. I myself called upon colonel Jesup, and urged him to take the field; that gallant soldier said to me, "I know I should be in the field earlier, but I am commanded by the secretary of war to be in the field at such a time and not before." Some of your officers, I have known since I was a subaltern in the army. I know them to be brave and gallant soldiers. Some I have mentioned —your Jesup, your Taylor, your Scott, and others I could name. But your brave army even under the command of this gallant band, will entitle the nation to nothing but disgrace so long as they are governed by the present head of the war department!

POLITICS OF THE DAY.

THE STANDING ARMY OF 200,000 MEN!

From the Madisonian.

Important correspondence. We call the particular attention of our readers to the subjoined correspondence between Messrs. Rice Garland and John C. Clark on the one part, and the president of the United States on the other. It relates to one of the most important questions that ever arose in any age or country, and which, we rejoice to add, the public mind has grasped and decided already, by expressing against the policy of the government its indignant condemnation. The letter of president Van Buren to certain citizens of Elizabeth City county, Virginia, (which has been going the rounds of the federal loco-foco press), contains the following passage at the close:

"Unfair as these animadversions are thus shown to be, this has not even been the worst aspect in which they have been presented. We have been compelled to see, not, I should think, without shame and mortification on the part of every ingenuous mind, whatever may be his political preferences, the names of respectable citizens subscribed to statements, that I had in my annual message expressed my approbation of a plan, which not only never had been submitted to me, but was not even matured until more than three months after the message was sent to congress: and an attempt to prove the unfounded assumption by the publication of a garbled extract from that document, with its true meaning falsified by the suppression of a material part. Nor was the avowed object of these extraordinary proceedings less remarkable than the acts themselves, being nothing less than an attempt to fix upon me the design of establishing a standing army of 200,000 men, for political and personal purposes. If I had been charged with the design of establishing among you, at the public expense, a menagerie of two hundred thousand wild beasts, it would not have surprised me more, nor would it, in my judgment, have been one jot more preposterous.

I am, fortunately, gentlemen, not over-sensitive to attacks of this character, and have, without an abiding confidence in the intelligence of the people, which renders them proof against all such attempts to deceive them. If I understand my own feelings, my chief regret in witnessing such degrading exhibitions, arises from a consideration of the opinion, which foreigners, who have not the same reasons to respect our political institutions that we have, are likely to form of the character of our people, when they see that conspicuous men among us can promise themselves any advantages, from attempts to delude their fellow citizens, by means of such monstrous absurdities. This regret is, however, I confess, materially diminished, by the conviction that the people will, in the sequel, as they have heretofore done, convince those who attempt in this manner to operate upon their credulity, of the folly of seeking to accomplish, in this country, political objects by such discreditable means. I have the honor to be, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant, M. VAN BUREN.

To Messrs. *John B. Cary, A. G. Hudgins, Thomas Jones and G. A. Cary, of Elizabeth City county, Virginia.*"

This passage was received with more than ordinary delight by the trained bands of the executive. The editor of the Richmond Enquirer pronounced it "perfectly new and satisfactory," and hugged himself on the flattering idea that "the standing army of 200,000 men will scarcely enter the field of electioneering again."

It was very generally inferred that the president intended to allude particularly in the remarks above quoted, to a pamphlet published in this city bearing this caption—"Plan of the standing army of 200,000 men, submitted to congress by the secretary of war, and recommended by the president of the United States," which pamphlet contained the following letter as an introduction:

TO OUR FELLOW CITIZENS.

Washington, May 26, 1840.

We have been informed that the editors of some newspapers, who advocate the re-election of Mr. Van Buren to the presidency, have refused to publish the recommendation and *projet* of the secretary of war for the organization and discipline of the militia of the United States, with the approval of the president. Being also informed that the authenticity of those portions of the message of the president and the reports of the secretary of war submitted to congress have been frequently denied, when published in the newspapers, we have, for the purpose of removing all doubts, procured duly certified copies of that portion of the message, and all the reports of the secretary of war submitted, at the present session of congress, that relate to the subject, which we present for your consideration.

R. GARLAND, of Louisiana,
JNO. BELL, of Tenn.
M. H. GRINNELL, of N. Y.
JNO. M. BOTTS, of Va.
TRUMAN SMITH, of Con.
CHARLES NAYLOR, of Penn.
L. SALTONSTALL, of Mass.
J. C. CLARK, of N. Y.

Messrs. Garland and Clark lost no time in taking the proper steps to ascertain whether the highest officer of the government intended to apply the remarks above mentioned to the publication they and their colleagues on the committee had put forth. They accordingly addressed to the president the following letter:

Washington city, August 13th, 1840.

SIR: The Globe of the 10th inst. has been shewn to us, and our attention directed to a portion of a letter published in it, purporting to be written by you, dated the 31st July, 1840, addressed to several persons in Elizabeth City county, Va. The part of the letter to which we wish to call your attention is contained in the slip now enclosed, cut from the newspaper. We submit it to you in this manner, as we wish you to see the letter as published.

We desire to be informed if the language used in the slip, or extract, from the Globe, is yours, and also to be informed if the pamphlet published in this city on the 26th of May, 1840, by ourselves and others, entitled "Plan of the standing army of 200,000 men," &c. &c. a copy of which we enclose, is one of the *statements* to which you allude. We request a reply as soon as convenient. Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

R. GARLAND,
J. C. CLARK.

Hon. *Martin Van Buren, Washington.*

The president returned the following reply:

GENTLEMEN: I have received your note of the 13th instant. When my letter of the 21st of July—so extract of which you have enclosed to me—was written, I had not seen the phamphlet to which you have called my attention, and, of course, could not have alluded to it.

On an examination of that pamphlet I find its caption to be in these words: "Plan of the standing army of 200,000 men, submitted to congress by the secretary of war, and recommended by the president of the United States;" and in the note of the 27th (26th) of May last, signed by yourself and others, you spoke of "the recommendations and *projet* of the secretary of war for the reorganization of the militia of the United States, with the approval of the president." I also find that the extract from my message of the 24 of December, 1839, in which the project of the secretary for a reorganization of the militia contained in his report of the 30th of November, 1839, is recommended to the "consideration" of congress, is correctly taken. Inasmuch as the letter of the secretary of war, giving the details of his plan, contained in your pamphlet, and occupying thirteen of its sixteen pages, is dated March 20, 1840, several months after my message quoted by you, was sent to congress, the intelligent and discriminating reader will not fail to perceive that the caption and introductory note cannot be understood as charging me with having recommended or approved the contents of that paper. Whether the caption of your pamphlet, so far as it implies that the secretary of war has proposed, or that I have "recommended" a standing army of 200,000 men, does injustice to him and myself, the public will decide. Yours, respectfully,

M. VAN BUREN.

To the hon. *Rice Garland* and *John C. Clark.*

Washington, August 15, 1840.

RECEPTION OF COLONEL JOHNSON AT COLUMBUS.

From the Ohio Statesman, August 12

Great and overwhelming meeting of the people. The rush of the yeomanry of Franklin and the adjoining counties on Saturday last, (for we can call it nothing but a *rush*) to meet and hear the old soldier, *Richard M. Johnson*, to bid him welcome among us—and also to meet and warmly greet our talented buckeye governor, *Wilson Shannon*, and the great orator and revered and distinguished senator, *Allen*, the young, gifted and able statesman of the west—was one of the most cheering gatherings of a free people, and the most rapturous and enthusiastic assemblage of the unshaken democracy of the centre of Ohio, ever convened here; and fully equal to any popular burst of the public feeling we ever witnessed in any part of the union.

In the ecstacy of our feelings, we were led to exclaim, what as evidence of the popular will—what a rebuke to the malignant spirit of opposition, now pervading the country, have we here.

The distinguished guests were escorted into the city by the thousands of freemen, on horseback, on foot and in carriages, composed of the laboring interests of the country around us, who met colonel Johnson, the governor and senator Allen, at Stewart's grove, about a mile from the city, on the Chillicothe road. The procession was between one and two miles in length. The military of the city, the 1st and 2d companies of German artillerists, made a fine display, and the juvenile little band of City Lancers, who appeared on the occasion, elicited high encomiums from all quarters.

The people, that is the republican portion of them, all turned out on the occasion. The procession was placed under the direction of major Sanderson, marshal of the day, whose hos appearance and great military skill, are so well known and appreciated in this country. Arrived at the American hotel, opposite the state house, the military came to order in open line, through which colonel Johnson, gov. Shannon and col. Allen, assisted by auditor Brough and major Morgan, approached the front steps of the hotel, where the *real hero of the Thames* was received on the occasion by J. A. Bryan, esq. of this city, who addressed him in the following beautiful and feeling manner:

Col. R. M. Johnson: We bid you welcome to our town and county—to the capital of a state, whose suffering frontier you have defended, and whose people your patriot arm has shielded in the hour of peril. It is a welcome that flows warmly from the hearts of the thousands of freemen who now surround you—a welcome that mocks no empty pageantry here, but one that attests the best feelings of our nature for the sacrifice of a patriot and philanthropist, whose deeds of valor will ever stand a halcyon light upon the bright page of our country's history.

You have lived down the malice of the envious few who once wantonly assailed you, and the rancorous spirit of political envy that sought to rob you of the glory of a triumph whose brilliancy would have given lustre to the brightest laurel that ever gleamed upon the conqueror's helmet in any age of the world, has been exchanged for a nobler inspiration, the spontaneous burst of a nation's gratitude.

From one end of the continent to the other, amid the contending elements of that fierce political strife now raging through the land—while the popular excitement is found at the very zenith of its fury, and the spirit of party madness has blasted the natural impulses of thousands, it is our pride as American freemen, to reflect that you have been greeted every where as the *nation's guest*, the man whom the nation delights to honor. If that fell spirit of party rivalry can be thus quelled by a just sense of your merits and worth—if the bitter feeling of political opposition is thus easily disarmed of its disposition to undervalue the services you have rendered the cause of liberty—if your deeds of war in the field of blood can thus stifle the venomous spirit of your political opponents, and induce them to offer compliments where once were curses—if those to whose political creed and principles your whole life has been so directly and distinctly opposed, thus throw down their arms to offer you the cheering smile of welcome among them—how much more ardent, devoted and enthusiastic, should the greetings of that party and of those friends be, in the free outpouring of their confidence and regard, in whose ranks and by whose side you have stood, as an old scar worn veteran in the great political struggles of the last forty years.

Welcome, then, sir, to the scenes of your early suffering—to the hospitalities of a people who will ever cherish the memory of your toils and your dangers upon that tented field whence were borne the numerous wounds you received from the fire of the unhushed foe.

Standing now within sight of the very ground, upon yonder bank of the Scioto, where you once languished from the wounds you received in the last great contest for freedom—in that almost fatal hour when the angel of death, with threatenings in his quiver, hovered around your head, but when, for some great end, you were left to rise to the first honors of your grateful country, to unite the qualities of the statesman with the prowess of the soldier—we can truly, sir, offer you the salutations due to your exalted worth—that ardent, that warm hearted *welcome* to which all around us must respond—a *welcome* to the homes and the firesides of those you defended—to the friendly congratulations of those who know how to appreciate your services, and how to honor one of their country's greatest deliverers, and most deserving benefactors.

To which colonel JOHNSON thus happily responded:

For this kind reception, this generous expression of the confidence and favor of the people in this delightful region, I feel indeed truly grateful. I am quite happy sir, thus to meet my friends on this occasion, to take those by the hand with whom I have so long stood connected in the kindest of friendships, and the most close and endearing associations. I am no stranger to this ground—I was on this soil before a single house or hamlet adorned your beautiful city. You know full well sir, upon what errand I was then employed, in what service I was engaged. It was an hour when deep disaster prevailed throughout the land—when the desolations of war were preying with unsparing hand upon the defenceless frontiers of Ohio. It was when the wild savage of the wilderness had come from his ambush to horo your towns and butcher your people. I did no more then sir, than my duty demanded in coming to the rescue, and doing what my feeble arm would allow me to do in defence of such a people. They were at the mercy of the government for protection. I was then a member of congress, and having voted for the war, and been among the most zealous and ardent in urging an immediate redress of the insults and injuries to which we had too long submitted, I felt that duty called me to my country's standard. I could not stand indifferent to the dangers and hazards to which so many of our innocent countrymen were then exposed. I lived then, as I do now, nearly upon the borders of your own state, on the other side of the Ohio, and within the sound of your cries for help. The sufferings and dangers of Ohio were felt to be those of my own native Kentucky—and if I ever, in any manner, or by any hardships or trials, have been the instrument in the hands of a kind Providence in protecting and defending any of my old, ancient friends in this now great and flourishing state of the west—if any of my then companions in arms are now present, or the sons or descendants of those dear associates of my early toils are here this day, to them one and all, I say if I have ever done any thing for them, or for their dear families or kindred, either in war or in peace, any where or upon any occasion, let them place it entirely to the calls of duty in the service of my dearly beloved country, for which I make no claim but that which your generous reception this day has most amply repaid. My compensation, sir, for any sacrifices endured for a people whom I so sincerely regard and love, a people who are all of them as I trust, my personal, if not my political friends, is to be found in the conscientious feeling of having done my duty, and no more than my duty. In my suffering, bleeding country.

Your brave Ohio militia (and, surely, no country in the world could ever boast a more patriotic or invincible band of soldiers than Ohio embraces) was then upon your northern borders, upon the lakes and in Canada, in every spot where danger threatened or duty called. To them I was indebted for every attention, for every kindly aid which an humble volunteer like myself could desire, to repel an invader, or protect the defenceless. Your kind address, sir, has freshened my recollection of the disasters and alarms of those times, and I take this occasion perhaps the last in my life, to offer them the gratitude of one whose bosom will ever vibrate with the memory of their services and virtues. I thank you, sincerely thank you, for this very flattering reception, and for the generous and friendly manner in which it has been conveyed to me. It comes from one with whom I have been long intimately acquainted, an early, tried and intimate friend, whose former attentions and kindnesses I can never forget, and for whose future happiness and prosperity, as well as that of all those whom you represent and in behalf of whom you speak, it will ever be my fervent prayer may be continued.

With my best wishes for your continued success, I make this feeble offering of my sincere and grateful thanks for the flattering testimonial of kindness and regard with which you have this day honored me. It will go with me through life as a memorial worthy of my remembrance forever.

After an hour's interval, for a free interchange of friendly greetings and salutations at the American, the order of procession was resumed, when it moved to a beautiful grove on the east bank of the Scioto, where the colonel and the other guests of the occasion, headed by the venerable president of the day, William Ballard, esq. a revolutionary soldier of upwards of 90 years of age, accompanied by the vice presidents and secretaries of the day, took the station prepared for them by the committee of arrangements, on a platform erected for their accommodation. Colonel Johnson was handsomely introduced to the meeting by John Brough, esq. auditor of state, when he arose, evidently moved and affected by the rapturous feeling with which his presence was cheered and greeted by the many thousands around him. He enchained the attention of the audience for about an hour. Every eye rested upon the old hero, and every sentence he uttered sank deep in the minds of the people, who knew his history in the sanguinary conflicts in which he had been engaged, and who were ready to shout "HONOR AND GRATITUDE" to the gallant warrior who had shielded his countrymen from death and danger in one of the mightiest struggles ever known in the annals of American bravery.

No man was ever more enthusiastically cheered—no man more warmly welcomed. It seemed as if every friend around him was eager in being the first to take him by the hand. This intensity of feeling was no doubt greatly heightened by the reflection, that, before them stood the identical individual who, in the war of 1813, had marched over the very soil he then occupied, with his brave companions in arms, to meet TECUMSEH and his ferocious band in their own chosen ambush, within the smoke of their own camp, and within the circle of their own council fire. The result of that great event is before the country and the world.

Colonel Johnson sat down amid the deafening cheers of the animated multitude around him, and governor Shannon, who was introduced to the audience in a like manner, for about two hours occupied the attention of the people. He dwelt long and eloquently upon the actual condition of the times—the efforts of the aristocracy to create a panic through the combined frauds of the banks, and the jacket-pocket arguments used to rally up the jealousies, and to excite the prejudices of the people. He made a very happy reference to the wily intrigues, grovelling tricks and secret management of his adversaries to gain power at the expense of truth and fair dealing. When gov. Shannon concluded, the voice of the great assembly fully attested the high estimation in which he is held by his fellow countrymen, and fairly told that the popular opinion, now rolling forward with such resistless fury in his favor, will nobly, honorably sustain him in the coming struggle.

Colonel Allen was then, in a similar manner, made known to the people. He came forward, and, for three long hours, a standing, weary auditory, who had then, (from half past 12 at noon, to 3 P. M.) been upon their feet, seemed neither impatient or tired. Every countenance seemed peculiarly lighted up with animated smiles, and the cheers and applause were loud and long. The speech of colonel Allen was one of the most enrapturing specimens of real eloquence and sarcasm, of wit and repartee, to which we have ever listened. During much of this time, so deep, intense and unbroken was the silence of the scene, amid the natural tumult which might be expected among such a mixed population of more than 6,000 freemen, that one could almost have heard a pin fall upon the ground. And when this splendid orator came to touch upon the history of the battle of the Thames, and to point to the veteran hero then by his side, who breasted himself in the storms of that day, and whose body yet bore some of the balls aped from the fire of the savage foe in that mighty conflict, many a furrowed cheek was moistened with that deep effusion, that pure symbol of nature which sometimes attests the intensity of the feelings of the heart for the sufferings of our fellow man. Many of the incidents of that great battle will stand unrivalled in the history of American heroism; and the name of the patriot Johnson will go to posterity, marked with an undying laurel as ever yet bloomed around the head of a fallen hero.

Col. Allen spoke until near sunset, and yet, all were peculiarly and agreeably entertained, and evinced the feeling with which they were inspired by frequent bursts of applause. When he concluded, one voice, "in rapturous chorus rung," to attest that all were grateful for such an opportunity for information and instruction as the interesting occe-

sion had afforded. Its memory will live long among us, and we trust be productive of lasting good to our state and county. Let such meetings be held throughout Ohio, and the days of federal boasting and fraud will surely be numbered.

COLONEL JOHNSON AT CHILLICOTHE.

From the Cincinnati Republican.

We expressed the other day our strong convictions that col. Johnson could not have been correctly reported in the speech at Chillicothe, which was contained in the Chillicothe Advertiser of the 9th inst. and in proof of our having just grounds for this belief, we are gratified in the opportunity of spreading the following correspondence before our readers.

It is well known in Kentucky, as well as in this state, that major Carneal is probably on terms of greater intimacy with both gen. Harrison and col. Johnson than any individual in the west. His conduct in the following correspondence adds to the claims which his services as a quartermaster under general Harrison in 1812, and as a senator of Kentucky, give him to public respect:

Cincinnati, 25th August, 1840.

Dear sir: It was my object, if practicable, in addressing the enclosed letter to col. Johnson, to prevent any unpleasant feelings between two gallant officers of the late war, who, from my own personal knowledge, entertained a high respect for each other. I am more than gratified to find I have not been unsuccessful in the attempt. Without communicating with either of these gentlemen, I take upon myself the responsibility of authorising you to publish the correspondence, and am yours, respectfully, T. D. CARNEAL.

Col. C. S. Todd.

Cincinnati, Aug. 24, 1840.

Gen. W. H. Harrison:

Dear sir: Immediately after reading the substance of a speech, said to be made by col. R. M. Johnson, at Chillicothe, I addressed a letter to him, a copy of which is furnished. On yesterday, I received his answer, which, with pleasure, I enclose to you.

I view it as putting to rest, now and forever, the foul slanders that have been and now are circulating against you, as regards your conduct in the decisive and glorious battle of the Thames, and in my judgment leaves no good grounds for controversy or unpleasant feelings between two brave officers of that gallant army. Truly, your friend.

T. D. CARNEAL.

Cincinnati, Aug. 24, 1840.

I have read the correspondence between yourself and col. Johnson, relative to him at Chillicothe. From the perusal of col. Johnson's letter I am satisfied that he intended me no injustice in the speech referred to, and that his opinions and sentiments must have been misrepresented. Thanking you for the interest you have manifested in this matter, I return the correspondence.

W. H. HARRISON.

T. D. Carneal.

Cincinnati, Aug. 12, 1840.

My dear colonel: I enclose your speech as published in the Chillicothe Advertiser. The reporter of your speech, so far as you speak of general Harrison, has surely misconceived you. I not only so think, but have so said. An inference may be fairly drawn, that you are not only in doubt as regarded his courage, but that you had but little respect for him as a commanding general. My personal regard for you, induces me alone to call your attention to the subject, and furnish you an opportunity of correcting what I conceive to be an erroneous and garbled report of what you did say in Chillicothe on the 9th inst.

From the enclosed remarks of col. C. S Todd, you will at once discover that you take issue and widely differ. If consistent with your feelings, furnish me with your views on the subject. They will be published or not, as you may desire. Truly, your friend, T. D. CARNEAL.

Col. R. M. Johnson, V. P. Mansfield, Ohio.

Mansfield, August 18th, 1840.

My dear sir: Your favor has been received, in which you observe, that by my reported speech an inference may be drawn that I am not only in doubt as regards the courage of gen. Harrison, but that I had but little respect for him as a commanding general. I am happy to have this opportunity of informing you that during my service with general Harrison, I had no cause to doubt his courage, but consider him a brave man, and I have always expressed myself to that effect—nor have I ever disapproved or censured any of his measures as commanding general in the pursuit of Procter; or in the battle of the Thames,—every thing I saw met my entire approbation, and I have never spoken of it in any other terms. In speaking of the battle of the Thames, and the part acted by my regiment, I did not intend to increase the merit of that regiment, or to diminish the merit claimed by others, much less did I intend to imply that general Harrison, or governor Shelby, or any officer attached to the army, avoided duty or danger. Each had his part to act, and I should feel myself much degraded to suppose that they did not perform their duty fearless of danger—nor have I ever doubted, that these gallant officers were precisely where duty called them. I regret that in such a battle, where our country was victorious, that there should be a controversy about the merit due to the actors in that battle.

I claim nothing above the most humble soldier, who performed his duty on that occasion, nor shall any earthly consideration ever induce me knowingly to do injustice to the commanding officer, governor Shelby, or any other officer in the army. I have thus confined myself to general remarks, not knowing in what particular fact, injustice is supposed to have been done to general Harrison. I should be glad to know what particular issue is made as to the facts stated in the reported speech, respecting which I had no agency. I shall feel no difficulty to state facts as far as my own personal knowledge extends, and what I understand from others, and not to exasure or criminate, but to state the truth as far as I know or believe the facts. I expect to be in your city on Sunday, the 23d, on my way home, and shall be happy to see you. RH. M. JOHNSON.

Maj. Tho. D. Carneal.

THE GREAT SOUTH WESTERN CONVENTION.

From the Nashville Whig, Aug. 17.

We have detained our paper this evening, with a view to present to our distant friends some account of this day's great work in Nashville—of the mighty ingathering of the real people and of their boundless enthusiasm in the cause of constitutional liberty, on the occasion of the *great south western convention.*

On approaching this most interesting task, we feel that our poor powers of description are wholly inadequate to any thing like an impression to the life, of the scenes which have this day passed before our almost bewildered vision. The richness and grandeur of the pageant, and the variety of incidents to which it gave rise; the fervid zeal of the people, and the burning eloquence of the champion of liberty, whose fortune it was to occupy their attention; the meeting of the extremes of the union, and the commingling of hundreds of kindred spirits from distant portions of the great valley of the Mississippi; the presence of the illustrious statesman of Kentucky and his distinguished co-laborers in the whig cause, together with the almost cloudless beauty of the day, all, all conspired to lend an interest to the occasion, which it would be vain to attempt to portray.

It would be equally futile to undertake a close estimate of the extent of this immense concourse.—We have no data upon which to base a calculation of numbers, beyond the long line of procession which extended from the southern extremity of the city at the intersection of the Franklin road and Broad street—from which point the line moved—to the western line of the corporation on lower College street. This, it will at once be seen, would be by no means a correct criterion, in view of the fact that countless thousands made their way to the convention ground both in advance of and subsequent to the entre of the procession. Mr. Clay, remarked tacitedatally, in his speech this morning, that the meeting of the *seventeenth of August,* 1840, might be regarded, as, *par excellence,* the memorable convention of 1840, since it exceeded both in extent of numbers and magnificence of its procession the great convention of the fourth of May at Baltimore. Our own opinion is that considering the relative location and population of the two cities, the crowd to-day, deserves to be held as a much more striking evidence of the extraordinary zeal that now pervades the friends of executive reform throughout the country, than the Baltimore meeting. It has been our good fortune to witness both pageants, and we speak it with pride when we say, that the free valley of the Mississippi has this day followed, in bold and generous rivalry, the example of her sister states on the seaboard.

The morning was ushered in by "a glorious summer's sun," thus giving early promise of a day as bright with the smiles of beneficient nature as it is destined to be memorable for the scenes which have marked this triumphal movement of a free people.

At day light three guns were fired from an eminence above the city, known, since the celebration of the triumph of the whigs of New York in 1837, as whig hill. At sun rise a gun was fired from the log cabin, on lower Market street, the signal for the meeting of the different delegations, clubs and military companies. At seven o'clock, two guns were fired as the note of preparation for the formation of the procession. The Straight Outs, capt. Tannehill, were then marched into Broad street, in pursuance of the programme of the chief marshal, and as the base of the line of procession. Between the hours of seven and nine o'clock, the line was formed, ready to move from the intersection of Broad and Spruce streets.

On riding up Broad street just before the procession moved out of that street, we discovered that as many as fourteen states were represented, some of them quite largely, the delegation from each preceded by a general state banner, besides the insignia of the various town and county clubs and delegations, an infinite variety of which decorated the line and imparted unspeakable interest to the pageant.

The base of the line, as we before noticed, was the company of Straight Outs, and a more appropriate band of pioneers, we dare venture, could not have been selected. The dress, discipline and origin of the Straight Outs, we have heretofore had occasion to describe. They are the representatives of a hardy race of honest log cabin freemen, who, however ridiculed for their primitive manners, by the advocates of power, never fail to make their influence felt and appreciated at the ballot box.—The banners borne by this corps, were plain but expressive—the first, with a plain white ground, inscribed: "*One presidential term, and fair wages for labor.*" The second, a spread eagle, on white ground, bearing in its talons: "*Harrison and reform,*" and underneath, the celebrated watchwords of the emperor Constantine, "*In hoc signo vinces*" The third, a game looking Chanticleer, on blue muslin ground, with the inscription: "*A loud crow Chapman—4th March,* 1841."

The Straight Outs were followed by the general committee of arrangements, with their invited guests, on foot and in carriages. These were succeeded by a division, composed of the delegates from Arkansas, Missouri and Alabama. The Arkansas banner was inscribed with the motto of the lamented Crockett: "*Be sure you're right; then go ahead!*" with an eagle in the centre. The Missouri banner represented a Buffalo, with the inscription, expressive of the part borne by the illustrious Harrison in the admission of that state into the union, "*Roused to the claims of an early friend.*"

Our Alabama friends numbered three or four different delegations, headed by a general banner bearing the inscription—"*Four years long enough for* a good *president; too long for* a bad *one*" The Madison county delegation displayed a beautiful fancy banner, representing the goddess of liberty looking down upon old Tip's cabin, with the inscription (expressive of the recent immense gain in our sister commonwealth), *day is dawning.* Our attention was especially attracted to the standard bearer of this delegation, an ingenious artisan, we are told, of Huntsville, who wore in his bosom a log cabin breastpin, representing, by means of minature springs, both the interior and exterior of a cabin with the door, latch string, &c. all perfect, and a ramiature canoe on the comb of the roof.

Next followed a delegation from Illinois, with a magnificent satin banner, representing the great seal of the state.

The Mississippi delegation came next in order, with the state banner, inscribed: "*'Tis ours to rectify, not to overthrow.*" The delegation from Yallabusha county, carried a rich satin banner, wrought with fine taste and inscribed: "*Mississippi—she beat the spoilers once, and can do it again.*"

Indiana followed her southern sisters. Her banner represented a huge ball, inscribed; "*The ball in motion—Indiana* 10,000 *majority.*" The New Albany delegation bore a handsome satin banner, representing a log cabin, "with the string of the latch hanging out."

Louisiana succeeded. Her state banner represented the ballot box: "*The freemen's sword and shield—Louisiana* 25,000 *majority.*" A separate banner was borne by the Tippecanoe club of New Orleans.

Ohio was represented by a small though spirited delegation, chiefly from Cincinnati. Her banner represented a spread eagle, bearing in its talons: "*For president, the farmer of North Bend,*" with the inscription above—"*Ohio—Tip, Tom and Tyler.*"

Kentucky was strongly represented. Nearly all the southern counties had their separate delegations, besides two handsomely equipped military companies from Hopkinsville and Bowling Green. We noticed a delegation from Mercer, one of the upper counties of the state, with a handsome satin banner, representing among other things, "Little Matty" scampering out of the white house. The state banner was inscribed in just compliment to her recent

signal triumph at the ballot box: "*Kentucky, she speaks not by thousands, but by tens of thousands.*"—The Louisville delegation was headed by a beautiful silk banner, representing, we believe, a scene at the battle of the Thames.

The Livingston county delegation (Smithland) displayed two remarkably neat satin banners, one of which represented a golden ball in motion. The Caldwell banner bore the portrait, in military dress, of gen. Harrison.

The banners of the District of Columbia, of Virginia, of Delaware, of New Jersey, of New York, and New England were borne by small delegations from each state. That of the District of Columbia was inscribed: "*Let his days be few, and let another take his place.*" That of Virginia: "*The blood of our fathers, let it not have been shed in vain. Independence now, and independence forever.*" That of Delaware: "*Our cause, it is just.*" That of New Jersey: "*Her great seal shall be respected.*" That of New York represented a pair of scales, with "M. V. B." in one end and "Old Tip" in the other, the former "*kicking the beam:*" the inscription: "*Weighed in the balance and found wanting.*" That of New England:

"From hill and from valley,
From mountain and plain,
We come to the rescue
Of our country again."

The Pennsylvania delegation numbered two or three sections, preceeded by a banner, representing a fox trailing a lion, with the inscription—"*This won't do Matty.*"

The Tennessee delegation formed, of course, much the largest division of the procession. The county delegations bore a large number of flags and banners, some of which excelled in grandeur of design, richness of material and beauty of execution any thing of the sort it has ever been our fortune to see displayed. In this respect, indeed, we feel assured that the Columbus, Baltimore and Fort Meigs conventions were thrown completely in the back ground. We must necessarily, for the want of time and space, reserve a more particular description of the various county devices, for our next paper. The front banner of the delegation represented, on blue ground, a magnificent full rigged seventy-four, her head pointed to the white house and capital which are seen in the distance. The "Constitution" is the name of this truly national vessel and she bears on the topmast signal, the initials "T. and T." The state banner bore a beautifully wrought device, (on satin, fringed with crape), representing the tomb of the lamented Whitn.

The great ball, from Zanesville, Ohio, which came safe to hand on the steamer Rochester, on Saturday night, occupied a conspicuous place in the procession. It was given in charge of the Kentucky delegation, and was hauled on four wheels, under the immediate care of Porter, the Kentucky giant. The ball is in the form of a heterosphere, moving upon its axis and representing each of the individual states of the union, with the inscriptions, as heretofore copied from the Ohio papers. Porter appeared as a delegate from Louisville, and it was really difficult to determine which of the two lions attracted the most attention.

The military brought up the rear, and made a rich and beautiful display. This division of the line was composed of the independent infantry companies from Hopkinsville and Bowling Green, Ky. Franklin and Clarksville, Tennessee, and the Harrison guards, cadets and lancers of this city.

At ten o'clock the immense procession moved amidst the most deafening shouts of the multitude, from the head of Broad street, through Spruce to Spring, down Spring to Sumner, down Summer to Cedar, down Cedar to the square, round the square to West College street, and through that street to Walnut Grove, the country seat of Dr. D. T. McGavock. The convention was temporarily organized by Dr. Thomas R. Jennigs, the chairman of the nominating committee from the states, who announced the following nominations for officers of the convention:

President—Hon. E. H. Foster, of Tennessee.

Vice presidents—W. M. McPherson, of Arkansas; hon. John Gayle, of Alabama; S. A. Bowen, esq. of Missouri; Garnet Duncan, esq. of Kentucky; hon. Jas. Bucks, of Mississippi; John Hogan, of Illinois; C. L. Ash, esq. of Pennsylvania; J. P. Erskine, esq. of Maryland; hon. B. Storer, of Ohio; A. C. Bullitt, of Louisiana; J. White, of Indiana.

Secretaries—W. Smethes, of Louisiana; R. Scott, of Pennsylvania; C. Scott, of Mississippi; C. C. Norvell, of Tennessee; A. A. Hall, of Tennessee; C. G. Wintersmith, of Ky.; W. W. Fergusos, of Arkansas; S. S. L'Hommedieu, of Ohio; J. R. Blocker, of Ala.; J. H. Matheney, of Illinois.

After an invocation of the divine blessing, from the rev. *J. W. Ogden*, the assemblage was addressed by Mr. *Foster*, the president of the day. [We omit Mr. F's address, and bring our readers at once to that of Mr. Clay, who followed Mr. Foster.]

MR. CLAY'S SPEECH.

Mr. Clay was called for with an enthusiasm which seemed to contain no bounds, and when he came forward, with those characteristic smiles playing all over his remarkable countenance, the air was rent with nine such cheers as it has seldom fallen in the lot of any man to receive. When these had subsided, he commenced somewhat as follows:

Mr. President—gentlemen of the convention—Indians—friends and fellow citizens: This day may be likened to the glorious and genial sun that now shines upon us. Clouds are occasionally flitting over it and obscuring for the moment its beaming rays, but truth will break through the mist and shine the brighter for having been for a time obscured.—By November next, the dark clouds which have been lowering above the political horizon will all disappear. I congratulate this vast multitude upon the glorious prospect before us.

This, said Mr. Clay, is a convention of the people, and he asked if he might not, without arrogance, kneel to the cause of his appearing before them. During the arduous contest in which he had been long engaged, occasional clouds lowered about him, but conscious of the correctness of his motives, of the purity of his intentions, he had stood out from the beginning dauntless, erect and undismayed.

Had he visited Tennessee during the campaign to which he had alluded, he would have disabused the public mind in relation to the charges which were made against him. In giving his vote, in 1825, for Mr. John Q. Adams, he obeyed the wishes of his constituents. It had been charged that he did not do this, but the charge was unfounded. It was true that the legislature of Kentucky at the time made a request that he should give a different vote; but that body, in making the request, went beyond its province; it had no right to interfere in the matter; the right belonged exclusively to his constituents in the counties of Fayette, Woodford, Jessamine. Each of these counties sustained, approved and ratified his conduct at the time, and neither of them has ever to this day revoked or annulled that approbation. With respect to his motives for the course he pursued, he had nothing on this occasion to offer. Those motives were known to and would be adjudged by his God. He never doubted that the day would come when justice would be done him—Yes, he never doubted that brave, generous, patriotic Tennesseans would be among the first to do him justice. Then, he felt they had done. The welcome with which he was greeted on his arrival—the procession—the banners—and last, though not least, the many bright eyes that beamed, and the handkerchiefs that waved on the occasion—all spoke to him a language of true and heartfelt welcome as grateful as it was flattering to his feelings.

It was true that he had some reluctance, some misgivings, about making this visit at this time, which grew out of a supposition that his motives might be misconstrued. The relations which had for a long time existed between himself and the illustrious captain in this neighborhood were well understood. He feared, if he accepted the invitation to make the visit now, that it might be thought by some that his motives were less patriotic than sinister or selfish. But he assured that great assemblage that towards that illustrious individual—their fellow citizen and friend—he cherished, he possessed, no unkind feelings. He was a great chieftain—he had fought well and bravely for his country—he hoped he would live long and enjoy much happiness, and when he departed from this fleeting vale of tears, that he would enter into the abode of the just, made perfect.

Mr. Clay said that, in addressing an assembly of so many thousands as he now saw around him, when so many topics were crowding into the mind, he was at a loss to select a theme. Shall I, he asked, dwell upon a ruined currency—upon the prostration of business—the stagnation of trade—and the destruction of commerce! Or shall I speak of the wasteful extravagance of the present powers that be?

Mr. Clay said a paper had just been put into his hands, which he had never seen before, that represented in the form of a pyramid, the expenditures of the last three administrations. He held it up to view and explained its meaning. He read some of the items of expenditure under the present administration, which is so characteristically economical, and contrasted them with expenditures, under the same heads, made by the administration of John Quincy Adams—an administration whose extravagance so shocked the sensibilities of the whole nation!

But, Mr. Clay said, this was not one of the themes he had selected to address the audience upon. He had thought to refer to, among other things, some of the very extraordinary doctrines now advanced by those who profess to entertain the greatest veneration and regard for the state rights doctrines. In this connection, he brought up the ridiculous manœuvre, in the United States senate, at the late session, on the subject of the debts of the several states. A long report was made that the general government would not assume the payment of those debts—a thing that nobody ever dreamed of! This report, of which an extraordinary number of copies was ordered to be printed for circulation, was drawn up, said Mr. Clay, by your fellow citizen and an old acquaintance of mine. And one of the pleasures which I promised myself, in making this visit to your beautiful town, was to meet and talk over matters with him. But on my inquiry for him, I learned that he was in East Tennessee, making speeches in favor of the present administration!—Ah, said I, at his old occupation, defending criminals! [The manner in which this was said, surpasses description. Those only who saw it, or who are acquainted with Mr. Clay's gesticulations and style of speaking, can imagine any thing approaching the reality.]

But there is this difference, said Mr. Clay, between my distinguished friend's present and past defence of criminals. He is now defending great criminals of state, not before a carefully packed jury, but before the true, enlightened, virtuous and patriotic people—and therefore we may well hope that his present defence will not be attended with his hitherto usual success!

Mr. Clay referred to Mr. Van Buren's recommendation, in 1837, of a bankrupt law, bearing exclusively upon state banks, as an evidence of his regard for state rights, and mirrored forth the evils of such a law.

He reverted to the progress of the sub-treasury bill through its several stages, and descanted upon the manner in which it was finally got first through the senate and then the house, with great ability and eloquence—in which connection he gave a clear and succinct account of the manner, and for what cause, New Jersey was so disgracefully disfranchised.

Mr. Clay said the party in power profess to be democrats *par excellence!* Among all their usurpations he knew of none more absurd than the usurpation of this name. He professed himself to be a true democrat. He learned his democracy in the school of '98 and '99. It was very different, he confessed, from the democracy taught now-a-days in high places. It did not say, in the language of the motto upon the Bedford county banner, which he just read: "The people expect too much from the government!"—"Let the government take care of itself and the people of themselves." Nor the democracy that he had learned was the reverse of this language of the present democratic president. But the new democracy does not stop here. It asks for allegiance to the powers that be. The democracy of Jefferson asked a candidate for office if he was capable, and honest and would support the constitution. But the new democracy asks very different questions. It asks, how many votes can you bring to the polls! What's your influence?—Are you boisterous partizans? It also holds out inducements or bribes, which Jefferson's democracy did not. It says, if you labor in my cause and the people reject you, I will take care that your reward shall be certain. He instanced the appointment of Mr. Grundy, and then referred to the appointment of John M. Niles, as postmaster general, who not four months ago was rejected by the people by 4,500 votes. To be thus beaten was a sure passport to an executive office. By the bye, he said, the office conferred upon Mr. Niles was not a very enviable one, for he had to take a seat previously occupied by a creature than whom a more despicable creeping reptile could not be named. His fellow citizens, he presumed, would know to whom he alluded.

Mr. Clay here dwelt for some minutes upon the immoral tendency to which such a course of administration, as he had been alluding to, would lead. But he trusted it would be checked—that the great physician, the ballot box, was near at hand, and that by November the disease would be met by an effective and most salutary remedy. When before had such a state of things as now exists been known? When before such a disregard of obligations? When before have 64 out of 67 land officers proved defaulters? When before have defaulters not only been retained in office after their delinquencies were known, but absolutely reappointed? He referred to the appointment of Mr. Livingston as secretary of state at a time when he was a defaulter, but said he presumed the president did not reflect sufficiently

upon the tendency such an appointment would have He referred to the Moore and Letcher case, and to the appointment of Hooker to the best office in the country for his services in that dark transaction. He had heard that Hooker had since proved a defaulter.

Mr. Clay said he would like to address himself directly to the democrats within the sound of his voice. He wished to address them, not as enemies, but as brothers, as men equally patriotic and equally devoted with the whigs, to the best interests of the country. We differ, said he, but upon what subject do men not differ? Have all your hopes been realized in regard to the administration of the government? Have the pledges that were made you, been fulfilled? Take, for exsmple, the one term for the presidency. Did not the great captain promise you that one term was enough for a president to serve? Was it carried out? How was the promise, not to appoint members of congress to office, carried out? How was the promise, to reduce the extravagant expenditures, fulfilled? What principle was carried out? what promise kept? what pledge redeemed? Is there an administration man in this vast assemblage that will answer, shouted the Kentucky orator to the loudest tones of his musical voice!

Mr. Clay said he had called the present a vast assemblage, and he would take that occasion to declare that there were more people and more banners there than there were at the great Baltimore convention. And why are there so many people here, coming together from almost every state in the union?

Mr. Clay said he claimed to be a democrat in the true sense of the word—a democrat ready to stand by or die for his country. He referred to the great contest now going on, and asked that nothing should be done to the injury of our opponents. All, he said, were interested alike—all were on board the great ship of state—all were alike interested in the success of the voyage. But there were exceptions to the general rule; there were beings in the land of the party who could not be hung too high—beings who set all the baser passions of men at work—and labor constantly and solely for so good. There was another class—the boisterous officeholders, the praetorian band, the palace sleves—he was about to say of Martin Van Buren! But then to call such a man a king over such a people as this great concourse! oh, he would not so insult them!

Mr. Clay, in conclusion, addressed the Tennesseans particularly. He reverted to the position of Tennessee and Kentucky. They stood side by side—their sons fought side by side at New Orleans. Kentuckians and Tennesseans now fight another and a different kind of battle. But they are fighting now, as then, a band of mercenaries, the cohorts of power. They are fighting a band of officeholders, who call gen. Harrison a coward, an imbecile, an old woman!

Yes, general Harrison is a coward—but he fought more battles than any other general during the last war, and never sustained a defeat. He is no statesman—and yet he has filled more eteril offices of trust and importance than almost any other man in the union!

A man in the crowd here cried out, "tell us of Van Buren's battles!"

Ah! said Mr. Clay, I will have to use my colleague's language and tell you of Mr. Van Buren's *three* great battles! He says that he fought general commerce and conquered him—that he fought general currency and conquered him—and that with his Cuba allies, he fought the Seminoles and got conquered!

Mr. Clay referred, with great good humor, to the 17,000 whig majority of Kentucky, and asked if generous, chivalric Tennessee would not enter the lists of competition with her? He doubted not she would make a gallant effort to not only run up alongside, but to come out ahead of her!

[In the course of the day addresses were delivered by Messrs. Hopkins, Underwood, of Kentucky, White, of Indiana, Storer, of Ohio, Hogan, of Illinois, judge Gayle, of Alabama, and others. The collation of the day, for the delegates and other strangers present, was provided by the farmers of Davidson county. The convention adjourned at 5, P. M. to meet again on the field the next day, when the hon. Mr. Crittenden, of Ky. Mr. Balie Peyton, and others were to address the people.—More than a thousand ladies were on the convention ground, in front of the principal stand.]

GEN. JACKSON AND MR. CLAY.

From the Nashville Whig, August 21.

In the Nashville Whig of Wednesday there appeared the following card:

To the editor of the Union: Sir: Being informed that the hon. Henry Clay, of Kentucky, in his public speech at Nashville yesterday, alledged that I had appointed the hon Edward Livingston secretary of state when he was a defaulter and knowing him to be one, I feel that I am justified in declaring the charge to be false. It is known to all the country that the nominations made by the president to the senate are referred to appropriate committees of that body, whose duty it is to inquire into the character of the nominees, and that if there is any evidence of default, or any disqualifying circumstances existing against them, a rejection of the nomination follows. Mr. Livingston was a member of the senate from the state of Louisiana when he was nominated by me. Can Mr. Clay say that he opposed the confirmation of his nomination, because he was a defaulter? If so, the journals of the senate will answer.—But his confirmation by the senate is conclusive proof that no such objection, if made, was sustained, and I am satisfied that such a charge against him could not have been substantiated.

I am also informed that Mr. Clay charged me with appointing Samuel Swartwout collector of the port of New York, knowing that he had been an associate of Aaron Burr. To this charge it is proper to say that I knew of Mr. Swartwout's connection with Aaron Burr, precisely as I did that of Mr. Clay *himself*, who if the history of the times did not do him great injustice, was far from avoiding an association with Burr when he was at the town of Lexington in Kentucky. Yet Mr. Clay was appointed secretary of state, and I may say confidently with recommendations for character and fitness not more favorable than those produced to me by the citizens of New York in behalf of Mr Swartwout. Mr. Clay too at the time of his own appointment to that high office, it will be recollected, was directly charged throughout the union with having bargained for it, and by none was this charge more earnestly made than by his present associates in Tennessee, Messrs. Bell and Foster.

Under such circumstances how contemptible does this demagogue appear, when he descends from his high place in the senate and roams over the country, retailing slanders against the living and the dead.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Hermitage, Aug. 18, 1840.

We have been favored with the following card from Mr. Clay in reply to the foregoing extraordinary paper. His treatment of the attack, it will be seen, affords a singular contrast to the rude, ungenerous, and uncalled for language of his accuser.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Your surprise, I am quite sure, will be as great as mine was, on the perusal of a note, signed Andrew Jackson, addressed to the editor of the Nashville Union, and bearing date on the 18th inst.

The circumstances of my present visit to Nashville are well known here. I declined repeated invitations to attend the convention holden on the 17th inst. and finally yielded to an unusual appeal, with which I was honored, and which it would be difficult for any man to resist.

I was called upon to address the convention. In what terms of respect and, for his military services, of praise, I spoke of the distinguished individual who is the occasion of this note all who heard me can testify. Among the subjects which I discussed, was that of the degeneracy in public virtue, and especially the delinquency and infidelity in public officers, of which within the last few years we have had such lamentable proof. In assigning the causes for this deplorable state of things, I stated, as among them, the subversion of the rule laid down by Mr. Jefferson, of honesty, capacity and fidelity to the constitution, and the substitution for it of one founded on devotion and subserviency, not to the country, but to the chief of a party. That persons appointed to office too often considered themselves as being only put in possession of their legitimate share of the spoils of victory instead of feeling bound by the obligations of a sacred trust confided for the benefit of the people.—In respect to defaulters, I referred to the case of Mr. Livingston, of whose attainments as a jurist not more consistent with truth than my feelings, I spoke in the highest terms. He was one of the earliest and one of the greatest defaulters. His case occurred under Mr. Jefferson's administration. The records both of the executive and judicial departments established his default. He remained a defaulter about a quarter of a century if not more. How he finally liquidated the balance against him, and when, I do not certainly know, but I believe it was by property and under the first term of general Jackson. But whenever and however it was, a tardy payment or composition of the debt could not and did not expunge the fact of his original default.

In arguing from cause to effect, I contended that the appointment of Mr. Livingston was a pernicious precedent. That it was a virtual proclamation to all who were or might be defaulters that their infidelity, in a public trust, constituted no insuperable barrier to a promotion to one of the highest offices in the government. I did not attribute to general Jackson a knowledge of the default. I went even so far as to say that he might not have reflected upon the consequences of the appointment of an individual so situated. I must now say that, until general Jackson otherwise asserts, I am constrained to believe that he could not have been ignorant of a fact, so conspicuous in the annals of our country, as that of the default of Edward Livingston, esq. attorney of the United States, in the district of New York, during the administration of Mr. Jefferson, to the amount of about $100,000.

It was in the train of the same thought and argument, that I adduced the appointment of Mr. Swartwout to the office of collector of the most important port in the U. States, as one of the most important and injurious examples. His participation in the schemes of col. Burr was a fact of such universal notority that I supposed, and yet suppose, that no man the least conversant with the history of the country, could be ignorant of it. But it was not upon gen. Jackson's knowledge of that fact, it was upon the *fact itself* that I dwelt.

It is now said that the appointment of Mr. Swartwout was recommended by citizens of New York. I know nothing of these recommendations. Whether they were cause or effect—whether they were gotten up to produce or to give color and cover to the appointments, previously determined to be made—their secret history only could disclose. The appointment occasioned general surprise among the friends and foes of the administration, at the time, and the sequel demonstrates how unwise it was.

These topics of my address to the convention on Monday last, have been selected by general Jackson for comment and animadversion. He was not present on the occasion. He has made no application to me for a correct account of what I actually said; but has been contended to reply upon "being informed," by whom, with what motives, and with what objects, I have no means of conjecturing. Whether his informer may not be some friend of Mr. Van Buren, who in the present desperate state of his political fortunes, wishes to bring the general into the field, and to turn the tide of just indignation on the part of the people from the general's protege, the exhibition of his name only would enable the public to decide.

With regard to the insinuations, and gross epithets contained in gen. Jackson's note, like impotent, malevolent, and derogatory from the dignity of a man who has filled the highest office in the universe, respect for the public, and for myself, allow me only to say that, like other similar missiles, they have fallen harmless at my feet, exciting no other sensation than that of scorn and contempt.

H. CLAY.

Nashville, August 20, 1840.

SPEECH OF DANIEL WEBSTER,

At the great mass meeting of Saratoga on the 19th of August, 1840.

From the New York American.

We are here, my friends, in the midst of a great movement of the people. That a revolution in public sentiment on some important questions of public policy has begun, and is in progress, it is vain to attempt to conceal and folly to deny. What will be the extent of this revolution, what its immediate effects upon political men and political measures—what ultimate influence it may have on the integrity of the constitution, and the permanent prosperity of the country, remains to be seen. Meantime, no one can deny that an extraordinary excitement exists in the country, such as has not been witnessed for more than half a century—not local, not confined to any two, or three, or ten states, but pervading the whole, from north to south, and from east to west, with equal force and intensity. For an effect so general, a cause of equal extent must exist. No cause, local or partial, can produce consequences so general and universal. In some parts of the country, indeed, local causes may in some degree add to the flame; but no local cause, nor any number of local causes, can account for the general excited state of the public mind.

In portions of the country devoted to agriculture and manufactures, we hear complaints of want of market and low prices. Yet there are other portions of the country which are consumers, and not producers of food and manufactures, and as purchasers, they should, it would seem, be satisfied with the low prices of which the sellers complain; but to these portions too of the country, there is dissatisfaction and discontent. Every where there is complaining and a desire for change.

There are those who think this excitement among the people transitory and evanescent. I am not of that opinion. So far as I can judge, attention to public affairs among the people of the United States has increased, is increasing, and is not likely to be diminished, and this not in one part of the country, but all over. This certainly is the fact, if we may judge from recent information. The breeze of popular excitement is blowing every where. It fans the air in Alabama and the Carolinas, and I am of opinion when it shall cross the Potomac, and range along the northern Alleghanies, it will grow stronger and stronger, until, mingling with the gales of the empire state and the mountain blasts of New England, it will blow a perfect hurricane.

There are those again who think these vast popular meetings are got up by effort, but I say that no effort can get them up, and no effort can keep them down. There must then be some general cause that animates the whole country. What is that cause? It is upon this point I propose to give my opinion today. I have no design to offend any feeling, but in perfect plainness to express my views to the vast multitude assembled here. I know there are among them many who from first to last supported general Jackson. I know there are many who, if conscience and patriotism had permitted, would support his successor, and I should ill repay the attention with which they may honor me by any reviling or denunciation. Again, I come to play no part of oratory before you. If there have been times and occasions in my life when I might be supposed anxious to exhibit myself in such a light, that period has passed, and this is not one of the occasions. I come to dictate and prescribe to no man. If my experience, not now short in the affairs of government, entitle my opinions to any respect, these opinions are at the service of my fellow citizens. What I shall state as facts, I shall hold myself and my character responsible for; what I shall state as opinions, all are alike at liberty to reject or to receive; asking only such fair interpretation of them as the fairness and sincerity with which they are uttered may claim.

What then has excited the whole land from Maine to Georgia, and that given an assurance that while we are here meeting in New York in such vast numbers, other like meetings are holding throughout all the states? That this cause must be general as the effect is certain, for it agitates the whole country and not parts only.

When that fluid in the human system indispensable to life becomes disordered, corrupted or obstructed in its circulation, not the head or the heart alone suffer, but the whole body, head, heart and hand, all the members and all the extremities, are affected with debility, paralysis, numbness and death. The analogy between the human system and the social and political system, is complete, and what the life blood is to the former, circulation, money, currency is to the latter; and if that be disordered or corrupted, paralysis must fall on the system.

The original, leading, main cause, then, of all our difficulties and disasters, is the disordered state of the treasury. This is perhaps not a perfectly obvious truth, and yet one susceptible of easy demonstration. In order to explain this more readily, I wish to bring your minds to the consideration of the condition and the vast affairs of the United States. Our country is not a small province or canton, but a region extending over a large and diversified surface, with a population of various conditions, products and pursuits. It is in the variety that consists its prosperity, for the different parts become useful one to the other, not by identity, but by different production, and thus each by interchange contributes to the interest of the other. Hence our internal trade; that which carries on this exchange of the products and industry of the different portions of the United States—is one of our most important, I had almost said the most important, interest. Its operations are easy and silent, not always perceptible, but diffusing health and life throughout the system by the intercourse thus promoted from neighborhood to neighborhood, and from state to state.

Let me explain this a little in detail. You are here in a grain growing state. Your interest, then, is to have consumers, not growers of grain. The hands that in the belt of earth in which grain best succeeds, grow wheat, are interested to find mouths elsewhere to eat what they raise. The manufacturers of the north and the east need the grain of the middle states, and the cotton of the south, and these in turn buy the manufactures of the east. Nor is this solely matter of interest, but is in some degree brought about by the regulation of foreign governments. Our manufactures find no sale in Europe, and much of our grain is under ordinary circumstances excluded from its markets. In France it is never admitted, and in England contingently and uncertainly only, and in a manner to tantalize rather than gratify the American husbandman.

This internal trade, moreover, moves as it were in a circle, and not directly; the great imports of the country are made in New York, whence they pass to the south and to the west; but our exports are not merely from New York, but from the south—the main imports then are made at one corner of the union, and the exports from another. The same thing is true of other branches of trade. The produce of Ohio, much of it, descends the river to New Orleans; but Ohio is supplied with foreign commodities and domestic fabrics mainly through the New York canals, the lakes and the Ohio canal. The live stock of Kentucky goes to the Carolinas, but Kentucky buys nothing there, but transmits the money to Baltimore or Philadelphia, and there procures what she wants, to be sent to her across the Alleghanies.

This circuit of trade in a country of such great extent as ours, demands more than in any country under heaven, a uniform currency for the whole people; that what is money in Carolina shall be so elsewhere, that what the Kentucky drover receives, what the planter of Alabama sells for, what the laborer in New York gets in pay for his work and carries home to support his family, shall be of ascertained and uniform value.

This is not the time nor the occasion for an essay or dissertation on money; but I mean distinctly to express the opinion, that until the general government shall take in hand the currency of the country, until that government shall devise some means, I say not what, of raising the whole currency to the level of gold and silver, there can be no prosperity.

Let us retrace briefly the history of the currency question in this country—a most important branch of the commercial question. I appeal to all who have studied the history of those times and of the constitution, whether our fathers, in framing the constitution which should unite us in common rights and a common glory, had not also among their chief objects, to provide a uniform system of currency for the whole country. I especially invite the ingenuous youth of the country to go back to the history of those times, and particularly to the Virginia resolutions of 1775, and to the proceedings of the convention at Annapolis in the same year, and they will there find the prevailing argument for forming a general government, was in order to secure a uniform system of currency—of custom house duties, and a general regulation of the commerce of the whole country. It was no longer to be the commerce of New York, or of Massachusetts, but of the United States, to be carried on under that star-spangled banner, which bears on it, and into every sea, the glorious motto—*e pluribus unum*.

The being a chief and cherished object, when the first congress under the constitution assembled in N. York, general Washington in his speech naturally drew their attention to the necessity of a uniform currency, looking probably at that time to the joint first established in Philadelphia, to provide that currency.

I mention these circumstances to show that the difference in the currencies of the several states, and the want of a uniform system, both of commerce and currency, being among the chief inconveniences to be remedied by the establishment of the constitution; the subject very naturally and properly attracted the early attention of the president, at the first term of the first congress.

At the second term, the United States bank was established. Without detaining you by quoting papers or speeches of that day, I will simply refer any one curious to inquire to the official documents of the time, and to the contemporaneous expressions of public opinion on the leading measures of that day, for proof, that while one object of incorporating a national bank was, that it might occasionally make loans to government, and take charge of the disbursement of its revenue, another object, quite as prominent and important, was to furnish a circulation—a paper circulation—founded on national resources, that should be current all over the country. General Washington had the sagacity to see, what indeed minds less sagacious than his could not fail to perceive, that the confidence reposed in the United States under the constitution, and in George Washington as the head of it, would impart to whatever came from congress more authority and value than to any thing emanating from any single state.

The assumption by congress of the state debts, illustrates this remark, for the moment the United States became bound for those debts and proceeded to fund them, they rose enormously and rapidly in value.

General Washington and his advisers saw that a mixed currency, if the paper had the mark of the union, and bore on it the spread eagle—would command universal confidence throughout the country; and the result proved the wisdom of their foresight. From the incorporation of the first bank to the expiration of its charter, embracing a period of great commercial and political vicissitudes, the currency of that bank was never objected to—it, indeed, surpassed the hopes and equalled the desires of every body. The charter expired in 1811—how or why, or from what state of parties, it is not my purpose to discuss—but the charter expired in 1811. War with England was declared in June, 1812. Immediately upon the declaration of war, all the banks south of New England stopped payment, and those of New England ceased to issue notes, and thus, in fact, the specie paying there amounted to little or nothing. At the close of the war, the condition of the currency, which had become very much deranged, not improving, Mr. Madison presented the subject to congress. In his messages, both in 1814 and 1816, he dwelt earnestly on the subject, and in the latter year the second Bank of the United States was incorporated, and went at once into operation. At its outset, owing possibly to mismanagement—perhaps unavoidably—the bank met with heavy losses—but it fulfilled its functions in providing a currency for the whole country, and neither during the eight years of president Monroe's administration, nor the four years of president Adams', were any complaints so there heard. And now I desire to call attention to a particular fact. There were several candidates for presidency to succeed Mr. Monroe. General Jackson, Mr. Adams, Mr. Crawford and Mr. Clay. None of them received a sufficient number of votes from the electors to be chosen president. General Jackson received the largest number of any—but the house of representatives chose J. Q. Adams president. From that moment a fierce opposition was commenced against Mr. Adams' administration. I do not propose to discuss the character or conduct of this opposition. The fact of its existence is all that I have to do with now, and that from the inauguration, in March, 1825, to March 1829, an opposition, distinguished for its remarkable ability, perseverance and ultimate success, was carried on under the name and flag of gen. Jackson.

All other candidates had disappeared. General Jackson was the sole opponent—and four years of active, angry political controversy ensued—during which every topic of complaint that could be dragged into the vortex was dragged in; and yet—*I beg special attention to this fact*—not once during this four years controversy did general Jackson himself—nor any press in his interest—nor any of his friends in congress or elsewhere, raise a single voice against the condition of the currency, or propose any change therein. Of the hundreds here, possibly, who supported Jackson, not one dreamed that he was elected to put down established institutions and overthrow the currency of the country. Who, among all those that in the honest convictions of their hearts, cried hurra for Jackson! believed, or expected, or desired, that he would interfere with the Bank of the United States, or destroy the circulating medium of the country. I stand here upon the fact, and defy contradiction from any quarter—that there was no complaint, then, any where, of the bank. There never was, before, a country of equal extent, where exchange and circulation were carried on so cheaply, so conveniently and so securely. General Jackson was inaugurated in March, 1829, and pronounced an address upon that occasion, which I heard, as did the oath he took to support the constitution. In that address were enumerated various objects, requiring, he he said, reform—but among them was not the Bank of the United States—nor the currency. The war in March, 1829. In December, 1829, general Jackson came out with the declaration (than which, none I have ever heard, surprised me more) that "the constitutionality of the Bank of the United States might be well questioned," and that it had failed to furnish a convenient and uniform currency to the country.

What produced this change of views? Down to March, of the same year, nothing of this sort was indicated or threatened. What then indicated the change? (a voice from the crowd said *Martin Van Buren*). If that be so, immediately rejoined Mr. Webster, it was the production of mighty consequences by a cause not at all proportioned. I will state, in connection with, and in elucidation of, this subject, certain transactions, which constitute one of those contingencies in human affairs, where small circumstances, acting upon the peculiar temper and character, affect the fate of nations. A movement was made in the autumn of 1829, in order to effect a change in certain officers of the branch of the Bank of the United States in Portsmouth, N. H. Mr. Woodbury, then a senator from New Hampshire, transmitted to the president of the bank at Philadelphia, a request, purporting to proceed from merchants and men of business of all parties, asking the removal of the president of that branch, *not on political grounds*, but as acceptable and advantage-

ous to the business community. At the same time Mr. Woodbury addressed a letter, marked *confidential*, to the theo secretary of the treasury, Mr. Ingham, suggesting that his department should, on *political* grounds, obtain from the mother bank the removal of the branch president. This letter was transmitted to the president of the mother bank, and reached him about the same time as the other; so that, looking upon this picture and upon that, upon one letter that urged the removal on political grounds, and on the other that denied that political consideration entered into the matter at all, he concluded to let things remain as they were. Appeals were then artfully made to the president. His feelings were enlisted, and it is well known that when he had an object in view, his character was to go ahead. I mean to speak no evil, nor disrespect of general Jackson. He has passed off the stage to his retirement at the hermitage, which it would be as well, perhaps, that his friends should not disturb, and where I sincerely wish he may, in tranquillity pass the residue of his days. But, general Jackson's character was impetuous—he took the back track never; and however his friends might differ, or whether they concurred or dissented—they were fain always to submit. General Jackson then put forth the pretensions that appointments by the bank should have regard to the wishes of the treasury; the matter was formally submitted to the directors of the bank; and they as formally determined that the treasury could not rightfully or properly have any thing to say in the matter. A long, and somewhat angry correspondence ensued; for, gen. Jackson found in the president of the bank a man who had something of a spice of his own quality. The result was, that the bank resisted, and refused the required acquiescence to the dictations of the treasury.

This happened in October, 1829, and in December we had the message, in which, for the first time, the bank was arraigned. Then came the application of the bank for reincorporation, the passage of a bill for that purpose through both houses, and the president's *veto* on it. The Bank of the United States being thus put down, a multitude of new state banks sprang up: and next came a law, adopting some of these as deposite banks. Now, what I have to say in regard to gen. Jackson in this matter is this: he said he could establish a better currency; and, whether successful or not in this, it is at least to be said in his favor and praise, that he never did renounce the obligation of the federal government to take care of its currency—paper as well as metallic of the people. It was in furtherance of this duty, which he fell called on to discharge, of "providing a better currency," that he recommended the exclusion of small bills. Why? Because, it was argued, it would improve the general mixed currency of the country; and, although he did not as distinctly as Mr. Madison, recognize the duty of the federal government to provide a currency for the people, *he never renounced it*, but, on the contrary in his message of December, '35 held this explicit language:

"By the use of the state banks, which do not derive their charters from the general government, and are not controlled by its authority, it is ascertained that the moneys of the United States can be collected and distributed without loss or inconvenience, and that all the wants of the community, in relation to exchange and currency, are supplied as well as they have ever been before. [Message, Dec. 2, 1835.]

It is not here a question whether these banks did, or not, effect the purpose which gen. Jackson takes so much praise to himself of accomplishing through their agency—that of supplying the country with as good a currency as they ever enjoyed. But why, if this was not a duty of the federal government, is it mentioned at all? In his last message in December, 1836, reviewing the benefits (!) of his experiments on the currency, he thus speaks:

"At the time of the removal of the deposites, it was alleged by the advocates of the Bank of the U. States, that the state banks, whatever might be the regulations of the treasury department, could not make the transfers required by the government, or negotiate the domestic exchanges of the country.—It is now well ascertained that the real domestic exchanges performed through discounts by the United States bank and its twenty-five branches, were one-third less than those of the deposite banks for an equal period of time; and if a comparison be instituted between the amounts of services rendered by these institutions, on the broader bases which has been used by the advocates of the U. States bank, in estimating what they consider the domestic exchanges, the result will be still more favorable to the deposite banks."

Here we have the distinct assertion, that through the state banks, he had accomplished more in establishing a good currency and easy exchanges, than had been done by the Bank of the United States. However this fact may be, all this, I say, amounts to acknowledgment of the duty of the general government, and as an emanation of the power of coining money, and as the representative of that metallic money, the exclusive power of coining which is in congress—to provide a uniform currency.

I contend for this principle, that down to the end of gen. Jackson's administration, no administration of this country had turned their back upon this power: and, I now proceed to show, by extracts from Mr. Van Buren's letter to Sherrod Williams, to which, since he has largely referred to it lately, there can be no unfitness in my referring, that he, too, admitted the obligation of supplying a uniform currency and convenient medium of exchange, which he thinks can be effected by the state deposite banks:

"Sincerely believing for the reasons which have just been stated, that the public funds may be as safely and conveniently transmitted from one portion of the union to another; that domestic exchange can be as successfully and as cheaply effected, and the currency to be rendered at least as sound under the existing system, as those objects could be accomplished by means of a national bank, I would not seek a remedy for the evils to which you allude, should they unfortunately occur and through such a medium, even if the unconstitutional objections were not in the way." [Aug. 8, 1836.]

He denies not the duty of superintending the currency, but thinks the deposite banks of the states under the control of congress, can effect the purpose. This letter was written when Mr. Van Buren was a candidate for the presidency.

Two months only after gen. Jackson had retired, and when his vigorous hand was no longer there to uphold it, the league of state banks fell and crumbled into atoms; and when Mr. Van Buren had been only two months president, he convoked a special session of congress for the ensuing September. The country was in wide-spread confusion—paralysed in its commerce—its currency utterly deranged. What was to be done? What would Mr. Van Buren recommend? He could not go back to the Bank of the United States, for he had committed himself against its constitutionality; nor could he, with any great prospect of success, undertake to reconstruct the league of deposite banks; for it had recently failed, and the country had lost confidence in it.—What then was to be done? He could go neither backward nor forward. What did he do? I mean not to speak disrespectfully, but I say, he—*escaped!* Afraid to touch the fragments of the broken banks—unable to touch the United States bank—he folded up his arms and said—the government has nothing to do with providing a currency for the people. That I may do him no wrong, I will read his own language. His predecessors had all said, we *will* not turn our backs upon this duty of government to provide a uniform currency—his language is, we *will* turn our backs on this question. He proposes nothing for the country, nothing for the relief of commerce or the regulation of exchanges, but simply the means of getting money into the treasury without loss:

From Mr. Van Buren's first message.

"It is not the province of government to aid individuals in the transfer of their funds, otherwise than through the facilities of the post office department. As justly might it be called on to provide for the transportation of their merchandise."

* * * * * * *

"If, therefore, I refrain from suggesting to congress any specific plan for regulating the exchanges or the currency—relieving mercantile embarrassments—or interfering with the ordinary operations of foreign and domestic commerce, it is from a conviction that such are not within the constitutional province of the general government, and that their adoption would be to promote the real and permanent welfare of those they might be designed to aid."

I put it to you, my friends, if this is a statesman's argument. You can transport your merchandise yourselves, you can build ships and make your own wagons; but can you make a currency? Can you say what shall be money, and what shall not be money—and determine its value here and elsewhere? Why, it would be as reasonable to say, the people could make war for themselves, as to say that they may exercise this other, not less exclusive attribute of sovereignty, of making a currency for themselves. He insists that congress has no power to regulate currency or exchanges—none to mitigate the embarrassments of the country—none to relieve its prostrate industry—and even if the power did exist, it would be unwise, in his opinion, to exercise it!

These are the doctrines of the president's first message, and I have no opinion of it now, that I did not then entertain. I desire not to appear wise after the event—I am not a prophet, nor the son of a prophet, and yet I declare when I heard the declaration of this message, and reflected on its consequence, I saw, or thought I saw, all the suffering, loss and evil that is now before us.

Let us compare this declaration with that of one now numbered with the mighty dead—of one, who has left behind a reputation excelled by that of no other man, as understanding thoroughly the constitution—of one born and cradled with it, taking part in its inception, and closing his public career by administering its highest office—I need not name *James Madison*.

In his message to congress in December, 1815—when the war had closed, and the country was laboring under the disordered currency of that period, the president thus spoke.

"It is essential to every modification of the finances, that the benefits of a uniform national currency should be restored to the community. The absence of the precious metals will, it is believed, be a temporary evil, but until they can again be rendered the general medium of exchange, it devolves on the wisdom of congress to provide a substitute, which shall equally engage the confidence, and accommodate the wants of the citizens throughout the union. If the operation of the state banks cannot produce this result, the probable operation of a national bank will merit consideration, &c."

At that session, congress incorporated the Bank of the United States, and at the next session, the president held this language, respecting the currency and that bank.

From Mr. Madison's last message.

"For the interests of the community at large as well as for the purposes of the treasury, it is essential, that the nation should possess a currency of equal value, credit and use, wherever it may circulate. The constitution has entrusted congress exclusively, with the power of creating and regulating a currency of that description; and the measures taken, during the last session, in execution of the power, give every promise of success. The bank of the United States has been organized under auspices the most favorable, and cannot fail to be an important auxiliary to those measures."

How that sounds now as an argument for the sub-treasury! Here you have set up, a doctrine vitally affecting the business and pursuits of the country, fatal to your families, and you must determine for yourselves if it shall be the doctrine of the country. But before determining, look well at the constitution—weigh all precedent—and if names and authority are to be appealed to, contrast those of president Van Buren, with those of the dead Patriarch, whose words I have just read to you, and decide accordingly.

We have heard much from the administration against banks and banking systems. I do not mean to discuss that topic—but I will say, that their tampering with the currency, and course in relation to it, has more than all other causes increased these banks.

But Mr. Van Buren's message contain a fatal principle, one altogether wrong, the principle that the government has nothing to do with providing a currency for the country, in other words, proposing a separation between the money of the government and the money of the people. This is the great error—which cannot be compromised with—which is susceptible of no amelioration, or modification, or remedy, but the caustic which shall totally eradicate it.

Do we not know that there must always be bank paper? Is there a man here who expects that he or his children, or his children's children, shall see the day when only gold coin, glittering through silk purses, will be the currency of the country, to the entire exclusion of bank notes? Not one. But it is the neglect of the government to perform its duties that makes these bank notes questionable. You here, in New York, have sound bank paper, redeemable in coin, and if you were surrounded by a Chinese wall, it might be indifferent to you whether government looked after the currency or not. But you have daily business relations with Pennsylvania, and with the west, and east, and south, and have a direct interest that their currency too shall be sound; for otherwise the very superiority of yours is, to a certain degree, an injury and loss to you—since you pay in the equivalent of specie for what you buy, and you sell for such money as circulates in the states with which you deal. But New York cannot effect the general restoration of the currency, nor any one state, or any number of states short of the whole—and hence the duty of the general government to superintend this interest.

What does the sub-treasury propose? Its basis is a separation of the concerns of the treasury from those of the people. That bill provides:

Sub treasury law.

There shall be provided in the new treasury building at Washington, rooms for the use of the treasurer, and fire proof vaults and safes for the keeping of the public moneys; and these vaults and safes are declared to be the treasury of the United States.

That the vaults and safes of the mint in Philadelphia, and the branch mint at New Orleans, shall also be places for the deposite and safekeeping of the public moneys, and that there shall be fire proof vaults and safes also in the custom houses of New York and Boston, and in Charleston, South Carolina, and St. Louis, Missouri, and that these also shall be places of deposits.

That there shall be a *receiver general* at New York, Charleston and St. Louis. That the treasurers of these mints, and the receivers general, shall keep the public money without loaning or using it until ordered to be paid out: and into the hands of these treasurers and receivers general, all collectors of public money are to pay what they receive.

That the resolutions of congress of April, 1816, be so far altered as that hereafter all duties, taxes and debts due and becoming due to the United States, after June of this year, one-fourth shall be paid in *specie;* after June of next year, *one-half;* after June of 1842 *three fourth;* and after June 1843, the *whole.* So after June 1843, all debts due to the United States, whether for duties, taxes, sales of public lands, patents, postages of letters, or otherwise, shall be paid in gold and silver only."

That from and after June, 1842, every officer or agent in the government, in making disbursements or payments on account of the U. States, shall make such payments in gold or silver coin only.

Receiver general in New York to be paid $4,000 salary—the others each $2,400.

I propose to say a few words on these provisions. In the first place, it seems very awkward to declare by law certain rooms in Washington, and certain safes and vaults therein *the* treasury of the United States. We have been accustomed heretofore to look upon the treasury as a department of the government, recognised by the constitution, which declares that no money shall be drawn from the treasury, except upon appropriations made in due course of law. It may, however, be made a question whether any thing but these rooms and safes in Washington are not now withdrawn from the protection of the constitution. It is senseless. It is absurd. It is as if the legislature of New York should declare that certain desks and tables, in a certain large room at the United States hotel*, constituted the court for the correction of errors of the state of New York.

What else does this bill do? It declares there shall be certain vaults, and safes, and rooms. But it has not been for want of adequate vaults, and safes, and rooms, that we have lost our money, but owing to the hands to which we have trusted the keys. It is in the character of the officers and not in the strength of bars and vaults, that we must look for security of the public treasure. What would be thought in private life, if some rich merchant, J. J Astor for instance, should determine no longer to trust his money with banks and bank directors, who, nevertheless, have a common interest with him in upholding the credit and stability of the currency, and should build for himself certain safes and vaults, and having placed his treasures therein should, of some 40 or 50 hungry individuals, who might apply for the office of treasurer, give the keys to him who would work the cheapest. You might not perhaps, pronounce him insane but you would certainly say, he acted very unlike J. J. Astor. Now what is true of private affairs is especially true of public affairs, and what would be absurd in an individual is not less so in a government. What is doing in Boston, where I belong? There are banks there, respectable specie paying trust-worthy banks, managed by prudent and discreet men—and yet the treasure of the country is withdrawn from the keeping of those institutions, with a capital paid in of two millions of dollars, and locked up in safes and vaults, and one of the president's political friends from another state, is sent for to come and keep the key. There is in his case no president to watch the cashier, no cashier to watch the teller, and no directors to overlook and control all—but the whole responsibility is vested in one man. Do you believe that, if under such circumstances, the United States, following the example of individuals, were to offer to receive private funds in deposite in such a safe, and allow interest on them, they would be entrusted with any? There are no securities under this new system of keeping the public moneys that we had not before, while many that did exist, in the personal character, high trusts and diversified interests of the officers and directors of banks are removed. Moreover, the number of receiving and disbursing officers, is increased, and in proportion is the danger to the public treasure increased.

The next provision is, that money once received into the treasury is not to be loaned out; and if this law is to be the law of the land, this provision is not to be complained of, for dangerous indeed would be the temptation, and pernicious the consequences, if these treasurers were to be left at liberty to loan out to favorites and party associates, the money drawn from the people. Yet the practice of this government hitherto has always been opposed to this policy of locking up the money of the people when and while it is not required for the public service. Until this time the public deposites, like private deposites, were used by the banks in which they were placed, as some compensation for the trouble of safe keeping and in furtherance of the general convenience. When, in 183–, general Jackson formed the league of the deposite state banks, they were specially directed by Mr. Taney, then secretary of the treasury, to use the public funds in discounts for the accommodation of the business of the country. And why should this not be so? The president now says, if the money is kept in the banks it will be used up by them in discounts, and they will derive benefit therefrom. What then? Is it a sufficient reason for depriving the community of a beneficial measure, because the banks that carry it out will also measurably derive some benefit from it. The question is, will the public be benefited? and if this be answered affirmatively, it is no bar to any that the banks will be too. The government is not to play the part of the dog in the manger. The doctrine is altogether pernicious, opposed to our experience, and to the habits and business of the nation.

The next provision is, that requiring, after 1843, all dues to the government shall be paid in gold and *silver;* and however onerous or injurious this provision, it is to be conceded that the government can, if they choose enforce it. They have the power, and as good citizens, we must submit. But such a practice will be inconvenient; I will say oppressive. How are those who occupy 3-4ths of the surface of the United States to comply with this provision? Here, in commercial neighborhoods and in large cities, the difficulty will be less; but where is the man who is to take up lands in the western states to get specie—how transport it? The banks around him pay one—he gets none for his labor: and yet, oppressive as all this is, I admit that the government have a right to pass such a law, and that while it is a law, it must be obeyed.

But what are we promised as the equivalent for all this inconvenience and oppression? Why, that the government in its turn will pay its debts in specie and that thus what it receives with one hand, it will pay out with the other—and a metallic circulation will be established. I undertake to say that no greater fallacy than this was ever uttered; the thing is impossible, and for this plain reason. The dues which government collects come from individuals each pays for himself. But it is far otherwise with the disbursements of government. They do not go down to individuals, and seeking out the workmen and the laborers, pay to each his dues, government pays in large sums to large contractors —and to these they pay gold and silver. But do the gold and silver reach those whom the contractor employs? On the contrary, the contractors deal as they see fit with those whom they employ, or of whom they purchase. The army and navy are fed and clothed by contract; the materials for your sumptuous custom houses, your fortifications, for the Cumberland road, and for other public works, are all supplied by contract. Large contractors flock to Washington and receive their tons of gold and silver: but do they carry it with them to Maine, Mississippi, Michigan, or wherever their residence and vocation may be? No—not a dollar; but selling it for depreciated paper, the contractor swells his profits by this added premium, and pays off those he owes in depreciated bank notes. This is not an imaginary case. I speak of what is in proof. A contractor came to Washington last winter, received a draft of $180,000 on a specie paying bank in New York. This he sold at 10 per cent. premium, and with the avails purchased wild-cat money, with which he paid the producer, the farmer, the laborer. This is the operation of specie payments. It gives to the government hard money, to the rich contractor hard money, but to the producer and laborer it gives paper, and bad paper only; and yet this system is recommended as specially favoring the poor man, rather than the rich, and credit is claimed for this administration as the poor man's friend. Let us look a little more nearly at this matter, and see whom, in truth, it does favor. Who are the rich in this country? There is very little hereditary wealth among us—and large capitalists are not numerous. But some there are, nevertheless, who live on the interest of their money, and these certainly do not suffer by this new doctrine; for their revenues are rendered more valuable, while the objects of living are reduced in value. There is the money lender, too, who suffers not by the reduction of prices all around him. Who else are the rich in this country? Why, the holders of office. He who has a fixed salary, of from $2,500 to $5,000 finds prices falling; but does his salary fall? On the contrary, three-fourths of that salary will now purchase more than the whole of it would purchase before; and he therefore, is not dissatisfied with this new law.

There is, too, another class of our fellow citizens, wealthy men, who have prospered during the last year, and they have prospered, when nobody else prospers. I mean the owners of shipping. What is the reason? Give me a reason. Well, I will give you one. The shipping of the country carries on the foreign and domestic trade—the larger vessels being chiefly in the foreign trade. Now, why have these been successful. I will answer by an example. I live on the sea coast of New England, and one of my nearest neighbors is the largest ship owner, probably, in the United States. During the past year he has made what might suffice for two or three fortunes; and how has he made it? He sends his ships to Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, to take freights of cotton. This staple, whatever the price abroad, cannot be suffered to rot at home, and therefore it is shipped. My friend tells his captain to provision his ship at Natchez, for instance, where he buys flour and stores in the depreciated currency of that region, and pays for them by a bill on Boston, which he sells at 48 per cent. premium. Here at once, as will be seen, he gets his provision for half price. He delivers his freight in Europe, and gets paid for it in good money. The disordered currency of the country to which he belongs does not follow nor afflict him abroad. He gets his freight in good money, places it in the hands of his owner's banker, who again draws at a premium for it. The ship owners, then, make a money, when all others are suffering, *because he can escape from the influence of the bad laws and bad currency of his own country.* Now, I will contrast the story of this neighbor with that of another of my neighbors, not rich. He is a New England mechanic, hard working, sober and intelligent—a tool maker by trade, who wields his own sledge hammer. His particular business is the making of augurs for the south and southwest. He has for years employed many hands, and been the support thereby, of many families around him—himself, meanwhile, moderately prosperous until these evil times came on. Yearly, however, for some years, he has been going backwards—not less industrious—no: less frugal—he has yet found, that, however apparently good the prices he might receive at the south and southwest for his tools, the cost of converting those funds into funds current in New England was ruinous. He has persevered, however, always hoping for some change for the better, and contracting gradually the circle of his work and the number of his workmen, until at length, the little earnings of the past wasted, and the condition of the currency becoming worse and worse, he is reduced to bankruptcy; and he and the twenty families that he had supported are beggared by no fault of their own. What was his difficulty? He *could not escape* from the evils of bad laws and bad currency at home; and while his rich neighbor, who could, and did, is made richer by these very causes, he, the honest and industrious mechanic, is crushed to the earth; and yet we are told this is a system for promoting the interests of the poor.

This leads me naturally to the subject of *American labor,* which has hardly been considered or discussed as carefully as it deserves. What is *American labor?* It is best described by saying, it is *not* European labor. Nine tenths of the whole labor of this country is performed by those who cultivate the land they or their fathers own, or who in their workshops employ some little capital of their own, and mix it up with their labor. Where does this exist elsewhere? Look at the different departments of industry, whether agriculture, manufacturing or mechanical, and you will find that in all, the laborers mix up some little capital with the works of their hands. The laborer of the United States—strike out the laborers of the United States, including therein all who in some way or other belong to the industrious and working classes and you reduce the population of the United States from sixteen millions to one million. The American laborer is expected to have a comfortable home, decent, though frugal living, to clothe and educate his children, to qualify

*It may be necessary, to this explanation of this illustration, to state, that the court of errors was at the time holding a session at the United States hotel at Saratoga.

them to take part, as all are called to do, in the political affairs and government of their country. Can this be said of any European laborer? Does he take any share in the government of his country, or feel it an obligation to educate his children? There nine-tenths of the laborers have no interest in the soil they cultivate nor in the fabrics they produce; no hope under any circumstances of raising themselves, or of raising their children above the condition of a day laborer at wages, and only know the government under which they live, by the sense of its oppressions, which they have no voice in mitigating.

To compare such a state of labor with the labor of this country, or to reason from that to ours, is preposterous. And yet the doctrine now is, not of individuals only—but of the administration, that the wages of American labor must be brought down to the level of those of Europe.

I have said this is not the doctrine of a few individuals, and so that head I think injustice has been done to a senator from Pennsylvania, who has been made to bear a large share of the responsibility of suggesting such a policy. If I mistake not, the same idea is thrown out in the president's message of——, and in the treasury report. Hear what Mr. Woodbury says:

"Should the states not speedily suspend more of their undertakings which are unproductive, but by new loans, or otherwise, find means to employ armies of laborers, in consuming, rather than raising crops, and should prices thus continue in many cases to be unnaturally inflated, as they have been of late years, in the face of a contracting currency, the effect of it on our finances would be still more to lessen exports, and, consequently, the prosperity and revenue of our foreign trade."

He is for turning off from the public works these "armies of laborers" who consume without producing crops, and thus bring down prices, both of crops and labor. Diminish the mouths that consume, and multiply the arms that produce, and you have the treasury prescription for mitigating distress and raising prices! How would that operate in this great state? You have, perhaps, some 15,000 men employed on your public works—works of the kind that the secretary calls "unproductive"—and even with such a demand as they must produce for provisions, prices are very low. The secretary's remedy is to set them to raise provisions themselves, and thus augment the supply while they diminish the demand. In this way the wages of labor are to be reduced, as well as the prices of agricultural productions. But this is not all. I have in my hand an extract from a speech in the house of representatives, of a gentleman from New Hampshire, Mr. Burke, a zealous supporter of the administration, who maintains that other things being reduced in proportion, you may reduce the wages of labor, without evil consequences. And where does he seek his example? In the Mediterranean. He fixes himself upon Corsica and Sardinia. But what is the Corsican laborer, that he should be the model upon which American labor is to be formed? Does he know any thing himself? Has he any education or does he give any to his children? Has he a home, a freehold, and the comforts of life around him? No. With a crust of bread and a handful of olives, his daily wants are satisfied. And yet from such a state of society the laborer of New England, the laborer of the United States, is to be taught submission to low wages. The extract before me states that the wages of Corsica are:

"For the male laborer,	24 cents a day.
"And the female do.	11 cents do."

And the honorable gentleman argues that, owing to the greater cheapness of other articles, this is relatively as much as the American laborer gets, and he illustrates the fact by this bill of clothing for a Corsican laborer:

Jacket,	lasting	24	months,	8 francs.
Cap,	do.	24	do.	2 do.
Waistcoat,	do.	36	do.	4 do.
Pantaloons,	do.	18	do.	5 do.
Shirt,	do.	12	do.	3 do.
Pair of shoes,	do.	6	do.	6 do.
				28 francs.

Now what say you, my friends—what will the farmer of New York, of Pennsylvania, and New England say, to the idea of walking on Sunday to church at the head of his family, in his jacket *two years old?* What will the young man say, when, his work ended, he desires to visit the families of his neighbors, to the one pair of pantaloons, not quite 2 years old indeed, but, as the farmers say of a colt, coming two great grass, and which for 18 months have done yeoman's service? Away with it all—away with this plan for humbling and degrading the free, intelligent, well educated, and well paid labor of the United States to the level of the almost brute labor of Europe.

There is not much danger that schemes and doctrines, such as these, shall find favor with the people. They understand their own interest too well for that. Gentlemen, I am a farmer, on the sea shore, and have, of course, occasion to employ some degree of agricultural labor. I am sometimes also rowed out to sea, being, like other New Englandmen, fond of occasionally catching a fish, and finding health and recreation in warm weather, from the air of the ocean. For the few months during which I am able to enjoy this retreat from labor, public or professional, I do not often trouble my neighbors, or they me, with conversation on politics. It happened, however, about three weeks ago, that on such an excursion as I have mentioned, with one man only with me, I mentioned this doctrine of the reduction of prices, and asked his opinion of it.

He said he did not like it. I replied, the wages of labor, it is true, are reduced; but then flour and beef, and perhaps clothing, all of which you buy, are reduced also. What, then, can be your objections? Why, said he, it is true that flour is now low; but then it is an article that may rise suddenly, by means of a scanty crop, in England, or at home; and if it should rise from five dollars to ten, I am not certain that it would fetch the price of my labor up with it. But while wages are high, then I am safe, and if produce chances to fall so much the better for me. But there is another thing. I have but one thing to sell, that is my labor; but I must buy many things—not only flour, and meat and clothing, but also some articles that come from other countries; a little sugar, a little coffee, a little tea, a little of the common spices and such like.

Now, I do not see how these foreign articles will be brought down, by reducing wages at home; and before the price is brought down of the only thing I have to sell, I want to be sure that the prices will fall, also, not of a part, but of all the things which I must buy.

Now, gentlemen, though he will be astonished, or amused, that I should tell this story, before such a vast and respectable assemblage as this, I will place this argument of *Seth Peterson*, sometimes farmer and sometimes fisherman on the coast of Massachusetts, stated to me while pulling an oar with each hand, and with the sleeves of his red shirt rolled up above his elbows, against the arguments, the theories, and the speeches of the administration and all its friends, in or out of congress, and take the verdict of the country, and of the civilized world, whether he has not the best side of the question.

Since I have adverted to this conversation, gentlemen, allow me to say, that this neighbor of mine is a man of fifty, one of the several sons of a poor man; that by his labor he has obtained some few acres, his own unincumbered freehold, has a comfortable dwelling, and plenty of the poor man's blessings. Of these, I have known six, decently and cleanly clad, each with the book, the slate, and the map, proper to its age, all going at the same time daily to enjoy the blessing of that which is the great glory of New England, the common free school. When one contemplates this, and thousands of other cases like it, not as pictures, but as common facts, without feeling how much our free institutions, and the policy hitherto pursued have done for the comfort and happiness of the great mass of our citizens! Where in Europe, where in any part of the world out of our country, shall we find labor thus rewarded and the general condition of the people so good? Nowhere. Nowhere! Away, then, with the injustice and the folly of reducing the cost of productions with us, to what is called the common standard of the world.—Away, then, away at once and forever, with the miserable policy, which would bring the condition of a laborer in the United States, to that of a laborer in Russia, or Sweeden, in France or Germany, in Italy or Corsica. Instead of following these examples, let us hold up our own, which all nations may well envy, and which, unhappily, in most parts of the earth it is easier to envy than to imitate.

But it is the cry and effort of the times to stimulate those who are called poor, against those who are called rich: and yet among those who urge this cry and seek to profit by it, there is betrayed sometimes an occasional sneer at whatever savors of humble life. Witness the reproach against a candidate now before the people for their highest honors, that a log cabin, with plenty of hard cider, is good enough for him.

It appears to some persons, that a great deal too much use is made of the symbol of the log cabin.—No man of sense supposes, certainly, that the having lived in a log cabin is any further proof of qualification for the presidency, than as it creates a presumption, that any one, who from humble condition, or under unfavorable circumstances, has been able to attract a considerable degree of public attention, is possessed of reputable qualities, moral and intellectual.

But it is to be remembered, that this matter of the log cabin originated, not with the friends of the whig candidate, but with his enemies. Soon after his nomination at Harrisburg, a writer for one of the leading administration papers spoke of the "log-cabin," and his use of "hard cider," by way of sneer and reproach. As might have been expected, for pretenders are generally false, his taunt at humble life proceeded from the party which claims for itself the character of the purest democracy. The whole party appeared to enjoy it, or at least they countenanced it, by silent acquiescence; for I do not know that, to this day, any eminent individual, or any leading newspaper, attached to the administration, has rebuked this scornful jeering at the supposed humble condition or circumstances in life, past or present, of a worthy man and a war worn soldier. But it touched a tender point in the public feeling. It naturally roused indignation.—What was intended as reproach, was immediately seized on, as merit. "Be it so—be it so," was the instant burst of the public voice. "Let him be the log cabin candidate. What you say in scorn, we will shout with all our lungs; from this day, we have our cry of rally, and we shall see whether he, who has dwelt in one of the rude abodes of the west, may not become the best house in the country."

All this is natural, and springs from sources of just feeling. Other things, gentlemen, have had a similar origin. We all know that the term "whig," was bestowed in derision, two hundred years ago, on those who were thought too fond of liberty; and our national air of Yankee doodle was composed by British officers, in ridicule of the American troops. Yet, ere long, the last of the British armies laid down its arms at Yorktown, while this same air was playing in the ears of officers and men. Gentlemen, it is only shallow-minded pretenders, who either make distinguished origin matter of personal merit, or obscure origin matter of personal reproach. Taunt and scoffing at the humble condition of early life, affect nobody in this country, but those who are foolish enough to indulge in them, and they are generally sufficiently punished by public rebuke. A man who is not ashamed of himself, need not be ashamed of his early condition.

Gentlemen, it did not happen to me to be born in a log cabin; but my elder brothers and sisters were born in a log cabin, raised amid the snow-drifts of New Hampshire, at a period so early as that when the smoke first rose from its rude chimney and curled over the frozen hills, there was no similar evidence of a white man's habitation between it and the settlements on the rivers of Canada. Its remains still exist. I make to it an annual visit. I carry my children to it, to inspire like sentiments in them, and to teach them the hardships endured by the generations which have gone before them. I love to dwell on the tender recollections, the kindred ties, the early affections, and the touching narratives and incidents, which mingle with all I know of this humble, primitive family abode. I weep to think that none of those who inhabited it are now among the living; and if ever I am ashamed of it, or if I ever fail in affectionate veneration for HIM who reared it, and defended it against savage violence and destruction, cherished all the domestic virtues beneath its roof, and, through the fire and blood of a seven years' revolutionary war, shrunk from no danger, no toil, no sacrifice, to serve his country, and to raise his children to a condition better than his own, may my name, and the name of my posterity, be blotted for ever from the memory of mankind!

[Mr. Webster then reviewed the expenditures of the government, but just at the last moment, we find with regret that the sheet containing this portion of the speech has been mislaid or lost. We supply therefore from memory, a very brief, and we are aware, a very inadequate outline of the argument].

The expenditures of this administration have been eminently wasteful and extravagant. Over and above the ordinary revenue of the country, Mr. Van Buren has spent more than *twenty millions* that reached the treasury from other sources. I specify:

Reserved under the deposite act,	$6,000,000
4th instalment of surplus kept back,	9,000,000
Payment by the Bank of United States on its bonds,	5,000,000
	$20,000,000

But even this has been found insufficient for the prodigality of the administration, and we had not been long assembled in congress before a demand was made upon it, notwithstanding the flattering representations of the message and the treasury report, for authority to issue *five millions* more of treasury notes; and this, we were assured, if congress would only keep within the estimates submitted by the departments, would be ample. Congress did

keep within the estimates; and yet, before we broke up, intimations came from the treasury that they must have authority to borrow, or issue treasury notes for four and a half millions more.

This time even the friends of the administration demurred, and finally refused to grant this new aid, —and what then was the alternative? Why, after having voted appropriations for the various branches of the public service, all within the estimates, and all of which they were told, were indispensable, they conferred on the president, by a special section, authority to withhold these appropriations from such objects as he pleased, and to select at his discretion the objects upon which money should be expended. Entire authority was thus given to the president over all these expenditures, in direct contravention of that provision of the constitution forbidding all expenditure, except by virtue of appropriations—which if it mean any thing, must mean the specification of distinct sums for distinct purposes.

In this way, then, it is proposed to keep back from indispensable works four and a half millions, which are, nevertheless, appropriated, and which, with the five millions of treasury notes already issued, will constitute a debt of from nine to *ten millions*.

So, then, when general Harrison shall succeed, in March next, to the presidential chair, all that he will inherit from his predecessors—besides their brilliant example—will be these treasury vaults and safes, without a dollar in them, and a debt of *ten millions of dollars*.

The whole revenue policy of this administration has been founded in error. While duties are laid on articles of daily use and necessity, articles of luxury are admitted free of duty. Look at the custom house returns, $20,000,000 worth of silks imported in one year, free of duty, and other articles of luxury in proportion, that should be made to contribute to the revenue.

We have, in my judgment, imported *excessively*, and yet the president urges it as an objection to works of public improvement, to rail roads and canals, that they diminish our importations, and thereby interfere with the comforts of the people. His message says:

"Our people will not long be insensible to the extent of the burdens entailed upon them by the false system that has been operating on their sanguine, energetic and industrious character; nor to the means necessary to extricate themselves from these embarrassments. The weight which presses upon a large portion of the people, and the states, is an enormous debt, foreign and domestic. The foreign debt of our states, corporations and men of business can scarcely be less than two hundred millions of dollars, requiring more than ten millions of dollars a year to pay the interest. This sum has to be paid out of the exports of the country, and must of necessity cut off imports to that extent, or plunge the country more deeply in debt from year to year. It is easy to see that the increase of this foreign debt must augment the annual demand on the exports to pay the interest, and to the same extent diminish the imports; and in proportion to the enlargement of the foreign debt, and the consequent increase of interest must be the decrease of the import trade. In lieu of the comforts which it now brings us, we might have one gigantic banking institution, and splendid, but in many instances profitless, rail roads and canals, absorbing to a great extent, in interest upon the capital borrowed to construct them, the surplus fruits of national industry for years to come, and securing to posterity no adequate return for the comforts which the labors of their hands might otherwise have secured."

What are these comforts that we are to get so much more of, if we will only stop our rail roads and canals? Foreign goods, loss of employment at home or European wages, and lastly direct taxation.

One of the gentlemen of the south, of that nullifying state rights' party that has absorbed the administration, or been absorbed by it, comes boldly out with the declaration that the period is arrived for a direct tax on land; and among the reasons assigned for this project is this one, that it will bring the north to the grindstone. We shall see, before this contest is over, who will be the parties ground, and who the grinders. It is, however, but just to add, that thus far, this is only an expression of individual opinion, and I do not charge it to be otherwise.

I had proposed to say something of the militia bill, but it is already so late that I must forego this topic. (No, no—go on, go on—from the crowd.)

Mr. Webster resumed and briefly analyzed the bill.

Owing, however, to the lateness of the hour, he did not go largely into the discussion. He did not, he said, mean to charge Mr. Van Buren with any purpose to play the part of a Cæsar or a Cromwell, but he did say that in his judgment, the plan as recommended by the president in his message, and of which the annual report of the secretary of war accompanying the message developed the leading features, would, if carried into operation, be expensive, burdensome, in derogation to the constitution, and dangerous to our liberties. Mr. W. referred rapidly to the president's recent letter to some gentleman in Virginia, endeavoring to anticipate himself for the recommendation in the message, by endeavoring to show a difference between the plan then so strongly recommended, and that submitted in detail some months afterwards by the secretary of war to congress. Mr. W. pronounced this attempt wholly unsatisfactory.

Mr. W. then went on to say—I have now freely stated my opinions as to the nature of the present excitement, and have answered the question I propounded as to the causes of the revolution in public sentiment now in progress. Will this revolution succeed? Does it move the masses, or is it an ebullition merely on the surface? And who is it that opposes the change which seems to be going forward? (Here some one in the crowd cried out, "none hardly but the office-holders oppose it.") Mr. Webster continued—I hear one say that the office-holders oppose it, and that is true. If they were quiet, in my opinion, a change would take place, almost by common consent. I have heard of an anecdote, perhaps hardly suited to the sobriety and dignity of this occasion, but which confirms the answer which my friend in the crowd has given to my question. It happened to a farmer's son, that his load of hay was blown over by a sudden gust on an exposed plane. Those near him, seeing him manifest a degree of distress, which such an accident would not unnatly occasion, asked him the reason, he said he should not *take on* so much about it, only father was under the load. I think it very probable, gentlemen, that there are many now very active and zealous friends, who would not care much whether the wagon of the administration were blown over or not, *if* it were not for the fear that father, or son, or uncle or brother, might be found under the load. Indeed it is remarkable how fervently the fire of patriotism glows in the breasts of the holders of office. A thousand favored contractors fear lest the proposed change should put the interests of the public in great danger. Ten thousand post offices, moved by the same apprehension, join in the cry of alarm, while a perfect earthquake of disinterested remonstrances proceeds from the custom houses. Patronage and favoritism tremble and quake through every limb, and every nerve, lest the people should be found in favor of a change, which might endanger the liberties of the country, or at least break down its present eminent and distinguished prosperity, by abandoning the measures so wise, so beneficent, so successful, and so popular, which the present administration has pursued!

Fellow-citizens, we have all sober and important duties to perform. I have not addressed you to day for the purpose of joining in a premature note of triumph, or raising a shout for anticipated victories. We are in the controversy, not through it. It is our duty to spare no pains to circulate information, and to spread the truth far and wide. Let us persuade those who differ from us, if we can, to hear both sides. Let us remind them that we are all embarked together, with a common interest and a common fate; and let us without rebuke or unkindness, beseech them to consider what the good of the whole requires, what is best for them and for us. There are two causes, which keep back thousands of honest men from joining those who wish for a change.

The first of these is the fear of reproach from former associates, and the pain which party denunciation is capable of inflicting. But, surely, the manliness of the American character is superior to this!—Surely, no American citizen will feel himself chained to the wheels of any party, nor bound to follow it, against his conscience, and his sense of the interest of the country. Resolution and decision ought to dissipate such restraints, and to leave men free at once to act upon their own convictions. Unless this one be done, party has entailed upon us a miserable slavery, by compelling us to act against our consciences, on questions of the greatest importance.

The other cause is the constant cry that the party of the administration is the true democratic party, or the more popular party, in the government, and in the country. The falsity of this claim has not been sufficiently exposed. It should have been met, and should be now met, not only by denial, but by proof. If they mean the new democracy, the cry against credit, against industry, against labor, against a man's right to leave his own earnings to his own children—why, then, doubtless, they are right; all this sort of democracy is theirs. But if by democracy they mean a conscientious and stern adherence to the true popular principles of the constitution and the government, then I think they have very little claim to it. Is the augmentation of executive power a democratic principle? Is the separation of the currency of government from the currency of the people a democratic principle? Is the employing of a large military force, in time of peace, a democratic principle?

Let us entreat honest men not to take names for things, nor pretences for proofs. If democracy, in any constitutional sense, belongs to our adversaries, let them show their title and produce their evidence. Let the question be examined, and let not intelligent and well-meaning citizens be kept to the support of measures, which in their hearts and consciences they disapprove, because their authors put forth such loud claims to the sole profession of regard for the people.

Fellow citizens of the county of Saratoga—In taking leave of you, I cannot but remind you how distinguished a place your county occupies in the history of the country. I cannot be ignorant, that in the midst of you are many, at this moment, who saw in their neighborhood the triumph of republican arms in the surrender of General Burgoyne. I cannot doubt that a fervent spirit of patriotism burns in their breasts, and in the breasts of their children.—They helped to save their country amidst the storms of war, they will help to save it, I am fully persuaded, in the present severe civil crisis. Fellow citizens, I verily believe it is true, that of all that are left to us from the revolution, nine-tenths are with us, in the existing contests. If there be living a revolutionary officer or soldier, who has joined in the attacks upon Gen Harrison's military character, I have not met with him. It is not, therefore, in the county of Saratoga, that a cause sustained by such means is likely to prevail.

Fellow citizens, the great question is now before the country. If with the experience of the past, the American people think proper to confirm power in the hands which now hold it, and thereby sanction the leading policy of the administration, it will be your duty and mine to bow with submission to the public will; but for myself, I shall not believe it possible for me to be of service to the country, in any department of public life. I shall look on with no less love of country than ever, but with fearful forebodings of what may be near at hand.

But, fellow citizens, I do not at all expect that result. I fully believe that change is coming. If we all do our duty, we shall restore the government to its former policy, and the country to its former prosperity. And let me here, to-day, fellow-citizens, with full resolution and patriotic purpose of heart, give and take pledges, that until this great controversy be ended, our time, our talents, our efforts, are all due, and shall all be faithfully given, to OUR COUNTRY.

CONVENTION AT THE CUMBERLAND GAP. The Lexington Commonwealth says: "Of all the contemplated public conventions preparatory to the final action, it appears to us that the one to be held at the Cumberland Gap, on the the 10th of September, exceeds in interest and in importance. The meeting is to be at the point where the three states of Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee come in contact; and it is known that in the mountainous regions of Virginia and Tennessee, the administration party have been making unparalleled exertions. This convention will be the means of collecting to one point, all the active population of those regions, and they will there have an opportunity of hearing discussion upon the leading measures pursued by the government. That section of the union has been flooded with auto Globes and Van Buren missionaries, and all those appliances which a corrupt party make use of to mislead public opinion. The whigs of Tennessee have invited the whigs of Kentucky to unite with them in the celebration of the 10th. The mountain boys of Kentucky have accepted the invitation, and there will be a patriotic rivalry between these two states so united in every thing that goes to make up one people—similar in institutions—similar in habits, and similar in language. We hope and believe that our side of the line will turn out in full force. The recent elections have shown that our mountain region is sound in the true faith. No section of our state has done better in the late canvass. And we hope too, that our public speakers will make it a point to attend on this occasion. We know that many persons from this region, contemplate being present at the celebration; and if no unforseen event occurs, we predict that the assemblage will equal in numbers and interest, any of those which have heretofore occurred.

CHRONICLE.

AMERICAN SAILOR. On Tuesday evening, as the Philadelphia, American liner, was entering the locks of the St. Katherine's dock, a female of about 30 years of age, attempted to cross the bridge over the dock, and which was on the swing at the time to let the vessel in. In leaping from one part of the bridge to the other, she unfortunately fell into the water, which in that part is twenty six feet deep. Her clothes supported her for a short time, and she was caught hold of with a staff by one of the lock men, and no doubt would have been safely transferred to land, had not a sailor on board the Philadelphia, who had observed the accident, immediately divested himself of every particle of clothing and jumped in after her, swearing that no one should save her but himself. Upon rising to the surface of the water, he swam immediately to the female, and setting her free from the staff took her out into the river, and brought her round to St. Katherine's stairs, where he allowed her to go on shore. The sailor swam back to his ship, playing the most astonishing antics in the water, to the infinite amusement of the spectators. [*Liverpool paper.*

ANTHRACITE FURNACES. The Miners' Journal states that notwithstanding the great depression of business generally, in less than one year from the result of the first successful experiment in this country, seven anthracite furnaces are already in blast, and ten or twelve others in progress.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, ANNAPOLIS. We learn that David J. Caproo, esq. long a resident of this city, and very favorably known as principal of the Baltimore institute, has been appointed professor of mathematics in *St. John's college, Annapolis*, and will immediately assume the duties of his professorship. He will also take charge of the large and commodious building, recently erected on the college grounds, as a boarding house for the students; and from his experience in this department, as well as in the instruction of youth, he will, no doubt, fully meet the wishes of parents, who may place their sons at the institution. [*Amer.*

THE COTTON CROP of South Carolina and Georgia is said to be suffering great injury from excessive rains and the ravages of the caterpiller.

DEATH OF MR. SIMPSON. By a letter in the Montreal Gazette of Tuesday last, the melancholy tale of insanity, murder and suicide, which appeared originally in the St. Louis Bulletin, is confirmed. The letter is from McLeod, one of the persons attached to the northwest expedition, and the particulars of Mr. Simpson's insanity and death correspond with the former account.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE. The Philadelphia Inquirer states that the *manuscript* of the *original* Declaration of Independence, in the hand-writing of Jefferson, with the interlinations of Franklin and other members, is in possession of the American philosophical society of that city, and may be seen at their hall.

EMIGRATION. Upwards of 14,000 Germans have arrived at New York since the 2d March, most of whom are on their way to settle in the west.

EXCHANGES. The rate of exchange in New York upon Philadelphia, has fallen from 2½ to 4½ discount, whilst the rate on Baltimore and further south has not altered. Baltimore on Philadelphia is at 1 a 1½ per cent. discount. The North American of the 29th ult. says the debt of Philadelphia to Baltimore is about $400,000.

EXPLORING EXPEDITION. The Salem Register announces, by the arrival of the whale ship Lydia at that port, that the Vincennes, Porpoise and Flying Fish, left the Bay of Islands, New Zealand, on the 6th of April last, undirected for the Fejee Islands, to make a survey of them. The Peacock remained at Sydney, March 18, had nearly finished repairing, and would soon join the squadron.

We learn from the Salem Gazette, that the ship Lydia, at that port, from New Zealand, had freight and despatches from the expedition.

FLOUR. New York, Sept. 2d. There is very little southern flour in market. Sales of new Richmond city mills have been made at $6 37½ and Georgetown and Howard street at $6 50a6 62½. Western arrives freely and large sales have been made for export to Europe at $6 for Genesee; $4 87½ for Michigan; and $4 87½a5 for Ohio. There is a fair demand for rye flour at $3 25; and corn meal in bbls. at $3a3 12½.

Baltimore, Sept. 3. 1,500 barrels of good common brands sold at $5 12½; and 1,700 barrels city mills at the same price. Susquehanna $5 18¾.

At Zanesville, Ohio, on the 26th ult. flour was selling at $3.

During the third week of August there were delivered from the Erie canal at Albany, 42,618 barrels of flour and 26,945 bushels of wheat.

At Pernambuco, 21st ult flour was $15.

GOLD IN BRAZILS. The Fly corvette, 18 guns, at Spithead, brought $1,700,000 from Brazils, for British merchants.

INDIANS. A gentleman who recently arrived at St. Louis from St. Peters, states that some skirmishes had taken place between the Sioux and Chippewa Indians

LANCASTER, PA. Population as ascertained; white males 3,877, white females 4 286; colored males 122, females 134—total 8,412, being an increase of ten per cent. in ten years.

LEAD. The Philadelphia North American says, that there has been quite a stir in lead, in that city, and about 15,000 pigs Missouri have been taken within the last two days at $4 75, $5 and $5 12½ per 100 lbs. 6 months."

MCKENZIE, who was pardoned by the president a few months since, has published a long address to his compatriots in the Canada invasion, unsaying all the hard things he had published against Mr. Van Buren during his confinement and now representing him as friendly to their cause.

NEWSPAPERS. The New York Star edited by M. M. Noah, has been united to the Times of that city.

PATTERSON, N. J. which in 1838 contained 9,048 inhabitants, it is ascertained contains now only 7,598—showing a falling off of 1,450 in two years. The Patterson Intelligencer says: "This great falling off in our population in the short space of two years, can be attributed to nothing but the general prostration of business since that time. A large number of our best mechanics, with their families, have been compelled to leave town in search of employment elsewhere, and a large portion of those who yet remain with us, are lying entirely idle."

RAIL ROADS—*Locomotives.* The emperor of Russia, by his ukase, has closed a contract with Mr. Norris, of Philadelphia, for "*two hundred locomotive engines,*" forty of which are to be delivered each year; for which the emperor is to pay $1,400,000. These engines are principally to run upon the great rail road, now in construction between St. Petersburg and Moscow."

[*Keystone.*

In Dr. Bigelow's excellent work, entitled "Useful Arts," lately published by Marsh, Tapen, Lyon & Webb, is a table of the principal railways in operation in the United States, in the early part of 1840. In this table we find that at that time the whole number of miles of railways, 2,270, of which 489 were in Pennsylvania; 401½ in New York; 235½ in Massachusetts; 250½ in Virginia; 219½ in Maryland; 136 in South Carolina; and 128½ in New Jersey.

The number of miles of railway in progress at that time was 2,346½—among which is the rail road from N. York to lake Erie, 505 miles; the one from Charleston to Cincinnati, 500 miles; one from Savannah to Macon, 200 miles; one from Detroit to the river St. Joseph, 200; one from Dayton to Sandusky, (Ohio), 153; one from Natchez to Canton, (Mississippi), 150 miles.

Some of the rail roads introduced into the tables as in progress, have since been completed—as the one from Haverhill to Essex 18 miles.

Nothing is said here of the rail roads which are projected—and perhaps the less there is said about them the better at present. [*Boston Jour.*

Rail roads in Texas. The opening of the Houston and Brazos rail road lately took place. The event was celebrated with great enthusiasm at Houston.

SILK—*premiums.* The National Silk society, at Washington, has offered numerous premiums, from $600 to $1,000 each, for various quantities and qualities of silk, the total amount of these premiums exceeding sixteen thousand dollars.

SPECIE. The tide has changed once more if we judge by the entries. The barque Strafford, at New York, from Havre, brought 10,000 five franc pieces.—The ship Sullivan, at Charleston, from Liverpool, brought $100,000 in gold, to the bank of South Carolina.

STEAMERS. *The fastest steam vessel in Europe. The Fire King*, of 600 tons and upwards, builder's measurement, and 250 horses' power, left the river on Saturday morning last, on an excursion to the Menai bridge, having on board the chairman and board of directors of the hon. the East India company, sir Richard Bulkeley, bart. sir Richard Jenkins, gen. Clement Hill, capt. Bevis, lieut. Tudor, of H. M. St. Redwing, Mr. Ewart, surveyor of steam to the admiralty, Wm. Fawcett, esq. Dr. Brandreth, Dr. Jackson, Wm. Rathbone, esq. and other gentlemen. The extraordinary performances of this splendid steamer reconciles us to the accounts of the great speed we hear of on the American rivers. The Fire King steamed from St. George's pier, through the Victoria channel, and against a spring flood tide, to Beaumaris, a distance of 51 nautical miles, in 4 hours and 5 minutes; and 9 nautical miles for the flood, it gives 60 nautical miles through the water; this brought into statute miles gives 16½ per hour. Her passage back from Beaumaris to the Rock Fort, against a strong ebb, was 43 nautical miles in 4 hours; add 12 miles for the ebb, gives 60 nautical miles or 16½ statute miles per hour. [*Liverpool Standard.*

The following table from the Montreal Herald, shows at one view the several proportions of the steam ships which now navigate the Atlantic, and the power of engine which each vessel would have, if the proportions used in Mr. Cunard's line had been adopted:

Vessels.	*Tonnage.*	*Horse power of engines.*	*Tonnage for every one horse power.*	*Horse power of engines if Mr. C's proportion had been adopted.*
Cunard's	1,200	440	2 8-11	
G. West'n	1,340	450	2 44 45	491 1-3
Brt. Queen	2,016	500	4 4-125	739 1-4
President	2,365	600	3 253-300	867 8-15

STEAMBOATS. The *Pocahontas*, on her downward trip from Council Bluffs, was snagged ten miles below Big Platte, and would prove a total loss.

A SHOE, which the Harrison tradesmen of Linn, Massachusetts, have made large enough to contain 25 persons, is to be drawn by six horses to the Bunker Hill convention.

STEAMBOAT STRUCK BY LIGHTNING. Amongst the early prejudices against the use of steamboats, none was more general than the apprehension that the iron required for the machinery, &c. would make them dangerous during thunder storms. That prejudice has worn off, experience having proved the contrary. The following is the *first* instance which we have on record, of a steamboat having been struck with lightning. The Buffalo Commercial of the 24th says:

The steamboat Missouri is in from Chicago, having performed the trip in good time, notwithstanding she experienced some boisterous weather. Captain Wilkins reports a singular phenomenon, that of a steamboat struck by lightning. He says while ploughing through Lake Michigan he encountered a most terrific storm, which continued for several hours. The Missouri was struck on the starboard side of the foremast, just below the crosstrees, and a piece of timber torn out six feet long and several inches in circumference. The fluid passed aft upon the promenade deck, tearing off the heads of the spikes; thence down the hatchway to the freight deck, knocking down the second engineer and three or four other persons. Although stunned, they all recovered in a few hours after.

TRADE. Sir Josiah Child in his ingenious discourse on trade, published in England in 1666, traces the prosperity of trade to that country to the year 1515, when the law was established fixing the rate of interest for money at ten per cent.; at which time, he says, *the merchants were very many and few.* He says that in the year 1635, there were more merchants to be found on the exchange worth £1,000 and upwards, than there were in the year 1600 worth £100; and further, that in his days, that is, thirty years after, there were more merchants worth £10,000 a piece, than there had been worth £1,000 at the foregoing period—and, said the old merchant—"If this be doubted ask the old whether five hundred pounds portion, with a daughter, sixty years ago, was not a greater portion than £2,000 now? and whether gentlewomen in these days would not esteem themselves well clothed in a *serge gown*, which a chambermaid would now be ashamed to be seen in; and whether our citizens and middle sort of gentry are not now more rich in clothes, plates, jewels, &c. than the best of our knights and gentry were in those days? and whether one best sort of knights and gentry do not exceed by much, in those things, the nobility of England sixty years past, many of whom would not go to the price of a *whole satin doublet*? the embroiderer being now living, who has assured me he has made many hundreds of them for the nobility with *canvas backs*?"

TOBACCO. For Maryland tobacco there has been an active demand throughout the week; and at prices fully sustaining last week's rates, which we continue to quote, viz: inferior and common $3 50a4 50, middling to good $5a6; good $6 50a8, and fine $8a12. In Ohio tobacco the demand has been less active this week than last, and the sales not so large. Prices, however, have undergone no change—we continue to quote inferior and common at $1a4 50; middling $5, good $5 50a6 50; fine red $7a9; dutto wrappery $8a12; and fine yellow at $7 50a10. The inspections of the week comprise 900 hhds. Maryland; 173 hhds. Ohio; 11 hhds. Virginia and 5 hhds. Kentucky—total 1,088 hhds.

There have been 27,690 hhds. inspected in Baltimore up to this time this year, of which 21,883 was Maryland. The inspections of last week was 894 hhds. Maryland, and 269 Ohio and Kentucky.

WHEAT. New York, Sept. 2. Several parcels of new southern and Genesee wheat have arrived, but no sales of consequence effected; 5,000 bushels of Genessee have been taken for export, at $1 15 cash.

At Baltimore, Sept. 3. Good red Maryland and Virginia 90 to 100—Pennsylvania wheat 104 to 106.

Zanesville, Ohio, 26th July—"Wheat is selling here at 50 cents."

The many-headed wheat The many-headed wheat is an indigenous plant of California; six heads of which was produced by major Sparing, from a man in the Diege nation of Indians, who had been trading in the Pacific ocean. The six heads produced six hundred grains; which were planted by Mr. Alpheus Baker, of Ibbeville, S. C. the production of which was ten thousand heads. The ground on which the wheat grew was measured by an accurate surveyor—the heads counted—and one head shelled out, and the grain weighed; a calculation was then made, the result of which was, that the wheat produced at the rate of two hundred and thirty bushels to the acre. It was planted about the last of January, and cut on the 20th of June. The land on which it grew is poor and sandy, was unassisted by manure.

Wilkes county (Geo.) News.

WISCONSIN TERRITORY, according to the late census, contains 30,747 inhabitants. In 1829, the population was 18,149.

YALE COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT. The graduating class at the recent commencement was near one hundred, and, with one exception, the largest on any similar occasion, in that institution. The theological class of graduates numbered thirty-two.

NILES' NATIONAL REGISTER.

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☞ REMITTANCES BY MAIL. "A postmaster may enclose money in a letter to the publisher of a newspaper, to pay the subscription of a third person, and frank the letter, if written by himself."—*Amos Kendall.*

Some of our subscribers may not be aware that they may save the postage on subscription money, by requesting the postmaster where they reside to frank their letters containing such money, he being able to satisfy himself before a letter is sealed, that it contains nothing but what refers to the subscription. [*Am. Farmer.*

FOREIGN ARTICLES.

FRANCE.

Atlantic steam navigation. The English will not long be permitted to monopolize the honors and advantages of ocean steam navigation. France and Belgium will both come in as competitors at no early day. The Paris correspondent of the National Intelligencer says:

"It is understood that the chambers will adopt readily the ministerial bill for the various lines of steam navigation between France and the two Americas. No time will be lost in the execution of this comprehensive project, which the official and semi-official organs confess to be even more *political* than commercial. The legislature of Belgium has passed the bill for an appropriation of a sum not to exceed four hundred thousand francs annually, during fourteen years, for the establishment of a line of steam packets between that country and the United States. Various passages of the able report of the Belgian committee on the subject may be translated, usefully, for your columns. The Belgians will not lag behind their neighbors of France in this enterprise."

The royal decrees of the French government, issued on the 29th July, it is estimated in Paris will call into service 130,000 soldiers. The increase of the cavalry force will be 15,000 men.

CHINA.

Accounts from Singapore to the 25th March, says: No part of the expedition against China has yet arrived. Should the contest be long, there will be an extensive demand for salted provisions, flour, bread, &c. The port is free of port charges or duties.

Siam sugar, white, 5 50a5 60, per picul; pepper, 5 25 a 5 50 do.; lie, 18, scarce.

Our latest previous intelligence, by the way of England, was to the 24th of March.

The foreign trade at Canton, suspended on account of the death of the empress, or for some other cause, was renewed on the 13th of April, and all the vessels in port had obtained cargoes.

The American merchants had sent most of their effects to Macao, and expected to be ordered away as soon as the English squadron should arrive.—Only one ship had yet arrived—the Druid, of 44 guns.

No event of moment had taken place, and Canton was perfectly tranquil. Some show of preparation for the hostile visit of the English was in progress, such as the erection of batteries, the drilling of recruits, &c. but nothing adequate to the powerful force of the assailants. Meantime, however, the local authorities, at Canton and elsewhere, were vigorously prosecuting their war upon the dealers in opium.

PANAMA.

Accounts from the Isthmus of Panama have been received at Havana to the middle of June. The government of Central America were said to be without funds and entirely unable longer to carry on the war against their neighbor. The civil war rages in Pasto, and the rebels have made themselves quite formidable. The small pox was making great havoc among the natives in Chagres—the foreigners, having mostly been vaccinated, escaped the epidemic. The insurrection in the government of New Grenada was daily increasing. The insurgents threatened to overturn the government.

MEXICO.

The federalists in the city of Mexico, notwithstanding their partial success, have been completely put down, by Bustamente and his party. The ship Norma arrived here yesterday from Havana, bringing dates from the Mexican capital to the 28th July. It appears that, after twelve days skirmishing, the revolutionists under Urres, who held the palace, capitulated on the 27th July, under a full indemnity for all past political offences. Urrea and Gomez Farrias, (the insurgent "president ad interim,") notwithstanding this guarantee were supposed to have fled.

A letter from Mexico, of the latest date, (July 28th), says:

"The firing continued until yesterday; the advantage gained on either side not indicating what would be the final result. There were frequent parleys, suspensions of firing, &c. &c. And while we were waiting the arrival of Santa Ana, to put a stop to the war, for which purpose he had been sent for by government, we learn that every thing had been arranged.

"Yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, the capitulated troops left the palace, and proceeded to a village near the city, to deliver up their arms; but according to the rumors in circulation to day, instead of making the surrender, they fortified themselves on Mount Santa Monica, 3 leagues from here.

"At present, notwithstanding the departure of the capitulated troops from Mexico, the terms of the capitulation are entirely unknown, nor is it known what is the fate of the leaders, Farias, Rejon, Cerecero, Cardosa, Horta, &c. although it is said that Urrea fled at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, the 27th. Nevertheless, the insurgent troops marched out with all the honors of war, park and artillery.

"From these circumstances, and rumors which are afloat to-day, I infer that some trick is at the bottom of the movement. Perhaps my political vision deceives me, but time will decide."

Recapture of Tobasco. Tobasco has been captured by the federalists. The New Orleans Bee of the 22d ult. says: "It seems from all that we have been able to ascertain from the captain of the Atrevida, that a part of the centralist army, consisting of two hundred men, who had been obliged to leave the city, had afterwards received reinforcements, and had marched towards Tobasco, which they had succeeded in recapturing, and taking advantage of the feebleness of their enemies, who were suffering from sickness, had been guilty of cruelties of the most revolting nature. Nothing was spared; all the inhabitants who pronounced themselves in favor of the federalists were massacred without distinction, and their property pillaged and devastated.

[Since placing the above in column later accounts have reached us contradicting the massacre].

Yucatan. The schooner Atrevida, arrived yesterday from Campeachy, which place she left on the 13th inst. Perfect tranquility reigned in the city at the departure of this vessel. A Texian brig and schooner were at anchor in the harbor.

CANADA.

Several meetings have recently been held in Upper Canada, with the object of imposing a tax on American agricultural produce.

The black troops stationed at Waterloo, who lately fired on the steamboats Cincinnati and Chesapeake, are to be removed into the interior of Canada.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

APPOINTMENT OF THE PRESIDENT. Montgomery Blair, of Missouri, to be attorney of the United States in and for the district of Missouri.

CONSULS OF BELGIUM. The president of the U. States has recognized Joseph Mora Moss, as consul of Belgium, for the port of Philadelphia; John Douglass Bates, for the port of Boston; Thomas Amory Deblois, for the port of Portland; Samuel D. Walker, for the port of Baltimore; A. W. Nolting, for the port of Richmond; George A. Hopley, for the port of Charleston; John C. Ferrell, for the port of Savannah; Charles Auze, for the port of Mobile; Hippolyte Mali, for the port of New York; Lorenzo F. Wheelar, for the port of Eastport, Maine; and John Cannon, for the port of Norfolk.

DEATH. A letter from Puerto Cabello, dated the 14th ult. mentions the death of J. G. A. Williamson, esq. our charge d'affaires at Caracas. He died on the 7th, of dysentery, after an illness of only a few days.

NAPOLEON INDEMNITY. The secretary of the treasury gives notice that the seventh instalment of the Napoleon indemnity, amounting to $213,351 61, will be paid to the claimants on application at the Bank of America at New York, and at such other places as that bank may designate. The rate is supposed to be 11 83 1000 per cent. on the amount awarded.

The council of the Royal society of London have recommended to the government to urge upon the government of the United States the establishment of magnetic observations similar to those now in operation in other parts of the world.

TREASURY NOTES. *Sept.* 1st, 1840. Amount outstanding of the issues of 1837, 8 and 9 $274,063 61
Of the issues of 1840 4,692,438 86

Aggregate outstanding $4,966,503 47

Statement of treasury notes issued and redeemed under the authority of the act of 31st of March, since the 21st of July last, prepared in compliance with the resolution of the senate of that date.

		Issued.	*Redeemed.*
At 2 per cent. interest,		$3,062 27	$4,100
5	do. do.	663,260 36	21,000
5 3-5	do. do.	1,107,000 00	
6	do. do.		32,031,21
1 mill per cent.			1,500
		$1,853,316 63	$78,631 21

The Philadelphia Inquirer says—"It is said that the government, having already issued the authorized quantity of treasury notes, will be compelled to depend for the next two months, upon the 3,500,000 dollars due by the United States bank, and payable, according to the sub-treasury law, one-fourth in specie, and THREE-FOURTHS IN BILLS OF SPECIE PAYING BANKS. It is believed, however, that the bank has already anticipated a large portion of this debt.

THE POTTAWATTAMIE INDIANS. The South Bend, Indiana, Free Press, states that the Pottawattamie Indians are to leave that place, on the 17th inst. under the charge of Mr. A. Coquillard, for their new homes west of the Mississippi. The number that had consented to go was something over 500.

The following interesting tables have been carefully compiled for the Register by a highly valued friend, who selected for his signature the name of the state of which he is a distinguished citizen. For accuracy, they may be implicitly relied upon. We have reason to flatter ourselves that the pages of the Register will often be enriched by similar communications, the result of that patient and laborious research and precision, for which our worthy correspondent is so distinguished and so well qualified.

THE SUB-TREASURY BILL. The following are the yeas and nays on the final passage of this bill, with the name of each member placed to his respective state.

STATES.	YEAS.		NAYS.	
1 Maine,	Clifford, Smith, Parris, Anderson, Lowel, Davee,	6	Evans, Vendall,	2
2 N. Hampshire,	Atherton, Williams, Shaw, Burke, Eastman,	5		
3 Massachusetts,	Parmenter, Williams,	2	Saltonstall, Cushing, Lincoln, Briggs, Reed, Calhoun, Hastings, Adams, Baker,	9
4 Rhode Island,	. . . . .		Tillinghast, Cranston,	2
5 Vermont,	Smith, Fletcher,	2	Hall, Slade, Everett,	3
6 Connecticut,	. . . . .		Trumbull, Williams, Osborne, Smith, Brockway,	5
7 New York,	Jackson, Montague, Kemble, Jones, Ely, Vanderpoel, Head, Fiea, Doig, Floyd, Allen, Brewster, Prentiss, Leonard, Dana, Rogers, Strong, Mallory, Earl,	19	Hoffman, Curtis, Grinnell, Monroe, Morgan, Johnson, Hunt, Paien, Barnard, Kempshall, Russell, Wagner, Gates, Chittenden, Clark, Peck, Marvin, Mitchell, Fillmore,	19
8 New Jersey,	Dickerson, Vroom, Ryall, Kille, Cooper,	5	Randolph,	1
9 Delaware,	Robinson,	1		
10 Pennsylvania,	Paynter, Formance, Wagner, Newhard, Ramsey, McCulloh, Petriken, Hammond, Marchand, Davis, Galbraith, Morris, Keim, Gerry, Hook, Leet, Beatty,	17	Sergeant, Toland, Naylor, Edwards, James, Davies, Simonton, Cooper, Ogle, Biddle, Henry,	11
11 Maryland,	Thomas, Worthington, Carroll, Hillen, Thomas,	5	Dennie, Johnson, Jenifer,	3
12 Virginia,	Holleman, Rives, Banks, Jones, Coles, Dromgoole, Samuels, Lucas, Craig, Johnson, Hopkins, Bierne, Steinrod,	13	Talliaferro, Garland, Botts, Hill, Goggin, McCarty,	6
13 N. Carolina,	Bynum, Shepard, Montgomery, McKay, Hill, Cannon, Hawkins,	7	Rayner, Deberry, Stanley, Graham, Williams,	5
14 S. Carolina,	Holmes, Pickins, Rogers, Sumter, Butler, Rhett, Griffin,	7	Thompson, Campbell,	2
15 Georgia,	Cooper, Colquitt, Black,	3	Warren, Nesbit, King, Habersham, Alford, Dawson,	6
16 Alabama,	Chapman, Hubbard, Lewis,	3	Crabb, Dillett,	2
17 Louisiana,	. . . . .		White, Chinn, Garland,	3
18 Kentucky,	Boyd, Butler,	2	Underwood, Green, Pope, Graves, Andrews, White, Hawes, Davis, Triplet,	9
19 Tennessee,	McClellan, Blackwell, Watterson, Turney, Brown, Johnson,	6	Carter, Williams, Campbell, Bell, Genry, Crockett, Williams,	7
20 Illinois,	Raynolds,	1	Casey, Stewart,	2
21 Indiana,	Davis, Carr, Smith,	3	Profit, Raridan, Wick,	3
22 Ohio,	Duncan, Weller, Doan, Medill, Parrish, Taylor, Leadbetter, Sweeney, Starkweather, Swearengen, Hastings,	11	Goode, Morris, Bond, Allen, Ridgeway, Giddings, Mason,	7
23 Missouri,	Jameson, Miller,	2		
24 Mississipi,	Brown, Thompson,	2		
25 Arkansas,	Cross,	1		
26 Michigan,	Crary,	1		
		124		107

Absent.		
Massachusetts,	Lawrence,	1
Connecticut,	Storrs,	1
New York,	Granger, Brown, (dead)	2
Virginia,	Wise, Hunter,	2
N. Carolina,	Fisher,	1
Kentucky,	Williams, Anderson,	2
Ohio,	Corwin,	1
Indiana,	Howard,	1
	In all,	11

Recapitulation.

Yeas,	124
Nays,	107
Absent,	11
In all,	242 whole number of members.
Add	52 whole number of senators,
make	294, whole electoral vote.

Necessary to a choice 148.

MR. EDITOR: Your numerous readers, no doubt consisting of both parties, Van Buren and Harrison, have before them a distinct view of the vote of the members of their respective states, on passing this important bill, which appears to have many friends and a great many enemies. All respectfully submitted by PENNSYLVANIA.

September, 1840.

A comparative view of the expenditures of the District of Columbia, taken correctly from secretary Woodbury's reports.

	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.
Public buildings, Washington	51,196	261,298	201,858	297,032
Relief of corporate cities, D. C.	72,188	61,875	56,371	55,750
Support of the penitentiary, D. C.	12,000	5,085	7,000	10,689
Bridge across Potomac	33,245			
Completion Alexandria canal		100,000	75,000	40,000
	$178,629	431,259	340,229	403,471

RECAPITULATION.

1836	$178,629
1837	431,259
1838	340,229
1839	403,471
In all	$1,353,588

MR. EDITOR: From the above view it appears the District of Columbia is a dear little District of Columbia to the people of the U. States. Would it not be advisable to return it from whence it came, provided the states of Maryland and Virginia would receive it. Will the completion of the Alexandria canal have no end? All respectfully submitted by PENNSYLVANIA.

September, 1840.

A comparative view of the pay of members of congress, without mileage, for the 24th and 25th sessions of congress; also, the 1st session of the 26th congress, with the pay of clerks, incidental expenses, &c. Taken from the reports of secretary Woodbury.

	Each session, days.	Both sessions, days.	No. of members.	Whole No. of days.	Pay per day.	Whole amount of pay.
24th Con.						
1st session	211	300	244	73,200	$8 00	$585,600
2d session	89					
25th Con.						
1st session	42	352	244	85,888	8 00	687,104
2d session	218					
3d session	92					
26th Con.						
1st session	233		244	56,852	8 00	454,816
Speaker	233				16 00	3,728
In all						$1,731,248

Clerk of the house	$3,000	
Principle clerk	1,800	
Ten clerks, $1,500 each	15,000	
Messenger	700	
Sergeant at arms	1,500	
Door keeper	1,500	
Assistant door keeper	1,450	
Postmaster to the house	1,500	
Chaplain to the house	500	
		$26,950
Incidental expenses		300,000
In all		$326,950

Recapitulation, 1st session 26th congress.

Pay of members	$454,816
Pay of clerks	26,950
Pay of speaker	3,728
Incidental expenses	300,000
In all	$785,494

Pay of members of senate, speaker, clerks, incidental expenses, 1st session 26th congress.

Fifty-one members 233 days, whole number of days 11,883, at $8 per day $95,064

Speaker of senate (vice president)	$3,000	
Secretary of senate	3,000	
Principle clerk	1,800	
Five engrossing clerks, $1,500 each	7,500	
Messenger	700	
Sergeant at arms	1,500	
Door keeper	1,500	
Assistant door keeper	1,450	
Chaplain	500	
		22,950
Incidental expenses		95,000
In all		$213,014

Recapitulation—both houses 1st session 26th congress.

Expenditures lower house	785,494
Pay of members of senate	95,064
Pay of speaker, (V. P.) clerks, &c.	22,950
Incidental expenses	95,000
Traveling expenses to and from the seat of government	154,000
In all	$1,162,508

MR. EDITOR: From this view it appears that long sessions and expenditures increases with the hard times. Would not less talking and much more industry be two very necessary ingredients in that honorable body? It would not only relieve them of a weight of unnecessary talk, but it would relieve the United States treasury from an immense burthen of expenditures. All respectfully submitted by PENNSYLVANIA.

September, 1840.

MAIL ROBBERS. We learn from the Wabash Courier that J. B. King, a postmaster at Baltimore, Indiana, has been arrested and recognised before a justice, to appear at the next term of the U. States circuit court, for a violation of the post office laws.

WRIGHT, who was taken up on suspicion of robbing the mail at Le Roy on the 12th instant, has been committed to Rochester jail on the charge. The evidence against him was conclusive. He had spent about five hundred dollars of the money he took from the mail, and had about six hundred dollars in his possession.

Geo. Phillips, the person accused of robbing the mail stage at Hagerstown on the 20th of August, was brought out on Saturday and examined before chief justice Taney. The evidence adduced, and the circumstances of the case were such, that his honor required of him bail in the sum of $5,000 in his own recognizance, and two sureties of $2,500 each. Failing to procure that bail, he was committed to jail to await his trial at the November term of the circuit court.

THE DAMASCUS PERSECUTION. Copy of a letter addressed by J. D. Kursheedt, esq. chairman, &c. to his excellency, the president of the United States.

To his excellency, Martin Van Buren, president of the United States:

SIR: At a meeting of the Israelites of the city of New York, held on the 19th inst. for the purpose of uniting in an expression of sympathy for their persecuted brethren at Damascus, and of taking such steps as may be deemed necessary to procure for them equal and impartial justice, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That a letter be addressed to his excellency, the president of the U. States, respectfully requesting that he will direct the consuls of the U. States in the dominions of the pacha of Egypt, to co-operate with the consuls, or other agents accredited to the pacha, to obtain a fair and impartial trial for our brethren at Damascus."

In transmitting the same to your excellency, we beg leave to express what we are persuaded is the unanimous opinion of the Israelites throughout the union, that you will cheerfully use every possible effort to induce the pache of Egypt to manifest more liberal treatment towards his Jewish subjects, not only from the dictates of humanity, but from the obvious policy and justice by which such a course is recommended by the tolerant spirit of the age in which we live. The liberal and enlightened views in relation to matters of faith, which have distinguished our government from its very inception to the present time, have secured the sincere gratitude and kind regard of the members of all religious denominations, and we trust that the efforts of your excellency in this behalf, will only serve to render more grateful, and to impress more fully on the minds of the citizens of the United States, the kindness and liberality of that govarement under which they live.

With the best wishes of those in whose behalf we address you—for your health and happiness, and for the glory and honor of our common country, we have the honor to be, your excellency's obedient servants, J. B. KURSHEEDT, *chairman*.

THEODORE J. SEIXAS, *sec'y*.

New York, August 24th, 1840.

Copy of the reply of the honorable secretary of state.

Department of state,

Washington, 24th August, 1840.

Messrs. J. B. Kursheedt, chairman, and Theodore J. Seixas, secretary, &c.

GENTLEMEN: The president has referred to this department your letter of the 24th inst. communicating a resolution unanimously adopted at a meeting of the Israelites in the city of New York, held for the purpose of uniting in an expression of sentiment on the subject of the persecution of their brethren in Damascus. By his directions I have the honor to inform you that the heart-rending scenes which took place at Damascus had previously been brought to the notice of the president by a communication from our consul at that place, and that in consequence thereof, a letter of instruction was immediately written to our consul at Alexandria, a copy of which is herewith transmitted for your satisfaction.

About the same time, our charge d'affaires at Constantinople was instructed to interpose his good offices in behalf of the oppressed and persecuted race of Jews in the Ottoman dominions, among whose kindred are found some of the most worthy and patriotic of our own citizens, and the whole subject, which appeals so strongly to the universal sentiments of justice and humanity, was earnestly recommended to his zeal and discretion. I have the honor to be, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) JOHN FORSYTH.

Copy of a letter from the same to John Gliddon, esq. United States consul at Alexandria.

Department of state,

Washington, 14th August, 1840.

John Gliddon, esq. U. S. consul at Alexandria, Egypt:

SIR: In common with all civilized nations, the people of the United States have learned with horror the atrocious crimes imputed to the Jews of Damascus, and the cruelties at which they have been the victims. The president fully participates in the public feeling, and he cannot refrain from expressing equal surprise and pain, that in the advanced age, such unnatural practices should be ascribed to any portion of the religious world, and such barbarous measures be resorted to in order to compel the confession of imputed guilt. The offences with which these unfortunate people are charged, resemble too much, those which, in less enlightened times were made the pretexts of fanatical persecution of unnecessary extortion, to permit a doubt that they are equally unfounded.

The president has witnessed, with the most lively satisfaction, the efforts of several of the Christian governments of Europe, to suppress or mitigate these horrors, and he has learned with no common gratification, their partial success. He is moreover anxious that the active sympathy and generous interposition of the government of the United States should not be withheld from so benevolent an object, and he has accordingly directed me to instruct you to employ, should the occasion arise, all those good offices and efforts which are compatible with discretion and your official character, to the end that justice and humanity may be extended to these persecuted people, whose cry of distress has reached our shores. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) JOHN FORSYTH.

NAVAL.

The United States sloop of war Preble, captain Breese, arrived at Sydney, C. B. 14th ult. from a cruize on the coast of Labrador, and sailed on the 18th for Pictou—all well.

The United States frigate Macedonian, capt. Rossean; ship Erie, capt. Taylor; ship Levant, captain Smoot; arrived in Portsmouth lower harbor on the 2d instant, from Eastport, via Portland, and were to have sailed on the 5th or 6th for Newport.

Latest from the exploring expedition. The editors of the Journal of Commerce have been favored with the following extract of a letter, dated

United States ship Vincennes,

Bay of Islands, N. Zealand, April 7, 1840.

I wrote you from Sydney, about three weeks ago, informing of our great discoveries south. I was then afraid that the French would contend with us for the honor of being first. They cannot do it now, as the Porpoise saw the land some days before us. As soon as a breeze makes, we are off for Tongataboo, from thence to the Fagees, then the Sandwich Islands, which we expect to reach in July, on our way to the N. W. coast. We shall return to the islands by December.

This island has been lately taken possession of by the English. Some of the chiefs have ceded their sovereignty to the British queen. They do not appear to know what they have done, and probably as soon as they understand the matter, they will do all in their power to destroy the settlements. The richness of the soil is said by our geologists to be all humbug. We are all in good health.

The Queen Charlotte, the flag ship of the British at the battle of Lake Erie, is now a merchant ship, with the stars and stripes fluttering at her mast head.

Sheathing of vessels of war. Some remarkable facts are related of the new British steam vessel of war, the Blazer, which has only been out four months in the Mediterranean. On her return, she was taken into one of the dry docks in the Woolwich dock yard, and an examination was found to have her copper sheathing incrusted with barnacles, gordian knotted corals, oysters, muscles and various other shell fish, thousands of them alive, and in many places in clusters several inches thick. This state of the sheating must have taken place from some chemical action on the copper, which has not yet been accounted for; perhaps a small portion of zinca may have been inadvertently used in its formation, or in the construction of the nails with which it was fastened. It is not generally known that a very small portion of zinc either by mixture or by coming in contact with copper, will completely centralise its quality of prevanting the adherence of shell fish in sea water. [*N. Y. Star.*

STATES OF THE UNION.

MAINE.

Five young ladies drowned. We learn from the Portland Advertiser that a boat called the Banner, which left the wharf early in the afternoon to visit the three U. S. ships composing the squadron then there, when within one hundred rods of the island, on their return, a white squall struck the top of the sail boat, and she went down stern foremost. The five young ladies who were in the cuddy were drowned, and seemingly death was but the work of an instant. The persons saved, placed themselves on board the tender to the Banner. The first assistance came from those on board the Water Lily, a strong, safe and excellent boat, belonging to Mr. Samuel Davis.

The Water Lily arrived at the steamboat Bangor, between six and seven o'clock, where a coroner's inquest was held, and a verdict rendered. The parents and friends were present at this mournful ceremony. The following are their names—their ages were from 11 to 18:

Frances Ingraham, daughter of widow Ingraham.

Adeline Thurston, daughter of Mr. Seiol. Thurston, caulker.

Julia Ann Millikea, daughter of capt. Millikea, of the bark Oceola.

Caroline and Elizabeth Insley, daughters of Mr. Nathan Insley.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston and Portland rail road. The Daily Advertiser says that trains of cars now run twice a day from Boston to Exeter, and back, over a part of the Lowell, the Boston and Portland, and the Boston and Maine rail roads. The usual duration of the journey, between Boston and Exeter, is about two and a quarter hours, the distance being 49 miles.

Building in Boston. In a walk of an hour, the editor of the Post says he counted *eighty-three* brick dwelling houses and stores, one very extensive foundry and an elegant church, now being built and finished in Boston.

The city council of Boston have appropriated $14,476 for the fitting up of the old court house in School street, for the accommodation of the two branches of the city council, and the most important officers of the city.

VERMONT.

Election. Last year governor Jennings (whig) was elected by a majority of 2,351 votes. At the presidential election in 1836 the vote was 26,978 and the Van Buren vote 14,040. Whig majority 6,938.

The returns are not yet all received, of the election which took place on the 5th inst. So far as received Jennings has a majority of upwards of two thousand votes.

In the senate, which last year stood 18 whigs to 12 Van Buren, the whigs have elected 28 and the Van Buren 2.

In the house which last year stood 115 whigs to 107 Van Buren. The whigs have now somewhere over 170 to 56 Van Buren.

Congress. In the last congress, Vermont was represented by three whigs and two Van Buren members. All five of the representatives now elected are whigs—Mr. Young having beaten Mr. Smith, the present Van Buren member over 1,000 votes in the 3d district, and Mr. Mattocks beats Mr. Fletcher in the 3d district 181 votes.

NEW YORK.

Administration candidates. The Van Buren convention which met at Syracuse have made the following nominations:

WILLIAM C. BOUCK, for governor.

DANIEL S. DICKINSON, for lieut. governor.

SAMUEL YOUNG, } for state electors.
GEORGE P. BARKER, }

The New York Commercial says: "The ballot for governor stood as follows: For Wm. C. Bouck, 107; John A. Dix, 14; Silas Wright, jr. 2; Benj. F. Butler, 1; blank 1. Mr. Bouck was then unanimously nominated."

The United States district attorney for this state, Mr. Butler, is addressing the people in various parts of the state. He addressed the meeting at Kinderhook a few days since.

Canals tolls. The toll received on the N. Y. state canals, during the last week in August, are stated in the Albany Journal to amount to $67,879 51. The amount of receipts for the month of August is stated at $197,204 38.

The cities of Albany and Rochester are now connected by a rail road. The New York and Erie rail road is to be done on a route not contemplated, much sooner than that on the contemplated route

Kings county, assessment. The assessed value of the real estate of King's county, is as follows:		
Towns and wards.	*Assessment of 1839.*	*Assessment of 1840.*
Brooklyn.		
First ward,	$2,396,265	$2,294,550
Second ward,	2,512,411	2,273,964
Third ward,	3,633,000	3,726,500
Fourth ward,	2,478,590	2,581,150
Fifth ward,	1,361,960	1,508,840
Sixth ward,	5,078,055	5,161,610
Seventh ward,	2,137,002	2,890,355
Eighth ward,	872,205	834,960
Ninth ward,	1,115,970	1,026,051
Towns.		
Williamsburgh, Bushwick,	2,682,546	2,642,534
Flatbush,	882,330	882,455
New Utrecht,	576,415	588,616
Flatlands,	394,196	338,300
Gravesend,	305,216	300,840
	27,126,761	27,054,025

Whig meetings. The times says: Another of those remarkable meetings so characteristic of the times was held at Goshen, Orange county on Thursday. As large gatherings were held the same day at Brooklyn and Catskill, there were but few present at Goshen from other counties. Old Orange however poured out its thousands of the hardy tillers of the soil, and the number assembled was variously estimated at from *six to nine thousand*. It was larger, much larger than the concourse at the burial of the "Minisink Bonas" when all the country pretty much turned out. The procession of wagons, some of them drawn by four and six horses, horsemen, &c. with their bands of music, their countless banners, almost every horse having the Harrison banner streaming from his head in a straight line over *three miles*. Ogden Hoffman, Messrs. Starr and Hoxie, of New York were present.

The meeting at Wallon, Delaware county, numbered several thousands. Isaac Ogden presided. Erastus Root, N. P. Tallmadge, Messrs. Hoxie, Clark and Broen, of this city, and Mr. Fay, of Ulster, addressed the meeting. The Delhi paper will contain probably a full report, to which we will recur.

New York city. The registration of voters under the new law, commenced on the 7th instant.

Police. About twenty women and a dozen men, out of the forty-two mentioned by us yesterday as

having been arrested at various low negro gambling houses and brothels in the 5th and 6th wards, were sent to the penitentiary each for six months, under the vagrant act.

Fire and loss of life at Rochester. A fire took place on the 2d inst. on Main street, which destroyed a number of buildings. The loss is estimated at $37,300. One of the firemen, George B. Benjamin, was instantly killed by the falling of a wall. He was standing in the river, holding a hose pipe, and was crushed down into five feet water. Another, John Eaton, was found very near Mr. Benjamin, also dreadfully mangled. A third, Charles Cooley, was standing in the immediate vicinity, and was so much injured by the falling of the stones on his head that he is now delirious.

The Jews of New York held a meeting at their Synagogue, on the 19th inst. in regard to alleviating the sufferings of their brethren in Damascus. The building was full to overflowing, and the audience were addressed by M. M. Noah, Jonathan Nathan, George A. Frost, Alexander Kerebeedt, esqrs. and others, in interesting and eloquent speeches. A series of resolutions were then adopted, and among them was the following:

"That a letter be addressed to his excellency the president of the United States, respectfully requesting that he will direct the consul of the U. States in the dominions of the pasha of Egypt to co-operate with the consuls or other agents accredited to the pasha, in endeavoring to obtain a fair and impartial trial for our brethren in Damascus.

A committee to carry this resolution into effect was appointed, and the meeting closed with religious exercises."

Appointments by the governor. Mitchell Eecker, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, commissioner to take acknowledgments, &c. in that state, under the act of May 13, 1840.

Abel B. Watkins, of Morgan, Ashtabula county, Ohio, commissioner, &c. for Ohio, under the like act.

Benjamin Franklin Langdon, of Castleton, Vermont, commissioner, &c. for Vermont, under the like act.

Isaac Y. Westercall, of the city of New York, notary public, in the place of Harman Westervelt, deceased.

Alexander H. Arthur, of Vicksburg, Mississippi, commissioner to take acknowledgments, &c. in that state, under the act of May 13, 1840.

Joseph L. Buckingham, of Clinton, Louisiana, commissioner, &c. for the state of Louisiana.

Peter Sken Smith, of St. Augustine, commissioner, &c. for the territory of Florida.

Election. The election in this state takes place on the 2d, 3d and 4th of November, except in this city and county, the city of Brooklyn and town of Bushwick, L. I. where the election is to be held on Wednesday, the 4th of November. There are to be chosen a governor, lieutenant governor, forty-two electors of president and vice president, forty members of the 27th, and one member of the 26th congress—the latter to supply the vacancy in the 11th district, (Saratoga and Schenectady counties) caused by the death of Anson Brown, and eight state senators. [*N. Y. Com.*

NEW JERSEY.

A state convention of the opponents of the administration was held at Trenton on the 20th ult. which is described to have been the largest political meeting ever held in New Jersey. A motion was made to adopt the old congressional ticket; and, with sixteen hearty cheers, the assembled multitude proclaimed their determination to send back the same representatives certified under the same seal: and the freemen of New Jersey will respond in November their loud amen.

There were several very able and interesting speeches from Messrs. Halsted, Smith, of Illinois, H. W. Green, Southard and captain Stockton.

Congressional ticket—Messrs. Aycrigg, Maxwell, Randolph, Halsted, Stretton and Yorke.

Electoral ticket—Jacob M. Ryerson, James Ilid, John Runk, Samuel G. Wright, Thomas Newbold and Joshua Townsend.

Whig meeting at Salem. A gentleman who arrived late last night from the scene, informs us that the meeting held yesterday at Salem was by far the largest ever known to have taken place in the state of New Jersey, and was characterised by the greatest spirit and enthusiasm throughout.

The number of whigs participating, as told of by gentlemen of both parties, was exactly 12,844.

[*Phil. U. S. Gaz.*

At Newark. At least four thousand people were again assembled on Thursday afternoon and evening, at Newark, to listen to a speech from the hon. Seargeant S. Prentiss, of Mississippi. Mr. P. spoke for nearly three hours, and the effort was one of the happiest and ablest in his life. He kept the audience, during the whole time, enchained by the most fixed attention. [*N. American.*

PENNSYLVANIA.

Candidates for congress. The hon. CHARLES NAYLOR who was unanimously nominated by the whig convention of the 3d district for re-election, declined the nomination, and MORTON MCMICHAEL, esq. has since been nominated.

Philadelphia whig nominations. The delegates of the whig party in the city have nominated the following tickets:

For congress—John Sergeant and G. W. Toland.

For assembly—Edward C. Law, W. A. Crabb, B. M. Hinchman, Isaac Myers, G. R. Smith, Jacob Gratz and John Rush.

Administration meeting in Bucks county. The Doylestown Democrat, says: The democratic meeting at the White Bear, Northampton township, on Saturday last, was a proud day for the unflinching democracy of Bucks county. Although the call was not made, to meet before the hour of 1 o'clock in the afternoon, at an early hour in the morning, the democrats began to assemble from all directions. It was one of the largest political meetings ever held in the county, and with a few exceptions composed of our democratic citizens. The resolutions in favor of VAN BUREN, JOHNSON and PORTER, and against abolition and negro suffrage, were adopted by acclamation, and never have we met such an immense gathering of our democratic fellow citizens in Bucks, and seen them so strongly united and determined to stand shoulder to shoulder. Let us now hear no more of the great number of changes from democracy and Van Buren, to Harrison and federalism, in Bucks. There are no changes, unless it is those who voted for Harrison in 1836, and are now supporting Van Buren. That year Harrison's majority in Bucks was 200—and we now reiterate, that Van Buren will leave Bucks with a majority of six hundred and no mistake. Let us hear no more of democrats espousing the black principles of abolition and negro amalgamation.

Rally of the democracy of Niagara. The Lockport Democrat and Balance contains an interesting sketch of the great meeting of the democracy of that county on the 15th. Resolutions, terse and convincing, were adopted with cheers and discharge of cannon; and the assemblage was powerfully and eloquently addressed. The Democrat and Balance speaking of the assemblage, says:

"It was all our friends could have anticipated.—In numbers it exceeded expectation; and the spirit with which it was conducted, was just what was desired—a spirited demonstration of the zeal and active determination that pervades the democracy of Niagara county.

More voters were brought together, than upon any previous occasion in Niagara county! The aggregate number assembled, could not have been less than three thousand! More than that, we are confident listen to the speech of gen. Baker. Throughout the day the utmost good order prevailed; and not the slightest accident occured. To our friends abroad, we may say, that the meeting, its enthusiasm in the support of democratic principles, all the signs it afforded, told too plain to be mistaken, that whig prophecy in relation to the result here in November will be signally disappointed."

A general whig convention is to assemble at Lancaster on the 18th instant.

Pennsylvania loan. The secretary of the commonwealth has given notice that proposals will be received until the 26th of September, for a loan of $1,570,000, at five per cent. for the purpose of continuing the public improvements and for the payment of the interest on the public debt.

Nomination. Charles Brown, esq. late a member of the Pennsylvania senate, has been nominated by the friends of the administration in the first congressional district in that state, as a candidate for congress. The hon. Lem'l Payoter is the present representative.

The friends of the administration in Philadelphia have nominated Henry Horn for mayor, and Joseph C. Neal, editor of the Pennsylvanian, and Andrew Miller, esq. for congress from that district.

Whig meeting at Washington, Pa. On the 28th ult. the friends of gen. Harrison held a meeting at Washington, which was attended by upwards of 6,000 persons.

A large meeting and procession of the Tippecanoe folks took place at York on the 17th inst. and another at Lisburn, Cumberland county, on the 15th.

DELAWARE.

Political. Meetings of both parties are held in one part or other of the state every few days. A large assemblage of whigs was addressed at Georgetown, Sussex county, by John M. Clayton a few days since. A meeting takes place this day at Brandywine springs, at which Mr. Prentiss, of Mississippi, is expected to be present.

MARYLAND.

Fugitives. Mr. Mitchell, the high constable of police, proceeded to Harrisburg with a requisition from gov. Greson, for the persons of Peter Rawlings and William Hutchings, two of the prisoners who broke out of Baltimore jail a short time since, they having been arrested in Philadelphia. [*Sun.*

Taking the veil. The imposing ceremony of taking the white veil was performed yesterday in the church attached to the Carmelite nunnery, in Aisquith street. The church was well filled with spectators, who seemed to take a lively interest in the fate of the youthful being who was about to sever herself voluntarily from the world and join the rigid and austere order of the Carmelites. The young lady is Miss Julia Wilcox, of the city of New York, now called Sister Johanne. This is the fifth ceremony of the kind which has taken place within the last nine months. [*Pilot.*

A whig convention is to assemble at Hagerstown on the 16th inst.

Death of the venerable Wm. McMahon. A correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot writes from Cumberland on the 2d inst. "This morning, about a quarter before six o'clock, the venerable WILLIAM MCMAHON, one of our oldest and most beloved citizens, breathed his last at his residence in this place. He was in the eighty-first year of his age, and passed off rather from the gradual decay of his nature, than any severe disease. He had the comfort of being surrounded in his last moments, by nearly every member of his family, including his able son, John V. L. McMahon, of your town, one of the most tender and devoted of children.

No man ever enjoyed more of the confidence of his fellow citizens than did Wm. McMahon. Of the most irreproachable integrity, the most disinterested benevolence, the most warm zeal as a Christian, he was respected and yet more beloved by all who knew him. The repeated offices of high trust with which he has been honored by the people of this county, well attest this fact.

Mr. McM. was a native of Ireland, and emigrated to this country at a very early age. For more than forty years he has been an exemplary member of the Presbyterian church, and has now, at eighty, like a patriarch of old, descended to the tomb full of age and honor and virtue.

Baltimore Van Buren nominations. The Van Buren convention has made the following nominations: For mayor, Samuel Brady; for state senator, Benj. C. Howard; for the house of delegates, John C. Legrand, Francis Gallagher, John J. Greves, John B. Seidenstricker, Benj. C. Presstman.

VIRGINIA.

Mr. Garland in his district. A public dinner was given to the hon. James Garland by the citizens of Nelson county, Va. on the 27th of July, on which occasion Mr. Garland delivered one of his earnest and impressive speeches.

The whig festival to be held at Martinsburg, Va. on the 10th inst. it is expected to be one of the largest meetings ever held in the valley of Virginia.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Charleston and Cincinnati rail road. It is stated that the directors of this road have decided to complete the work to Columbia as fast as possible, and made a call on the stockholders for the means.

Mayor of Charleston. An election was held at Charleston, South Carolina, on the 1st inst. to decide whether or no the mayor of that city should receive a salary for his services. The number of votes polled was 792, and the majority in favor of the salary was 320.

LOUISIANA.

A whig state convention has been called by the "Young Men's Tippecanoe association at New Orleans" to assemble at *Baton Rouge* on 28th September. Three hundred delegates from the association were appointed to attend it.

INDIANA.

Election returns—August 3d, 1840. In the Indianapolis Journal of the 27th ult. we find complete returns of the votes for governor and lieutenant governor at the recent election in Indiana, accompanied by the certificate of the secretary of state.—The whole number of votes for governor is 147,231, and for lieutenant governor 116,444. The majority for Bigger, the whig candidate for governor, is 8,637, and for Samuel Hall, the whig candidate for lieut. governor 9,292. The increase of votes compared with the presidential election in 1836, is 33,470; and compared with the congressional election in 1838, 16,641. The whig majority, taking the governor's vote as the criterion, is 166 *less* than in 1836, and 9,665 *more* than in 1838. The full vote in 1838 was 49,776 for the whig candidates, and 50,844 for the Van Buren candidates. Van Buren majority then, 1,068. In the annexed table, for the sake of comparison, we have added the presidential vote in 1836.

[*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Counties.	1840 Bigger.	1840 Howard.	1836 Whig.	1836 Adm.
Adams,	144	135	68	28
Allen,	558	471	953	266
Bartholomew,	983	683	606	412
Benton,	25	49		
Blackford,	07	148		
Brown,*	40	279		
Boone,	709	720	494	491
Crawford,	429	357	196	166
Clay,	379	521	153	251
Clark,	1,038	1,243	893	978
Cass,	593	407	519	256
Clinton,	538	750	331	427
Carroll,	072	805	375	565
Daviess,	740	564	438	253
Decatur,	1,268	790	050	513
Dearborn,	1,813	1,670	1,203	1,282
Delaware,	818	512	369	907
Dekalb,†	96	132		
Dubois,	230	281	165	127
Elkhart,	010	673	354	309
Floyd,	880	810	574	499
Franklin,	1,188	1,089	963	875
Fulton,	211	135	55	39
Fayette,	1,102	795	965	545
Fountain,	951	1,228	697	648
Gibson,	746	697	496	425
Grant,	442	347	238	130
Greene,	667	678	366	330
Harrison,	1,241	938	747	456
Henry,	1,570	844	1,304	712
Huntington,	117	169	59	67
Hendricks,	1,178	716	731	990
Hamilton,	903	685	669	962
Hancock,	660	574	336	993
Jackson,	597	791	439	307
Jennings,	799	479	626	293
Jefferson,	1,693	1,096	1,173	679
Jay,	250	225		
Johnson,	010	969	438	559
Jasper,	60	84		
Knox,	1,024	679	736	437
Kosciusko,	393	958	160	149
Lawrence,	957	961	670	815
Lagrange,	407	290	138	150
Laporte,	1,094	778	490	453
Lake,	106	136		
Martio,	315	378	149	197
Marion,	1,063	1,360	1,409	1,043
Morgan,	1,033	921	666	548
Madison,	927	474	487	367
Monroe,	739	936	424	604
Miami,	297	272	123	80
Marshall,	154	167	94	49
Montgomery,	1,414	1,257	1,066	752
Noble,	213	272	46	80
Orange,	678	947	583	564
Owen,	715	660	427	286
Posey,	585	1,006	330	751
Perry,	483	239	392	114
Pike,	472	354	226	318
Putnam,	1,571	1,285	1,067	694
Parke,	1,313	1,061	828	534
Pulaski,	59	58		
Porter,	220	919	87	69
Rush,	1,591	1,325	1,167	749
Ripley,	918	560	663	403
Randolph,	1,028	814	633	234
Spencer	510	394	171	179
Sullivan,	330	1,011	203	558
Scott,	406	377	294	267
Switzerland,	1,044	864	630	519
Steuben,	956	106		
Shelby,	964	1,123	668	675
St. Joseph,	807	470	480	255
Tippecanoe,	1,543	1,289	1,254	1,041
Union,	782	541	700	568
Vanderburgh,	570	384	299	130
Vigo,	1,408	947	969	287
Vermillion,	840	655	574	433
Warwick,	279	703	157	380
Washington,	1,040	1,433	659	947
Wabash,	278	910	122	47
Wayne,	2,897	1,272	2,285	985
Whitley,	86	89		
Wells,	84	112		
Warren,	727	389	541	320
White,	191	159	109	100
	02,934	54,207	41,281	32,478
	54,297		39,478	
W. maj. '40,	8 637	do. '36,	8,803	
V. B. maj. '38,	1,038, as stated above.			

*In 1836, Brown voted with Monroe and Bartholomew counties.

†The township of Concord not included, the votes being lost on account of informality. This township gave 35 votes for Bigger and Hall, and 23 for Howard and Tutey.

Legislature. The following is a complete table of the politics of the next legislature of this state.

	SENATORS: 1840. Whig.	Adm.	1839. Whig.	Adm.
Cass, &c.	1	0	0	1
Marion,	1	0	0	1
Montgomery,	1	0	1	0
Tippecanoe,	1	0	0	1
St. Joseph, &c.	1	0	1	0
Carroll and Clinton,	0	1	0	1
Floyd,	1	0	0	1
Switzerland,	1	0	0	1
Dearborn,	1	0	1	0
Vigo, &c.	1	0	1	0
Fayette and Union,	1	0	0	1
Franklin,	1	0	1	0
Decatur,	1	0	1	0
Delaware, &c.	1	0	0	1
Fountain,	0	1	1	0
Laporte, &c.	1	0	0	1
Wayne,	1	0	1	0
	15	2	7	9
Old senators,	19	19		
	91	15		
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.				
Marion,	2	0	1	1
Hamilton,	1	0	0	1
Hancock,	1	0	0	1
Montgomery,	2	0	1	9
Rush,	3	0	1	2
Johnson,	0	1	1	0
Morgan,	1	0	0	1
Hendricks,	1	0	1	0
Monroe,	0	1	1	0
Madison,	1	0	1	0
Putnam,	3	0	1	1
Shelby,	0	9	1	1
Cass,	1	0	0	1
Bartholomew, &c.	2	0	0	2
Henry,	2	0	9	0
Wayne,	4	0	9	1
Jennings,	1	0	0	1
Jefferson,	3	0	3	1
Tippecanoe,	3	0	0	3
Boone,	0	1	0	1
Floyd,	1	0	0	1
Jackson,	0	1	0	1
Scott,	1	0	0	1
Switzerland,	1	0	0	1
Ripley,	1	0	1	0
Dearborn,	4	0	0	4
Sullivan,	0	1	0	9
Clay,	0	1	1	0
Owen,	1	0	0	1
Decatur,	1	0	1	0
Parke,	2	0	0	3
Virmillion,	9	0	6	9
Franklin,	2	0	0	2
Union,	2	0	1	1
Fayette,	2	0	1	1
Delaware,	1	0	0	1
Randolph,	1	0	1	0
St. Joseph,	1	0	1	0
Clinton,	0	1	1	0
Miami and Fulton,	1	0	1	0
Knox,	1	0	9	0
Gibson,	1	0	0	1
Vanderburgh,	1	0	1	0
Warren,	1	0	1	0
Pike, Dubois,	1		1	0
Davies,	1	0	1	0
Fountain,	0	2	0	2
Porter and Lake,	1	0	0	1
Laporte,	1	0	1	0
Carroll,	0	1	0	1
Lawrence,	1	1	1	1
Marshall, &c.	1	0	0	1
Orange,	0	1	0	1
Crawford,	1	0	0	1
Martin,	1	0		
Harrison,	2	0	1	1
Elkhart,	6	1	0	1
Lagrange, &c.	1	0	0	1
Allen,	1	0	1	0
Huntington,	0	1	0	1
Grant, &c.	1	0	0	1
White,	1	0	0	1
Greene,	1	0	1	0
Warwick,	0	1	0	1
Perry, Spencer,	1	0	1	9
Washington,	0	9	0	2
Clark,	0	2	0	9
Posey,	0	1	0	1
Vigo,	3	0	2	0
	78	29	39	91

Official returns for the seventh congressional district.

Counties.	Lane.	Hannegan.
Clinton	543	741
Porter	923	210
Kosciusko	390	249
Marshall	160	159
Fountain	653	1,209
Benton	31	36
White	196	159
St. Joseph	810	464
Tippecanoe	1,517	1,266
Warren	733	380
Vermillion	854	612
Carroll	678	789
Laporte	1,015	760
Montgomery	1,425	1,241
Parke	1,349	1,020
	10,883	9,227
	6,227	
Lane's majority,	1,656	

The Indiana Sun states, that judge Bigger, the whig governor elect of Indiana, has fully recovered from his recent sever illness.

OHIO.

Political. The vice president, enl. R. M. JOHNSON, and the governor of the state are amongst the orators who address large assemblages of the people in various parts of this state in favor of the re-election of Mr. Van Buren.

Amongst the speakers on the whig side are Mr. CORWIN, the whig candidate for governor, and Mr. EWING, late U. S. senator.

Great preparations were in progress at Dayton for the anniversary of Perry's victory, on the 10th inst.

Whig meeting at Warren. The Cleveland (Ohio) Herald of Wednesday, says: "The Corwin meeting at Warren was without a parallel, even in this day of magnificent assemblages of the people. The number is estimated at 15 to 20,000. The display of banners, mottos, big teams and big wagons was grand and animating. "Tom Corwin's buggy," brought in over 200 persons from one neighborhood, drawn by 32 yoke of oxen. A car, decked with evergreens until it resembled a moving wood, was filled by some 60 ladies, and drawn by 8 or 10 span of horses, each span under the guidance of a youth in jockey uniform. Old Trumbull bears away the palm. All the counties contiguous, both in Ohio and Pennsylvania, poured out their thousands to hear Ohio's favorite wagon boy. Tom was at home among them, making his very happiest effort."

The same paper mentions that the meetings at New Lisbon and Ravana, were very large and enthusiastic.

ILLINOIS.

The Peoria Register of the 14th, from returns received and estimated, says that the senate will consist of 15 whigs and 25 Van Burenites; and the house of 43 whigs and 49 Van Burenites.

MISSOURI.

The last St. Louis Argus contains returns, official and otherwise, from every county in the state except one, and the vote stands for governor, Reynolds, democrat, 28,607; Clark, whig, 20,954—being a majority of 7,653. The remaining county, it is believed, will swell the majority to 9,000. In the legislature there is a democratic majority of 13 on joint ballot.

MICHIGAN.

A whig convention was to assemble at Detroit on the 20th ult. at which it is stated that gen. Harrison, Henry Clay, Webster, Tallmadge and other distinguished men were expected to attend.

IOWA.

The whigs of Iowa have nominated Mr. Rich as congressional delegate of that territory, and the democrats have nominated gen. Dodge.

FLORIDA.

Indian Key, the theatre of the late massacre by the Seminoles, is situated about thirty miles from the main land. The number of canoes which came that distance was seventeen, each containing about five men. This feat of daring is unparalleled in the annals of the Florida war.

POLITICS OF THE DAY.

Communication from general Jackson. The following communication from ex-president Jackson, appeared in the Nashville Union, in reply to the card from Henry Clay, inserted in the last Register.

To the editor of the Nashville Union:

SIR—I have just read in the Banner of this day an article addressed by Henry Clay, of Kentucky, to the public; the object of which is evidently to exculpate himself, for the calumnious assault he made upon my character and that of Edward Livingston, deceased, in his speech to the multitude on Monday last.

In the Nashville Whig of last Tuesday's date, the paper selected for the publication of Mr. Clay's speech on that occasion, he is reported to have used the following language—"He referred to the appointment of Edward Livingston as secretary of state, at a time when he was a defaulter, but said he presumed the president did not reflect sufficiently upon the tendency such an appointment would have." On the same day several gentlemen of the federal-whig party, informed me that Mr. Clay had charged me with appointing defaulters to office; and since my arrival at Nashville a great number of my friends have stated that they heard Mr. Clay's speech on the occasion alluded to, and that he did declare that I had appointed Mr. Livingston secretary of state when he was a defaulter.

With this evidence before me I cannot entertain a doubt that the information on which I acted when I addressed you on Tuesday is correct, nor is it at all impaired by the imputation which Mr. Clay has offered to the public. Knowing the man as I do, I knew that he would resort to some such artifice to cover his retreat from the position into which he had been thrown by his vain desire to qualify those who had followed him in the raccoon and hard-cider pageantry of the day. Convicted of making an assertion which the records of the senate and other familiar with history proved to be false, he now attempts to qualify it by the following language—"In arguing from cause to effect, I contended that the appointment of Mr. Livingston was a pernicious precedent—that it was a virtual proclamation to all who were or might be defaulters, that their infidelity in a public trust constituted no insuperable barrier to a promotion to one of the highest offices in the government. I did not attribute to gen. Jackson a knowledge of the default. I went even so far as to say that he might not have reflected upon the consequences of the appointment of an individual so situated. I must now say that until gen. Jackson otherwise asserts, I am constrained to believe that he could not have been ignorant of a fact so conspicuous in the annals of our country as that of the default of Edward Livingston, esq. as attorney of the United States in the district of New York, during the administration of Mr. Jefferson, to the amount of $100,000." And all this moral sin is now made to result, not from the fact that Mr. Livingston was a defaulter when he was appointed to the office of secretary of state, but that he had been some thirty years before. It would be easy to show from the life of Mr. Livingston that the default here alluded to was one which did not prejudice his moral character, or lessen the high standing which he enjoyed at the time, and has since invariably sustained wherever he has been known. But it is not my purpose here to vindicate the memory of that eminent patriot and statesman. Every one can see that, explained as Mr. Clay now places his reference to that appointment, he fails to conceal his real design of leaving an impression on the public mind unfavorable to my character, and by a resort to facts which, when examined, are insufficient or imaginary.

He cannot say, in an article which bears his signature, that I ever appointed a defaulter or retained one in office, knowing him to be one. Yet this was the impression which he sought to make on the multitude that were assembled here with him on Monday last. That he did then predicate this charge on the appointment of Mr. Livingston is proved by the testimony which I have adduced, but my exposure of the calumny will never reach, probably, those who heard its utterance. This was my complaint—not that Mr. Clay had not a right to argue (as he expresses it) from cause to effect in the examination of my official conduct, but that he had no right to pervert facts for the purpose of giving effect to slanders of Mr. Livingston and myself.

Taking the same latitude that Mr. Clay did in his speech, and in his answer to my card, or by freeing effects to their causes with an impartiality and justice which will slander neither the living nor the dead, it would not be difficult to refer the public to a far more appropriate source for the evils of which Mr. Clay complains, than Mr. Livingston's appointment. This would be the extravagant extent of the bank paper system; upheld as it has been by the federal party in their efforts to make the federal government subservient to the schemes of the stock-jobbers and money-brokers of this country and Europe. But I do not feel called upon here to vindicate the measures of the administration on this subject, which have been so long resisted by the party of which Mr. Clay is the head.

Mr. Clay, when successful in the intrigue which made him secretary of state, declared, *give us patronage and we will make ourselves popular.*" He has grasped twice at the presidency. The people repudiate the principles of the administration of which he was a prominent member. He has made an incessant war upon every measure of my administration, and assailed the character of every public man who has not favored his ambitious pretensions. Availing himself of the corruptions of the Bank of the United States, and of the disasters which have befallen the country in consequence of the paper money system, he now makes piteous appeals to the people, concealing the real causes of their pecuniary difficulties, and instead of exhorting them to unite in maintaining the inviolability of contracts and reforming the currency, he tells them to make another bank of fifty millions.

This certainly is not the man to come here and lecture Tennessee on morals or politics, and to pull down or build up the reputation of her citizens.

Mr. Clay seems to have considered that he was addressing a benighted people—betwen whom he might indulge his malignant disposition to slander the living and the dead without exposure, and whose passions might be appealed to by the exhibition of empty pageants and flags of new device, not the flag of the country, indicating allegiance to our free institutions, but flags representing the evil passions of the leaders of the various factions that are united in the present war against the principles of the republican party. I leave an impartial public to determine what reliance ought to be placed on the statements of a demagogue thus reckless of truth and decency.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Nashville, Friday, 21st August, 1840.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

MELANCHOLY SHIPWRECK. *Loss of the brig Florence of New York, with fifty lives.* The brig Attention, which arrived at Boston on Monday from St. Johns, Newfoundland, furnished the Messrs. Topliff, of the Exchange rooms, with an account of the wreck of the brig Florence, of New York, on her return from Rotterdam to New York. She left the latter place on the 30th June, it appears, with a crew of eight men and seventy passengers. She was under the command of Samuel Rose, who had taken charge of her on her outward voyage. Her cargo was composed chiefly of a few casks of wine and a small quantity of ballast. The following narrative is given by the mate, who arrived in Boston with the Attention.

"They were favored with pleasant weather until nearly up with the eastern part of the banks of Newfoundland—after that they were assailed with a succession of gales, attended with fog and rain, up to the time of their shipwreck. On Sunday morning, August 9, the man on the helm cried out "hard down, the helm, breakers ahead." The helm was immediately put alee, but before the sails were taken aback, the brig struck the rock on the starboard side. A moment before she was going at the rate of seven or eight miles per hour. She instantly filled and fell on her side. Immediately a scene of confusion and terror presented itself, the horror of which can better be imagined than described. Here the wife and husband bidding each other a last farewell—the frantic mother clasping her infant to her bosom, as if even death should not seperate them, and some few who had no relations on board, were endeavoring to secure what money they had by fastening it to their bodies; which alas, proved the means of their destruction. For that which they vainly thought would secure them a comfortable home in the fertile lands of the far west, changed their destiny in an eternal home in death. On attempting to swim to the land, the weight of the money sunk them to the bottom.

"Captain Rose, with commendable coolness, commanded all to remain by the wreck until some means were devised to escape with safety. For this purpose the second mate, Mr. William Robbe, of Springfield, Mass. took the end of a line and sprung from the vessel to a ledge which lay between her and the shore; but at the time an overwhelming sea overtook him, and dashed the devoted sailor against the rocks, a mangled corpse. Captain Rose next attempted the only means of saving the lives of those on board. He was more fortunate, and reached the land in safety. The crew were all saved, with the exception of the second mate; but only 30 of the 79 passengers were saved, and of them many were saved by capt. Rose and the chief mate, Mr. Schofield, at the imminent peril of their own lives. By this time all were on shore who were saved; about three hours after the brig struck, there were scarcely two planks together; all was literally in splintere. This 37 were thrown ashore upon a barren, and to them an unknown part of the coast. Many were half clad, and most of them without shoes. Not a solitary biscuit was saved. In this pitiable condition, they commenced their journey through thick woods and swampe, and over bleak and rugged hills, in hopes of finding some human habitation.

"For four days they continued their course, governed chiefly by the wind, the sun, moon and stars being obscured nearly all this time by the fog and rain squalls, which latter were very frequent; sometimes eating bark from the trees and what few berries they could find. Early on the morning of the 12th, capt. Rose and Mr. Schofield ascended a hill, in hopes the fog might clear off, and afford them a view of the surrounding country. At one o'clock the weather cleared a little and they were enabled to see the harbor and village of Renouse. The happy intelligence was soon communicated to the rest, and they resumed their march with lighter hearts. When they entered the village, the inhabitants welcomed them with every thing their present need demanded. Mr. Goodrich, of whose benevolence the crew and passengere speak in the warmest terms of gratitude, gave them money and clothes, and furnished them with a vessel to convey them to St Johns, the residence of the United States consular agent. At 9, P. M. on Saturday, the 15th, they were landed at St. Johns.

"The news of their arrival soon brought to the shore rich and poor, old and young, some thrusting bread into the hands of the shipwrecked strangers, and others taking the poor wretches home with them. Nothing was spared which pity could suggest to alleviate their wants or sufferings. The next day being Sunday, nothing was publicly done for them, but on Monday, handbills were posted up requesting a meeting to take place at the chamber of commerce, to devise means to relieve the necessities of those whom fate had thrown upon their shores.

Some seveoly or eighty pounds were collected in a short time, and resolutions were passed to raise a sufficient sum, whereby the emigrants might be enabled to reach the place of their destination. A committee was also appointed to receive clothing or money from all who felt disposed to give. Captain M. did not learn the result, as he sailed on the following morning; but thanks from the philanthropic spirit manifested by the people of St. Johns, that the unfortunate people were amply provided for."

Dr. PERRINE. We published a few days ago a short notice of this excellent man, whose recent death by the hands of savages at the massacre of Indian Key was one of the most melancholy events of that bloody affair. We find in the Newark Advertiser a more detailed account of the life and character of Dr. Perrine, some particulars of which will be interesting to our readers.

Dr. P. was a native of Connecticut. He resided for many years in the northern part of South America as consul for the United States, and became intimately acquainted with the provinces of Campeachy, Yucatan and Sizal. These districts abound in valuable plants. It became a favorite object with Dr. Perrine to introduce such of these as seemed most suitable, into the southern portion of the U. States—being convinced that the staples of the tropics both for food and manufacture would thrive in our southern soil and climate. Some of his letters written at Campeachy to friends in the United States found their way into the public journals, and were read with much interest.

During the session of congress of 1837 and '38, Dr. Perrine was in Washington. He obtained the use of the room assigned in the capitol to the committee on agriculture, where he arrayed some specimens of fibrous plants and their fibres, for the examination of members of congress. The account goes on to say:

He had also laid before both branches a vast amount of information, describing the habits of different varieties of useful plants and demonstrating that the sand berrens of the south, and their impracticable morasses, for all other purpoees not merely useless, but deleterious, might be made to produce, by self-propagation, and almost without labor, the various fibrous plants which yield the fibres from which Manilla and Sizal rope, and all the great and beautiful variety of grass cloths are manufactured.

The marshes bear one class of plants and the most arid sands another class, and the climate is sufficiently warm, through Florida, Alabama, Georgia and S. Carolina, while some kinds will thrive as far north as Virginia. It was Dr. P's strong desire to see those productions introduced into all that section of country that the decline of cotton, rice and tobacco crops from exhaustion of the soil, might be made up by this spontaneous and prolific cultivation of those immense tracts now esteemed valueless, giving a new and permanent source of wealth and prosperity.—It was for aid in this great and philanthropic project that he asked the aid of the government—not in money, but in a grant of those same barren lands which some of the officers of our army have pronounced worthless and uninhabitable.

With all these memorials of his labor, Dr. Perrine remained nearly unnoticed for two or three months. In this neglected condition we first knew of him, his labors and his projects; and among the most pleasant recollections of our acquaintance is that which we look upon with greatest satisfaction, that it was in our power, in consequence of a favorable position to call the attention of a great many members of congress to the valuable specimens, and interesting illustrations of Dr. Perrine. The north and the south at last became acquainted with the subject he had so deeply at heart. They saw as he did a splendid scheme for the increase of national wealth, by the improvement of otherwise barren soils, for the production of new materials for useful manufactures; and his simple request that he might locate a settlement for the propagation of tropical plants in Florida upon government lands was granted, with the privilege of purchasing any surrounding lands hereafter when the Indians should be removed and the lands and hogs offered for sale *at the regular market price*. This gave him a right to enter upon the land and it was all he asked. It was readily granted.

After this, Dr. Perrine came to the north and spent some considerable time in Boston, making inquiries into the wants of manufactures, the kinds of fibre most likely to be demanded, and the kinds of machinery which would best cleanse it from the pulp and skin. He did this with a prudent forecast for the final prosperity of his establishment. He was waiting, also, for the termination of Indian hostilities, that he and such coadjutors as might associate with him in the enterprise, might sit down in security. His plan was to collect a number of poor families, who were industrious and of good character, and willing to migrate to Florida. He would then have given them lands from his grant, and would for a time have assured them a subsistence, till, by their labor in carrying out his project, they might support themselves or acquire wealth.

Historical. Sketch of Fort Meigs—Col. Chrystie's account. At the late whig convention at Nashville, col. William Chrystie was one of the speakers. We copy the following passages from his address:

It is true, my countrymen, that I had the honor of being by the side of the hero of Tippecanoe, during some of the most trying periods of his military life, and I look upon the present moment, as one of the most happy of my existence, that I have been spared in common with my old companions in arms, to be permitted to stand forth to-day, as a living witness of the skill, the patient firmness, the patriotism and the valor displayed by general Harrison in the times that tried men's souls. [Shouts of applause]. It is true, fellow citizens, that when the first gun was fired upon Fort Meigs, by the enemy, at the commencement of the seige, general Harrison called me to his side, (for I was acting quarter master, and had charge of all the public stores and flags) and said: "Sir, go and nail a banner upon every battery, where they shall wave as long as no enemy is in view!" [Immense cheering]. I did go, and with this right hand, I did nail a flag upon every battery, not one of which was struck, except by the balls of the enemy, until victory had perched upon them.—[Tremendous cheering].

I promised, fellow citizens, not to make a speech, (cries of go on—go on), but I must take the liberty of explaining two or three facts connected with the seige, and which have not been, so far as I have seen, properly brought to light.

By the special order of the general, I was at his side, night and day, during this memorable siege, and I am proud to declare, in the presence of this great convention, and to the world, that there was no skulking, no shrinking from danger, on his part, [applause], but on the contrary, his smile and encouraging countenance were seen in every part of the fort. His addresses to the soldiers from time to time were such as to inspire the most timid with confidence, and his example in braving danger such as to give courage even to the coward, had one been present. But to the point.

When the messenger, lieut. Hamilton, from gen. Green Clay's corps of reinforcement reached the fort, I was present and heard every word that passed between him and the general. The plan of attack, for the purpose of relieving the fort, was the prompt and sole work of the general himself. There were British batteries on either side of the fort playing upon it by cross fire, the river intervening between those on one side, and the fort and an open plain between us, and the enemy's cannon on the other. The general was aware that the main force of the enemy on the opposite side of the river, was encamped near two miles below his batteries, in which there were only enough to man the guns.—He therefore sent an order to general Clay, to land Dudley's regiment on the opposite side of the river from the fort, with directions to storm the enemy's batteries, to spike and cut down his cannon, retreat to their boats and cross the river immediately to the fort, which, he observed, could be done without the loss of a single man, and which *must be done*, as he had no force, which could be spared from the fort to send to their aid in case of need. It was also explained to the messenger, that a sortie would be made from the fort at the same moment, and the batteries of the enemy on the side of the plain be stormed. This was done in the most gallant style. Then it was, that the American arms were completely victorious, and had col. Dudley obeyed the whole orders, sent to him, as was expected, the 5th of May, 1813, would have been one of the most glorious days in the military history of the country, during the last war. But fate decreed otherwise, at least so far as colonel Dudley and his gallant regiment were concerned; for, after having executed the orders of his general by storming the batteries and spiking and cutting down the cannon, without the loss of a man, the brave Dudley found himself incapable of drawing off the impetuous Kentuckians, who had not yet had an opportunity of engaging in battle.—The result was, such as you all know, the total defeat and capture of his regiment by the British troops, who had marched up after the destruction of the batteries, from their camp below, as was anticipated by general Harrison, when he issued the order for the regiment to cross the river by all means immediately after executing their work. It may be well to observe here, that victory had crowned the sortie made from the fort, before the unfortunate issue on the opposite side of the river. I am, perhaps, the only living witness, who heard the general deliver his plans and orders to lieutenant Hamilton, the messenger. Every thing was clearly explained, the absolute necessity of a prompt retreat on the part of Dudley after spiking the enemy's cannon, was pointed out. In the energetic manner, peculiar to the general himself, he said to lieutenant Hamilton: "Tell your commander, that these orders are to be obeyed, at the hazard of his life!" [Great applause].

Thirteenth annual fair of the American institute. This great anniversary exhibition of the choice products of agriculture, manufactures, and the arts, will open to visiters at Niblo's garden, in the city of New York, on Monday, the 5th of October, 1840. Articles for competition, in order to be entitled to all the privileges of the fair, must be delivered on the previous Friday or Saturday.

An address on "*home production and particularly that of silk*," will be delivered at the repository of the American institute, on Wednesday evening the 7th of October, at 8 o'clock.

On Friday, the 9th of October, at 3 o'clock, P. M. the ploughing exhibition, for testing such ploughs as have been entered for competition at the fair, will commence in some suitable field near the city.

On Wednesday the 14th of October, at 12 o'clock, M. the exhibition of pure blood cattle and choice farming live stock will be made within or near the garden. As they will be selected by the judges for this purpose, they must be entered on the books of the fair by 12 o'clock on Tuesday the 13th of October.

On Thursday evening October 15th, at 7½ o'clock, the anniversary address will be delivered and will be succeeded by the annual supper.

On Friday, evening, the 16th October, the 13th fair will close, with the public announciation of the premiums awarded, and an address by the president of the institute.

"More than twelve years have elapsed since a few volunteers in behalf of the cause of industry first brought the American institute into existence. For several years after its organization, it was dependent on small voluntary contributions from individuals. In 1835, seven years after its first organization, by the voluntary services, of its members, and by great economy, it had accumulated a small fund. It was then determined to establish a repository, for the daily exhibition of machines, models, &c. with a library, for the benefit of mechanics, artists, inventors, &c. and an expensive room was leased, and an officer was appointed with a salary to superintend the same. In the five years which have succeeded, the institute has gone on triumphantly.

Ploughing and cattle exhibitions have been since introduced, and steam power, for moving machinery at our fairs upon a large and costly scale. The premiums of gold and silver medals, under the awards, which, before 1835, had been in a measure made up by solicited contributions in small sums, have since been paid for solely from the funds of the institute, and to a greater amount in a single year than all that had been bestowed by the institute in the seven preceding years. And our annual fairs have gone on increasing in variety and splendor, unsurpassed by any other fairs ever held within the limits of our country. At the same time, taking into view the increase of our library, machinery, models, furniture and fixtures, the value of our assets has not diminished, while the number of paying members have multiplied four-fold.

The American institute is a magnificent standing evidence of the efficacy of the spirit of association, which in this age is accomplishing such mighty results. Its influences, (unremitted for thirteen years), through its annual fairs, annual addresses and premiums, have reached every part of our country. By creating extended competition, the latent powers of invention have been brought into action far and near, and disheartened and prostrate genius has been raised up in the midst of universal embarrassment with renewed strength.—Old and dormant institutions have, by its example, been roused and invigorated, and the creation of new ones has been induced, that had not been thought of before, which now hold their periodical celebrations upon the precise plan first adopted by this institute.

Much of the attention of the managers will be devoted to agriculture. They will be aided by the board of agriculture, composed chiefly of practical farmers. The plough, the great instrument of human sustenance and civilization, will claim their first regard; and such as may be sent to the coming fair for competition, will be tested by actual experiment. The competition already excited, has brought invention and skill to bear upon this instrument, and it is believed ploughs made for the purpose, essentially improved, will be exhibited at the thirteenth fair. The displays of the select productions of the garden and the field promise to be more abundant than ever.

Not the least interesting portion of the last exhibition were the noble high blood animals, the cattle, &c. from this and other states. It is hoped that those public spirited gentlemen who took such a deep interest last year, will appear again with increased zeal, and that others will follow their example.

Improved agricultural machines and implements of all kinds are desirable objects of exhibition. The occasion will afford the best opportunity for their display, and for our farmers to learn the multiplied improvements in agricultural labor saving machines, which have not until recently received from them the attention their value demands. It is believed that the mechanic arts are competent, if properly applied for this purpose, to dispense with a large proportion of the heavy labor and drudgery heretofore deemed indispensable to farming operations. The steam machinery will be so adapted, as to propel the lighter and more delicate machines, and also of sufficient power to move those more massive and ponderous.

No farmer whose convenience will by any means admit, should forego this opportunity.

The progress in the culture and manufacture of silk the last year, and the preparations making for the coming fair, promise a rich treat to those who feel an interest in this new branch of industry; and the experience of this year, we think, will demonstrate that the mulberry possesses an intrinsic, as well as a speculative value.

Exhibiters of silk will do a service by accompanying their contributions with accurate details of their experiments.

The large and growing importations of silk fabrics have done much to produce the general embarrassments which have prevailed, and which can be readily remedied by increased home production. It is our policy to follow the example of Great Britain, by limiting as much as possible the importation of such articles as can conveniently be produced within the country. A gold medal will be awarded for the silk reel, adjudged the best.

The accommodations of the garden, in consequence of the improvements made since the last year, will be more complete than ever; not only for the display of assortments of the best qualities of staple goods from our larger factories and work shops, but likewise for the more delicate workmanship of the artificer, in all the varieties of wood and metals, and the numberless other substances that every year brings into use. These, when arranged in the great saloon, present a spectacle which excites the admiration of those familiar with the most costly and gorgeous displays of London or Paris; and on which the American patriot gazes with glowing exultation. But it is in the apartment devoted to machinery for labor saving purposes, where the strong original characteristics of American genius are most strikingly exemplified, and where even the foreigner reluctantly acknowledges the superiority of our youthful country.

The American institute has, from its commencement, always been the favorite institution of the

ladies, and the managers hope it may so continue. Much of the celebrity of the annual fairs, particularly in the ornamental parts, has arisen through their favor, and the attractions their industry and delicate labor have produced. Indeed, on most occasions, the view of their contributions alone would have more than compensated the visitere. The most desirable places will be allotted for their accommodation.

MISS ELLSLER, THE DANSEUSE. NEW PHRENOLOGICAL THROUT. A correspondent of the N. York American in an article which contains sound sense on the subject of dancing, pleasantly observes: "While I perfectly accord with you in sentimeot concerning the discrimioation which should be made by the public io distributing their rewards among the cultivators of the arts, apportioning their favore end plaudits to the degrees of excellence and value attached to them, I know not, that we should be fully justified in assigning so low a grade of dignity to the performances of this German danseuse. From some intelligeoes I have lately received, it would seem that her exploits may lead to more importeot results than we had reason to anticipate. Besides that her grace and elegance of mannere may contribute to the polish and refinemeot of our yoong women, and perfect their movements through the mazes of the dance, her exquisite address and skill in her polite art, I am told, have already suggested some importeot hints to our most enlightened philosophers, and are paving the way to the introduction of new and interesting theories in science. I have in my pocket a letter from a learned friend, io which all these advantages and improvements are fully detailed and highly eulogized. He informs me of miracles which have been wrought by the magical feets of Miss Elsler. He declares, that a zealous and confirmed phrenologist, who had been for years lecturing opon his scieoce to crowded audiories, to their infinite admiratioo and delight, as sooo as he had witnessed her wonderful feats, found his former system, by the oew light she shed upon his mind, dispersed like fogs before the rieing sun. He now no looger believes, that the head and brain are the seat of the iotellectual and morel powers, but affirms that they are scattered over the whole body, are developed in the limbs, and are most strongly indirated in the lower extremities. He undertakes conclusively to demonstrate, that the feet are the organ of reason, being the main support of the understanding; the legs, of judgmeot end discernmeot, the buttresses of the iotellectual structore, ideality is in the ankles; sequisitiveness is io the knee, intimating that upon this instrumeot men reet in paying their devotions to mammon, the object of generel idolatry; and as to emativeness and philoprogenitiveness, their organs are expressed in Greek or Hebrew, a languega I was unable to interpret. Thue you see, this lady's performanoes are working a signal change, and I suspect for the better, in phrenological science.

"My friend proceeds to inform me of the conversion of some ornithecnologiste, who you know, by the trerke of birds' feet, which they traced io rocks and sandstones, apon some of our rivere in the eastero stetes, had concluded, that long before the flood, e kind of birds had lived in thet part of the world, beyond all conception larger than any of the wioged tribe now subsisting upon earth; and, of consequence, that this our pleoet must formerly have been occupied by very different races of enimals from the present, nature continually improving upon her prior efforts, and advencing in wisdom, though diminishing in the stature of her productions, as she advanced in years. This ingenious theory, however, is oow completely overturned. A oo able ornithecnologiet, after taking the dimensions of Miss Elsler's feet, and accurately comparing them with these prints in rocks and sandstones, has discovered thet they exactly correspond. Hence, he has concluded, that they were not imprinted by birds, but that probably in the days of St. Francis de Paulo, that ecclesiastic, who was a most rigid aoehorite and bitter eoemy of pleasure, or of some pope of eimilar temperement and habits, a company of danseuses were expelled from Rome, and came over to New England to play their pranks among the wilrbes of those days, and were probably at last hung by the Yankees, and so their race, like that of Gypsies, became extinct."

This fascinating danseuse seems to have been received at Boston with no less eclat than in the southero cities. The Post says: Twenty-one boxes were offered to the public for Monday aight—Fanny's first appearance—yesterday, and were tekeo with a r sh. Seventy-five orders were received; of course fifty-four were rejected. The remainder of the boxes will be sold at aoction, on Monday.

AMERICAN CREDIT.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN MR. WEBSTER AND MR. BIDDLE.

We copy from the New York Commercial Advertiser of Saturday the following interesting correspoodence:

Boston, August 3, 1840.

DEAR SIR: When I came through Philadelphia in the latter parl of June, it was my expectation to return again to Washington, and my intention, on such retnre, to find an opportaoity of seeing you.

Among the reasons for desiring to see you, one was to thank you for your address at the Tide Water celebration, and for your manly and just defenes thereio of Americen credit. Almost the only unkind feeling which I brought from Europe, was oo small degree of indignation at the injustice and arrogance of certain European journals, whenever they speak of Americeo credit, or the responsibility and integrity of the governments of the Americen states.

It has appeared to me that there must be lurking at the bottom of all this a strong desire to disparage free institutions, by representing them as unworthy of reliance, on the part of foreigners, and nostesdy to the sacred obligations of public faith. It is true, at the same time, and cannot be too much lamented, that a few—I hope a very few—among ourselves have been found to utter sentiments totally subversive of the foondations of thet public faith, and indeed of all social obligatioos. But there are such disorganizers in all countries. I wish we could find more teisore, from our domestic controversies, to direct the public attention, as it ought to be directed, against those foreign misrepreseotations.

The recent proceedings of your legislature have given me great pleasure. Amid all the fierce contests of party, Pennsylvania seems to have remembered that she is Pennsylvania—thet she has a character to preserve, both at home and abroad, and great intereste to be meintained, which can be maintained only by upholding thet character. I take for granted your people will cheerfully pay the very small tax required for these high purpoece, and am quite sure that this example of Pennsylvania will be of extensive usefulness.

It is my purpose to be at home through this month and the next, as much as possible, although I may possibly have occasion to go to New York, and perhaps to Philedelphia, for a day or two. If you can persuade yourself to exchange your highly cultivated ground and gardens, for a plain farmer's residenee, cooled by the sea breezes, I shall be most happy to see you at Marshfield. Youre, very truly, always,

DANIEL WEBSTER.

N. Biddle, esq. Andalusia, Pa.

Andalusia, Pa. Aug. 7, 1840.

Hon. Daniel Webster, Boston:

MY DEAR SIR: I have had the pleasure of receiving your favor of the 3d instant, and am gratified that what I said on the occasion to which you allude meets your approbation. I was in truth a little anxious at the tone of some politicians in respect to the public debt, and therefore, for the first time since my retirament, ventured to appeal, which I have never found unsuccessful, to the native honesty and intelligence of my countrymen. That I did not misunderstand them, the conduct of Pennsylvania since has abundantly proved. Finding the income from her public works, in their unfinished state, insufficient to pay the interest on the public debt, she has laid a tax for thet purpose. This will be paid promptly and cheerfully. All the anticipations of public odium against those who voted for it have been disappointed; and what is very remarkable, in the heat of a popular election, when each party is prompt to turn every circumstance to the disadvantage of its rival, neither party has reproached the other with laying the tax, the justice and propriety of thus sustaining the public credit being on all sides conceded. But Pennsylvania has done more. She has agreed, as some of the other states have done, to make up to the foreign creditor the difference between speeie and her domestic eorrency.

This, as you know, is a financial novelty quite unknown elsewhere; and as much as Americeaism as the steamboat or the quadrant, though its originality runs less risk of being disputed, from the little probebility of its adoption abroad. And yet, although the U. States form the only nation that ever paid off the whole of its national debt, and are the first to indemnify the foreign creditor against the depreciation of the local currency, one might imagine, from the tone assumed by some Europeens, that America had been guilty of some great default towards foreigo nations, themselves the models of fidelity; and it is amusing to read the grave homilies preached at these young people about the propriety of paying their debts, by older nations who have lived in the habitual violation of all the duties they recommend.

Now we must not suffer the country to be thus scolded or bullied out of its self respect. And though I would discourage all national prejudices as generally the result of passion and ignorance, yet it seems within the limits of a just self defenee respectfully and kindly to warn such assailants, that these reproaches are very apt to become reciprocal—that the party attacked is often forced to remember of his antegonist that which he would willingly forget—and that if we were to judge them by the same harsh law they apply to us, the retort would be equally easy and decisive. Take for instance our excellent friends the English, many of whom are rather prone to deliver lectores about the infidelity of republican institutions—they would be startled perhaps al being told that the first and greatest violation of faith to public creditors known in modern Europe, was committed by the government of England. But it is historically and literelly true. The very foundation of their whole debt is an enormous wrong. The first item of it is a certain sum of £664,263, of three per cents. You recollect the history of this. The government had borrowed, partly for the use of the navy too, a sum of £1,328,526, at eight per cent. on the securily of certain assignments of the public revenue. The payments were stopped, first for a yeer, and then indefinitely. The public creditors, many of whom were ruined, applied for redress to parliamrnt, but to vain. They then went into the courts, and after twelve years obtained judgment against the crown. The chancellor reversed the decision of the courts. The house of lords reversed the decision of the chancellor, and the creditors now hoped to recover at least their dues, which amounted, with the accumulatioo of twenty-five yeers' interest, to £3,428,526; but at the last moment they were met by an act of parliamect, declaring that they should receive only three per cent. on the principal, and that even this principal might be redeemed on the payment of one-half of it. Thus was a debt of about seventeen millions of dollars, at eight per cent. reduced to three millions, at three per cent. An injustice raging through e period of twenty-five years, begun by the profligacy of Charles II, but consummated by the grave and respectable parliament of William III. Well may Hume say of it, that it was "a forfeiture of public credit, and an open violation of the most solemn engagements, both foreign and domestic." Well may bishop Barcet call it "a dishonorable and perfidious action;" and well may one of the most enlightened foreign travellers in England declare, "such was the disgraceful beginning of the present debt of England." So much for the first loan made to England.

Now as to the last loans, let us compare the conduct of America and of England, with regard to public creditors in our own time.

You know that the whole debt of the U. States, more especially the foreign debt contracted during the revolutionary war—that incurred during the last war, and that for the purchase of Louisiana and Florida—amounting in the whole to about one hundred and eighty-four (184) millions of dollars, were all paid, principal and interest, to the last cent, the very three per cents. being paid off at par.

In the year 1797, the United States were in the full career of this reimbursement, when the government of Great Britain began by forbidding the Bank of England to pay specie; and then borrowed so much from the bank as to cause the multiplication of its notes, and by degrees a depreciation of them, till in 1811 they had reached a discount of about ten per cent. In order to sustain them the house of commone then adopted one of the most extraordinary proceedings in the history of legislation. It passed a resolution—"That the notes of the Bank of England have been, and are at this time held in public estimation equivalent to the legal coin of the value, and generally accepted as such in all pecuniery transactions to which such coin is lawfully applicable." It is this which Tooke calls Mr. Vansittart's "resolution of unhappy celebrity," and which the Edinburgh Review denounces as "an ever memorable resolution, a resolution which took for granted that a part was equal to the whole; and ninety pounds and one hundred pounds were the same thing;" and declared it was passed, "when guineas were notoriously bought at a premium, and bank notes were at an open discount, as compared with gold and bullion, of upward of ten per cent." Having declared, in defiance of the fact, that the notes were at par, it remained to force every body to take them at par, and so punish every body who took them at less than par; accordingly parliament enacted:

1. That the notes should be a legal tender for all debts.

2. That whoever should *receive* or *pay* for any gold coin more than its lawful value, whether such additional value was in other coins or in bank notes, should be "deemed and adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor," and fined and imprisoned.

3. That whoever should *receive* or *pay* any notes for less than the lawful amount expressed therein, should in like manner be fined and imprisoned.

Notwithstanding these acts, the notes continued to depreciate, till at last they reached a discount of twenty, thirty, forty, and at one time forty-one per cent. What course did the government of England then pursue? Why it paid the public creditors in this depreciated paper, and in nothing else. The loan had been made in specie—the interest was paid in notes at this enormous depreciation—twice or thrice as great as that of the bank paper of the U. States during the last war, or during the suspension of specie payments since. It never entered into the imagination of the English government to allow for this depreciation, and the public creditor knew that if he did not take this, he would get nothing. And yet the saving to the government was clearly understood and noted; for it is calculated by an English writer, Mushet, that on the debt contracted before 1800, the government gained—and the fund holders of course lost—no less than thirty-seven millions sterling, or one hundred and thirty-seven (137) millions of dollars, the difference between the paper and specie. Combine the provisions of these laws and observe their effect on an American who had money due to him in England from either the government or individuals. If his fortune was in the English funds, he received his interest in paper depreciated to forty per cent. But if he wished to convert it into gold to bring home—if he changed his notes for gold at the market rate—if when his note of twenty pounds was worth only twelve pounds he exchanged it for gold at any rate less than the twenty pounds, he was liable to be put in jail and fined. If, instead of gold, he wished to bring home British merchandise, and passed off his twenty pound note for less than twenty pounds, when every body knew it to be worth only twelve pounds, or even for his travelling expenses, exchanged it for less than twenty pounds, he was again liable to be put in jail and fined.

If the debt to him was from an individual Englishman his case was rather worse, for he was obliged to receive not only the interest but the principal in this depreciated paper. If for a debt of one hundred pounds his English debtor offered him paper which was worth only sixty pounds, he was obliged to take it or get nothing. But if the Englishman was inclined to be just, to do as the American states have done, make up the difference by paying specie, or its equivalent, both the creditor and the debtor might be found expiating their honesty in the same jail, the act of parliament making it criminal in both to do an American that act of justice which the American states require to be done to an Englishman. And yet, so short is the remembrance of one's own injustice, the English seem to have forgotten all this, and rail at their neighbors for similar acts, with the most entire unconsciousness of what they have themselves done. Even that most excellent tempered man Walter Scott, in his life of Napoleon, cannot forbear to sneer at the French, when he says that "the assignats were raised to par by guillotining those who sold or bought them at less than their full value."

He forgot that during a much longer period than the forced circulation of assignats in France, all those who sold or bought bank notes to England at less than their full value were—not absolutely guillotined, that not being the English fashion—but fined and put in prison; with this difference too, which might discompose the loyalty of Scott, that if the contumacious American who would not believe that sixty was equal to one hundred was put to death in France, it was done by Jacobins and terrorists, whereas his countryman imprisoned in England for the same offence had the consolation of knowing that the law which condemned him was enacted, as it graciously purports, "by the king's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice of the lords spiritual and temporal and commons in this present parliament assembled." To make the case of the American states at all parallel to this, would be necessary to follow the example of England, and, 1st, forbid their banks to pay specie; 2d, borrow from these banks till their issues become depreciated; 3d, then declare by legislative resolution that there was no depreciation; 4th, than, as the depreciation increased, pay the public debt in this paper, and force all foreigners to take it in payment of debt not merely from the government but from all private American citizens; and end, 5thly by enacting that if any Englishman should receive for any debt a ten dollar note for less than ten dollars, although it was worth only six dollars, or having received it should exchange it either for specie or goods for less than ten dollars, he should be fined and put in jail at the discretion of the American judges.

Fortunately for America her whole conduct has been the direct reverse of all this. One of the fundamental laws of the union is that no state shall "make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment for debts," or "pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts;" and this power, which is withdrawn from the states, has never been exercised by the federal government. You remember, at the gloomiest period of the last war with England—that very England, where at that moment, and during several years previous, paper money was a legal tender—the American government declined that measure. The secretary of the treasury, Mr. Dallas, declaring in his official report, of October 17th, 1814, "that the extremity of that day cannot be anticipated when any honest man, and enlightened statesman, will again venture upon the desperate expedient of a tender law." No tender law has, therefore, been passed in the United States. The courts have never been closed against foreigners. They have never been forced to take paper money—they have never been punished for receiving it, or for passing it at any rate they pleased; and every dollar of principal or interest due to them by the government has been paid. How faithfully that principal was carried into execution is seen in a very remarkable manner in the treaty between the United States and England in the year 1793. It was then agreed by the United States, that inasmuch as British subjects who had debts due to them from American citizens found difficulty in collecting them, the United States assumed to "make full and complete compensation for the same to the said creditors." For which purpose commissioners were to be appointed to examine and make awards to the complaints, "and the United States undertake to cause the sum so awarded to be *paid in specie* to each creditor or claimant *without deduction*." Afterwards finding trouble in adjusting the details, the United States agreed, by a convention between Mr. Rufus King and lord Hawkesbury*, in 1802, to pay a gross sum of six hundred thousand pounds, which was accordingly done at what then was par, four dollars and forty-four cents for the pound sterling. Now this payment by the United States *in specie* of the debts of individual citizens, was made when the government of England did not pay even the interest on its own public debt in any thing but irredeemable paper. What then, can naturally asks, is the occasion of this new denunciation? It is this—the United States have borrowed abroad certain sums to make improvements. That these will be paid no man can possibly doubt. On a single occasion, however, one of the twenty-six states, in the midst of a temporary financial embarrassment and the excitement of political contentions, inadvertently suffered the quarter day to pass for twenty-four or forty-eight hours; but then hastened to repair the omission by not merely paying the interest, but by paying it in gold and silver, lest the foreigner should lose any thing by the exchange.

It is a singular coincidence, that, in the very same year, 1797, when England began her paper money system, which lasted for more than twenty years, the government of France, too, came in contact with its public creditors. The debt of France was then about nine hundred and sixty-six (966) millions of dollars, the interest about forty-eight (48) millions of dollars; but in order to continue the invasion of Germany and Italy, the army required fifty-six millions, (56), and this could only be had by taking it from the fund holder; and so, as the historian has it, it was "requisite to take a decisive measure in regard to the debt." This decisive measure consisted in paying off nominally two-thirds of the capital in a fresh and worthless paper, and retaining the one-third—thus reducing the debt to about three hundred and twenty-two (322) millions, and taking from the public creditors about six hundred and forty-four (644) millions, and thus by a simple decree, without the least notice, and for no reason except the waste of the army. The latest French historian, M. Thiers, says, that the paper given for the two-thirds "fell in commerce to sixth of their value, and that to those who did not wish to purchase lands it was an *absolute bankruptcy*." Yet he entirely approves of the measure, and concludes his account of it with the convenient axiom of finance, more consolatory for the past than encouraging for the future, that "measures of this nature inflict, like revolutions, much individual hardship, but people must submit to them when they have become inevitable;" and so "the consolidated third" in the French debt represents a sum of which two-thirds were substantially annulled, and the remaining third consolidated or funded.

It would be a waste of time to go over the list of so many other governments that are now or have recently been bankrupt, and I mention these two, certainly in no mood of complaint, but merely to show how cautiously nations should abstain from those weapons of reproach so readily turned upon themselves. And yet our people, instead of resisting and exposing these affectations of superiority, take to heart all this abuse, with as much shamefaced humility as if they really had been doing something exceedingly wrong, believing that these nations must have practised at least a little of what they advise so much. They say that the Americans have a great deal of national vanity. I wish they had a little more national pride. It would wean them from their childish sensitiveness to small jests about trifling peculiarities of manners, and raise their thoughts to the great interests in which superiority is worth contending for; it would teach them to estimate the true value of their institutions, and dispose them, while never wounding other countries, always to defend their own. Here, for instance, is a great outcry about American credit, and the danger to public faith from popular governments, both of which are denounced to a strain of financial virtue quite ferocious; and yet after all it appears that these reproaches are made by the people who do not pay, against the people who do pay; and that those who have been most faithful to their engagements are precisely those abused republicans.

Undoubtedly, this country is in a state of much internal embarrassment. No man can lament it more than you and I do. I may venture to add, none have striven more to avert and to remedy it. It is equally true that, here as elsewhere, there have not been wanting a few persons who hoped to profit by the public troubles, and finding the country disquieted sought to make it dishonest. But these have produced no impression on the mass of the nation, which on all these points are perfectly sound, by whatever party names they may be distinguished. All these embarrassments will, I trust, soon disappear: but in the meantime our great purpose should be to preserve and to vindicate the good faith of the country, as the safest element of its future prosperity. I hope you will be able to come and see me, when we will talk of these things, and of much more agreeable things. Meanwhile believe me, always, with great regard.

Yours, *N. BIDDLE.*

*Afterwards earl of Liverpool.

NORTHEASTERN BOUNDARY.

REPORT OF THE BRITISH COMMISSIONERS.

Upon the delivering to of the maps and reports of the new American surveyor, the agent of the United States, who had taken his stand upon visible highlands, endeavored to extricate his cause from the dilemma he had brought it into, by the following passage of his argument:—

"If the lands between the Restigouche and Metis were not characterised by peculiar elevation, compared with peaks and mountains which might exist in any other direction, still the argument in favor of their adoption, as the true highlands, would remain unchanged; for it is particularly due north of the river St. Croix that we are to look for the highlands mentioned in the treaty, since they are necessary to form the important angle in question. The word 'highlands' is not used merely to denote a single mountain, or a continued unbroken ridge of mountains, running in one direction," (this, however, was the ground he had taken in 1819, when he said Mr. Johnson's descriptions would be corroborated), "but generally to describe an elevated or mountainous region, of which the surface must necessarily be very unequal, such is commonly to be found in all sections of country in which numerous rivers take their rise; and since the very principle of gravity demonstrates that the general elevation of a country is greater at the source of a river than at its outlet, the lands which separate rivers, running in contrary directions, would naturally be considered as the highlands which lay between, or divide them, particularly as relating to a country, the topography of which was not fully ascertained; a more definite description of such 'highlands' was hardly possible to be given."

It further appears that, notwithstanding that Mr. Burnham, the new United States surveyor, who had co-operated with Dr. Tiarks in 1820, had admitted the fallacy of Mr. Johnson's map, as far as respected that part of the country lying between the Lake Temiquata and the source of the Metis, yet the American agent, at a meeting of the commissioners, exhibited a map, entitled "a map of the country explored in the years 1817, 1818, 1819 and 1820, by order of the commissioners under the 5th article of the treaty of Ghent," signed "Hiram Burnham, U. S. surveyor under the 5th article of the treaty of Ghent," and upon this map reappeared the fictitious highlands of Mr. Johnson, extending west from Temiquata to the head waters of the Ouelle, with a further spurious addition, about 80 miles in extent, from thence to the head waters of the Chaudiere; while no report connected with these inventions, or explanatory of them, was communicated with the map.

The British agent lost no time in entering a protest against a map of so fictitious a character, and proposed that the American surveyors should be ex-

emined upon oath as to their map being an accurate representation of the natural features of the country; offering at the same time to subject the map of the British surveyors to the same kind of verification, by interrogatories to be prepared by the agent of the United States. To this the American agent rejoined, that the map of the British surveyors had "wholly omitted the greater part of the highlands in which the boundary is claimed by the United States, thereby giving to this map an effect entirely partial; and therefore insisting that this map (the map of the British surveyor) should not be received in evidence before the commissioners, and that the said map furnished by the agent of the United States should be permitted to be filed."

The matter was finally disposed of by a decision of the commissioners, entered upon their journal in the following words:—"The commissioners having duly considered the memorials of his majesty's agent of the 26th of September, and the answer thereto of the agent of the United States of the 27th September, and likewise the memorial in reply to his majesty's agent of the 29th of September, do order that all the reports and plans alluded to in the said memorials be filed by the secretary, except the two general maps. On the said general maps no order allowing them to be filed is made, as the commissioners differ in opinion; commissioner Barclay being in favor of allowing the general map presented by his majesty's agent to be filed, and of excluding that presented by the agent of the United States; and commissioner Van Ness being of opinion that both of the said general maps ought to be filed, or neither of them. On the question of going into an examination, at this time, of the surveyors, under oath, the commissioners differ in opinion; commissioner Barclay being in favor of that course, and commissioner Van Ness against it."

It appears then, on a review of this singular proceeding, that in the year 1819, Mr. Johnson, the American surveyor, attempted and succeeded in placing upon the files of the joint commissioners a spurious and fictitious map. That in the succeeding year another American surveyor, Mr. Burnham, was employed, who co operated with the British astronomer, Dr. Tiarks, in the investigation of that part of the country lying between Lake Temiscuate and the source of the Metis. That they agreed in finding that part of the country void of such highlands as Mr. Johnson had reported, namely, a continuous chain of highlands along the whole line.—But that Mr. Burnham added to the western part of his map about 80 miles of continuous highlands, of the existence of which no other proof than that map was adduced by him. That the British agent objected to this map, and presented a map by the British surveyor, representing the country as Mr. Burnham and Dr. Tiarks had conjointly seen it; offering at the same time to have the surveyors on both sides examined under oath as to the accuracy of their respective maps. But the American commissioner, however, declined according to the proposal, and because the map of the British surveyor, which truly represented the state of the country, did not contain the spurious highlands of Mr. Johnson's map, he refused to consent to it being filed unless the map of Mr. Burnham, with an addition of 80 miles of fictitious highlands, was filed at the same time. By this management, the British map, the correctness of which the surveyors were prepared to prove under oath, was excluded in evidence in the case.

By reference to the map A your lordship will observe that no chain or ridge is found extending from the real southern source of the Ouelle to the easternmost sources of the Metjarmette; yet it is along a line extending between those two points that the American surveyor protracted his fictitious hills.—As a verification or disproval of this ridge was a matter of vital importance in the controversy about the boundary, we were very careful to examine that part of the country, in order that our report might effectually dispose of the matter one way or the other consistently with the truth. We therefore, after a careful examination of all that part of the country between the mouth of the Mittaywawquaso, where that river joins the river St. John, and the eastern sources of the Etchimin river, unhesitatingly declare that the ridge inserted in the American map is entirely fictitious, and that there is no foundation in the natural appearance of the country for such an invention. Had any thing of the kind been there, we must unavoidably have seen it, and have crossed it on our way from the mouth of the Mittaywawquam to Lake Etchimin; the course of that fictitious ridge, as represented in the American map, lying six or seven miles east of the sources of the Mittaywawquam, and for many miles around, the country is a low flat swamp, the streams issuing from which have such a sluggish course that there is scarcely a perceptible current, or one sufficiently established to give visible motion to a feather.—Over no part of the country which we traversed, from the St. John to Lake Etchimin, does the elevation exceed fifty feet, nor is there any visible elevation at any point of the course. It is only west of Lake Etchimin, that the highlands claimed by the Americans as the highlands of the treaty 1783 are found. These are visible from a distance of several miles, and are a portion of the highlands which we have spoken of as the northern branch.

Of a still more singular character have been the whole of the proceedings relating to the point which, the Americans have thought proper to assert, is the north west angle of Nova Scotia intended by the treaty of 1783.

It has already been stated that in 1817 the British and American commissioners under the 5th article of the treaty of Ghent, directed their surveyors to run an explanatory line due north from the source of the St. Croix, "until they arrived at some one of the streams or waters which are connected with the river St. Lawrence."

These surveyors, colonel James Bouchette, surveyor general of Lower Canada, on the part of the British government, and Mr. Johnson on the part of the United States, proceeded accordingly to survey a due north line throughout a distance of 99 miles from the St. Croix. In 1818, Mr. Odell having been substituted for colonel Bouchette, the exploration of the due north line was farther continued to the 145th mile from the St. Croix, at a point where it struck a stream flowing into Lake Metis, which they called Beaver river. Having reached that stream, these surveyors did not extend their survey to the west, but returned to the south to examine the country about Mars hill. Nor is there any evidence of the Americans having, at any time, surveyed the country west of the north line, even in order to trace out and establish that particular line which they claim to be the highlands of the treaty. On the contrary we have their own confession that they have never done so—denied too, from the highest authority, representing those most interested in the American claim. In proof of which we quote the following passages from the annual address of Mr. Kent, the governor of the state of Maine, to the convened legislature of the state, dated January 2d, 1839. Speaking of the proposals on the part of the American government to that of Great Britain, for the establishment of a new commission of survey and exploration, he says—"It is for you to judge, whether any beneficial effects equal to the inconvenience and injury by the great delay which must be occasioned, are likely to result from a mere commission of exploration and survey only of the whole extent of the line, from the head of the St. Croix to the northwesternmost head of Connecticut river, especially since the examination and survey which have been made during the past season by Maine, of the most important part, which had not been sufficiently examined before."

The survey here spoken of as having been made during the then past season, was one entrusted to Mr. John C. Dean, Mr. M. P. Norton and Mr. Jas. Irish, as commissioners of Maine, to whom Mr. Wm. P. Parrott was attached as surveyor. The report of these gentlemen, of which we shall have hereafter to speak, was made to governor Kent under date of December 31, 1839.

The governor then proceeds to state that neither the state of Maine nor that of Massachusetts had ever "attempted any examination" of the line claimed by them up to that period.

"It is a fact worthy of notice, that this state, and the commonwealth of Massachusetts, by their land agents, have surveyed and examined the whole line as claimed by Great Britain, from Mars hill to our western boundary, but have NEVER until the present year attempted any examination of the true line as claimed by us."

Again the governor says,

It is a singular fact that after that time (1818) no American survey or authorised agent has ever examined or traced the height of land, or given any account of the character of the country about the northwest angle of Nova Scotia."

From the passages we must infer that up to the close of the year 1838 the Americans had no evidence whatever of the existence of any thing like a line of "highlands" corresponding to the language of the treaty of 1783, to the place where they had all along asserted it to be. It was probably apprehended that the attempt to examine it would lay bare the fallacy of their pretension.

The nature of the duty enjoined upon these Maine commissioners is explained in a letter addressed to sir John Harvey, her majesty's lieutenant governor of New Brunswick, by the governor of Maine, and dated September 25, 1838. They were, "to move on a due north line toward the height of land where is to be found the spot which we claim as the northwest angle of Nova Scotia, and also in like manner tracing and examining the northern line along the highlands which divide the rivers falling into the St. Lawrence from those falling into the Atlantic."

As the information to be communicated by the report of these commissioners was, by the governor's admission, the first geographical information the legislature of Maine would possess about the nature of the country to which their claim relates, we quote another passage from the annual message, communicating the result at which the commissioners had arrived.

"Their report, which I have the pleasure to transmit to you, will be read with interest and satisfaction. By that it appears that the exploring line was found marked to near the northwest angle; that the base of the country rises constantly and regularly from the monument at the head of the St. Croix to the eagle; which is from two thousand to three thousand feet from the level of the sea, and more than five hundred feet higher than the Kedgwick, one of the streams running into the bay of Chaleurs, near the said angle and the St. Lawrence waters; that the due north line, if continued to the valley below the northwest angle, actually strikes the St. Lawrence water, and then that the country is high and even mountainous about this spot. And there is no difficulty in tracing a line westwardly along distinct and well defined highlands, dividing waters according to the treaty. The extensive and correct map* of the north part of our state, and the southern portion of Canada, and the vertical section as prepared by Mr. Parrett, the surveyor, with neatness and accuracy, which accompany the report, add much to its value and interest. Taken together they exhibit the true character of the country, and leave little or nothing to be desired illustrate of it."

We now proceed to quote some passages from the report of the commissioners themselves, presuming that the governor, in his annual message, never asserts that they had executed any part of his instructions, "tracing and examining the northern line along the highlands," which in his letter to sir John Harvey he stated was to be part of their duty, but he confines himself to saying, "and there is no difficulty in tracing a line westwardly along distinct and well defined highlands."

From the commissioners' report itself it appears that they never attempted to enter upon that part of their duty, of which fact we also received authentic information when in the country. What the commissioners do say is:

"The land at the northern part of the exploring line, and in the region round about it, is found to be sufficiently high to divide the rivers emptying themselves into the river St. Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic ocean."

In another passage they say, "we also find by an exploration and examination that there is no uncertainty or difficulty in tracing and locating the line from the northwest angle of Nova Scotia westwardly along distinct highlands, which divide the rivers, &c. as described in the treaty of 1783."

This extraordinary manner of speaking of the most important line of the treaty of 1783, and which itself is the subject point of contention, is a proof that they had no facts to bring forward in support of their claim. That there is to be found at the northern part of the exploring line, and in the region round about it, land which may be sufficiently high to divide the rivers," &c. is an assertion not worth refuting, when so vaguely made upon such an occasion. The highlands at Temiscuata are in that region, and only fifty miles from that point, and if they were continuous during a sufficient distance, they would divide all the waters flowing into the St. Lawrence from those flowing south, though not from those flowing into the Atlantic ocean. The reason why the American commissioners did not enter upon the examination of the country westwardly, is explained to the following passage:

"The Metis river limited the explorations to the northward, and when the explorations in that region were interrupted by the weather, and could not be continued for the want of provisions, the exploring was continued south toward the monument."

In point of fact, these gentlemen turned back without having made any investigations in the neighborhood of the Metis, the cold weather having set in with great rigor, and their provisions barely sufficing them for the journey back. If they had penetrated the country to the northward, and had discovered the apparent chain we have before spoken of at p. 41, whose peaks fall under the same magnetic direction, they would have found it continuing its course northeasterly, about eighteen miles distant,

*We have never seen this map.

in a direction north, 47 west, from whence the due north line strikes the Beaver river. And as the last mentioned stream rises still farther to the southeast than the point where it is struck by the north line, it is plain that the chain, instead of dividing at this point the streams running into the St. Lawrence from any other waters, runs through the country at least twenty miles north of the points where the sources of the Matis are.

It being avident that the report of these gentlemen has thrown no light whatever upon the nature of the country west of their pretended northwest angle, we come back to the assertion of governor Kent, that the said point is from 2,000 to 3,000 feet above the level of the sea, and that the country is high, and even mountainous about that spot."

This assertion he makes upon the responsibility of his commissioners; but the statement is so extremely at variance with the fact, and with the results of the careful observations which we made when in that part of the country, that we have felt ourselves bound to examine critically into the grounds which the commissioners of Maine had for assuming a fictitious elevation, the exaggerated height of which they must have deemed necessary to the essential character of the spot which they have so strenuously claimed to be the northwest angle of the treaty.

Of the altitude of this point we have to report that it is rather under than over four hundred feet above the level of the sea, an estimate which we are not afraid to submit to the most rigid scrutiny, having, independently of our barometrical admeasurements made other careful computations deduced from the carreot of the Matis, down to the point where it empties itself into the St. Lawrence, making a proper allowance for three falls upon the stream, one of them about 100 feet high, and another about twenty-five feet, and a third about eight feet.*

The following passages from the report of these commissioners, appear to furnish the key to the cause of the strange discrepancy betwixt these estimates.

"Admitting the different streams (the Restigouche and its branches) to be of the same height above the level of the sea, the Metis or Beaver pond is 531 feet higher, a base line from which, drawn south, will show a general inclined plane, descending from thence to the monument at the source of the river St. Croix, and that the general elevation of the highlands will be between two or three thousand feet also above the level of the sea. Here is the place where the treaty of 1783 describes the northwest angle of Nova Scotia to be."

We find no materials specified in this report to prove the existence of such a "general inclined plane," as the one here spoken of, save in the following passage:

"According to the principal British surveyor, under the fifth article of the treaty of Ghent, in 1817, to col. Bouchette's survey, vertical section and profile of the country from the monument, ninety-nine miles north, Sugar mountain is shown to be the highest land upon or near the line in that distance from the monument, which is undoubtedly the fact. They also exhibit a continual rise, in the base of the whole country, as indicated by the level of the streams and the land over which the line passes, to the waters of the Restigouche. It shows the Madaxneheag to be higher than the monuments, and the Presqu' Isle, the De Chute, the Aroostook, St. John and Grand rivers, all rising successively, one higher than the other above the level of the sea.—And the Waggansis at the termination of the ninety-nine miles, is higher above the level of the sea than any river south of it. A copy of col. Bouchette's survey and profile is, for the purpose of illustration, annexed to our map."

If being necessary in the execution of our duty to report the true elevation above the sea of that point where the official agents of Maine place their northwest angle of Nova Scotia, it has appeared to us not less necessary to account, if possible, for the wide difference between the 400 feet which we report, and the "from 2,000 to 3,000 feet" reported to their government by the commissioners of Maine. It is with great reluctance, therefore, that we state our conviction that is has originated in a singular delusion on the part of col. Bouchette, her majesty's surveyor-general of Lower Canada; we therefore proceed as our duty enjoins us, to put your lordship in possession of the truth, with regard to a mistake which we think has had much to do in creating in the United States erroneous ideas respecting the line claimed in that country as the "highlands" of the treaty of 1783.

We have already stated that col. Bouchette was associated by the joint commission in 1817, with Mr. Johnson the American surveyor, for the purpose of running an exploratory north line, and colonel Bouchette, after conducting the exploratory line, reported a section of elevations to the commission under the following title:

"Section showing the different heights of land between the monuments at the source of the St. Croix, and the first waters of the Restigouche at the extremity of the exploring line."

This section, which bears his official signature of "Jos. Bouchette, S. General," exhibits an inclined profile of the country from the monument at the source of the St Croix, to the Great Waggansis, a stream flowing into the Restigouche, with several of the streams intersected by the due north line in its course.

We shall accompany this report with a copy of colonel Bouchette's section,* which is altogether erroneous. All the points on the section being visited by one universal error which pervades it, we shall only specify one of those points, viz: that where the due north line strikes the St. John. This point, the height of which we know by repeated barometrical measurements, and by actual land level made from tide water to the Great Falls of the St. John, does not exceed 300 feet above the level of the sea. Col. Bouchette has put it down at 1,850 feet, making that point about 1,000 feet above the level of the monument, and the monument 850 feet above the level of the sea.

As the section of col. Bouchette proceeds farther to the north, it proportionately ascends; so that the Great Waggansis is made to stand at 2,050 feet above the level of the sea, when probably its true elevation is only about 350. Reverting then to the passage quoted from the report of the Maine commissioners, where they say that the Metis is 531 feet higher than the Restigouche and its branches, and adding that height to the 2,050 feet allowed to the Waggansis, we have a total of 2,581 feet to represent what they have stated would be between two and three thousand feet.

We cannot doubt that this is the process by which they have arrived at their conclusion, and that their fallacious estimate is not the result of any observations made by themselves. To colonel Bouchett's error of 1,700 feet, they have added a conjectural elevation between the Restigouche and Lake Metis, equally erroneous, making the sum total of error equal to 2,100 feet. We add that it is quite impossible for any surveyore having had a slight practical acquaintance with the nature of inequalities prevailing over the surfaces of countries, not to have perceived, whilst passing over that part of the country which is the subject of these estimates, that such estimates would be rejected as altogether erroneous, when its elevation was properly examined. But in proof how small the elevation of the surface at this part is, the previous reports of the American surveyors themselves may be quoted. Mr. Johnson, in his report to the American agent, filed May 22, 1818, gives some description of the country, through which the north line was run from the St. John's river to the Waggansis, at the 99th mile. He says:

"After rising the northwardly bank of the St. John, we found the country mostly flat and swampy, until about the ninety-first mile, where a moderate ridge divides the waters of the Falls river from those of Grand river. North of Grand river, between the 93d and 94th miles, is a ridge, which, though probably higher than any land we had passed over on the line, appears not to be at any considerable extent. From this to the 98th mile we passed through a large swamp, which gives rise to the Waggansis of the Grand river."

Such is the character of the country all the way from the St. John river to the north bank of the Quoiawankedgwic, a tributary of the Restigouche, being, in fact, a succession of swamps with occasional low ridges of limited extent; the apparent height of the country being increased to the eye of inexperienced persons, by the deep beds which the Restigouche and its branches, especially the Quoiawamkedgwic, have worn. After the ascent of the hill on the north bank of this last stream, the country descends gently the whole way to the point where the exploratory north line strikes the stream which runs into Lake Metis. Now the point where the exploratory north line leaves the St. John is only 300 feet above the level of the sea; it is evident, therefore, from what has been stated, that there is nothing on the whole line from thence to the Metis that can further raise the general elevation of the country to any great extent; and as to occasional ridges which have been alluded to, there is not one of them, even if it had any continuity, that has any connexion with that line of highlands claimed by the United States as the highlands of the treaty of 1783.

NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY. Very slight notice having as yet appeared in the *Globe* or any of the government journals in relation to the foregoing spacious report of the British commissioners, although the document has been extensively circulated in this country, we have to resort to editorial comments for an offset. The following is from the New York Courier and Enquirer of the 4th instant—omitting their introductory paragraph.

The subject is one of such vital public importance—one in which the honor of the nation is so deeply concerned—and one involving so completely all our relations with Great Britain—that we feel it incumbent upon us in the faithful discharge of a high duty, to devote to it more time and space than is usually bestowed upon questions requiring discussion in a daily newspaper.

Article 2d of the treaty of 1783 defines the boundaries of the United States as agreed upon in the treaty of Paris, from which we quote as follows:—

"Article II. And that all disputes which might arise in future, on the subject of the boundaries of the said United States may be prevented, it is hereby agreed and declared, that the following are and shall be their boundaries, viz:—*from the northwest angle of Nova Scotia, viz: that angle which is formed by a line drawn due north from the source of the St. Croix river, to the highlands which divide those rivers that empty into the St. Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic ocean*, to the northwesternmost head of the Connecticut river; thence down along the middle of that river to the forty-fifth degree of north latitude. * * * east by a line to be drawn along the middle of the river St. Croix from its mouth in the bay of Fundy to its source; and from its source, directly north to the aforesaid highlands *which divide the river that fall into the Atlantic ocean from those which fall into the river St. Lawrence.*"

Let the reader here observe that the boundaries of the United States are made to *commence* and *terminate* at *the northwest angle of Nova Scotia*, viz: that angle which is formed by a line drawn DUE NORTH from the source of the St. Croix river to the highlands which divide those rivers that empty into the St. Lawrence from those which fall into Atlantic ocean."

It follows of course, then, that the first great object to be ascertained, is, "the northwest angle of Nova Scotia." This is so obvious to the common sense of every intelligent person, that to attempt to establish a different position, is *prima facie* evidence of a determination to confuse the whole question, instead of a desire to arrive at the truth; and we may at once judge of the character of the report before us, by the following extract from page 17.

"*The real subject for discussion is purely the true direction* of the highlands which divide those rivers that empty themselves into the St. Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic ocean."

By this it will be perceived, that instead of examining, as it was the duty of these commissioners, into the locality of the northwest angle of Nova Scotia, they have cunningly determined that the question to be discussed is, "which are the high-

*The distance from the south end of Lake Matis to the mouth of the stream at the St. Lawrence is about thirty-six miles in a straight line. There are three lakes, in all about thirteen miles long, leaving twenty three miles of river. Allowing a fall of ten feet to the mile, which is an extravagant estimate, the height of the spot claimed by the governor of Maine as being 2,000 to 3,000 feet above the level of the sea, would stand thus:

10 feet fall per mile for 23 miles	230 feet.
2 falls above mentioned	133 "
Falls from the source of the Metis to the lake on meandering course for 12 miles	25 "
	388 feet.

*The original section has a perpendicular scale at each extremity, which gives the elevation of the different points. We have been obliged on account of the diminutive scale upon which we have copied the original, vide map B. No. 5, to express the figures in English feet, in the same line with the names of the points indicated. Beneath our copy of col. Bouchette's section, we have placed by way of comparison, an outline of our "section of the country along the due north line," which is on the margin of map A, with a few corresponding elevations at different points, in order to illustrate more clearly the great disproportions between the two sections, and which is at once seen by the following table:

	Col. Bouchette's section.	*The section below.*
The monument	850	450
Park's	1,160	770
Medusnakeag river	1,000	270
Presqu'ile river	1,100	180
Land south of Mare hill,	1,470	500
Goosequach	1,350	200
River Des Chutes	1,385	200
Roostuc river	1,470	180
River St. John	1,850	300
Great Waggansis river	2,065	400

lands described by the treaty?" Thus is the whole character of their report changed into the discussion of a question not relevant to the point at issue; and by this change of the question before them, they attempt to give a totally different character to their report from what would have been possible, if they had honestly approached the subject with a desire to arrive at the truth. Among individuals, the party would be deemed a madman, who should ask of his neighbors to settle the boundaries of his farm without first pointing out to them the place of departure; and they who undertook the task, would be equally censurable, if they made the attempt to discover the true boundaries, without first determining which was the point of departure named in his deed. This is precisely the situation of the authors of this report; and this position we do not hesitate to say, is assumed by them from a full conviction, that if they had obeyed the injunction of the treaty, and first ascertained "the northwest angle of Nova Scotia" as the place of departure, all attempts at supporting their claim to the territory in dispute, would have been worse than useless.

The report, it must be born in mind, is nominally the work of col. Mudge of the British army, and Mr. G. W. Featherstonhaugh, late "United States geologist," one of your *marketable* personages, who having been in our employ for many years, deemed it no dishonor to offer his services to get up a report in favor of Great Britain at the expense of the government on whose *bounty* he had for years subsisted! The report itself, is such a tissue of special pleading, that we are pleased to learn col. Mudge had but little to do with it. It is every way worthy of one whose services are alike at the disposal of either government, when it is willing to pay for them."

We contend, and we think it the common-sense view of the subject, that the first question to be discussed and determined, is, the location of the *true northwest angle of Nova Scotia*; and in this opinion we are borne out by the treaty of 1794, and the instructions of the joint commissioners under the treaty of 1814. The treaty of 1794, known as Jay's treaty, especially provides for the discovery of this northwest angle of Nova Scotia; and with that view, directs that commissioners be appointed by the two governments to "*determine what river was truly intended under the name of the river St. Croix mentioned in the treaty of peace.*" In order that a *due north line* might be run from its source to the point designated as the "northwest angle of Nova Scotia." And the source of the *St. Croix* having been definitively settled by that commission, the commissioners under the 5th article of the treaty of Ghent, directed the surveyors of the two governments to "proceed upon an exploring survey upon a line due north from the lake of the source of the river St. Croix, *until they should arrive at some one of the streams or waters* WHICH ARE CONNECTED WITH THE AFORESAID ST. LAWRENCE!"

This is a stumbling block to the path of Mr. Commissioner Featherstonhaugh; but it is wonderful with what facility he clears all such rubbish from his way. The removal of this, was absolutely necessary, and it is done with the dash of a pen—it was "*indiscreet* in the British commissioner" and a conning *trick* "of the agent of the United States!" This mode of reasoning in so grave a state paper as that before us, is so preposterous that we deem it incumbent upon us to refer the reader in page 42 of the report for the accuracy of our quotation.

Let us now examine why these instructions were given to the joint surveyors in 1817, and upon what data they were based.

It must be borne in mind that Lower Canada, was in possession of the *French* till 1763, when by the treaty of Paris, that province, together with *Nova Scotia* or *Acadie* was ceded to England. *Nova Scotia* or *Acadia*, had, however, been in the alternate possession of both England and France from 1621 to 1763, a period of one hundred and forty-two years; and during the whole of this period it was bounded on the north by the St. Lawrence. The first grant of this district of country, was made in 1621 by James I, of England. Its western boundary was thus described to which we ask the particular attention of the reader. Commencing at Cape Sable and crossing the bay of Fundy "to the river Holy Cross, or *St. Croix*, and to the furthermost source or spring upon the western branch of the same; thence by an imaginary *direct* line, to be drawn or run through the country or over the land, *to the north*, to the first *bay*, *river* or *spring*, emptying itself into the great river of Canada: [*the St. Lawrence*] and from thence running to the *east* along the shores of the said river of Canada." This grant was made to sir William Alexander, who gave to the country the name of *Nova Scotia;* and it will be perceived that its *western boundary* was a *straight* line running "*direct north*" to the waters of the St. Lawrence.

Thus the northwest angle of *Nova Scotia* was fixed as early as 1621 at the point where a *due north line* from the western branch of the St. Croix would strike the first *bay*, *river* or SPRING emptying itself into the St. Lawrence. And in 1691 the territorial rights of the New Plymouth company, granted in 1606, but which had been forfeited, were restored, and new territories annexed, including Nova Scotia or Acadia. But argues the author of this report: "as this was only a war title and by the treaty of *Ryswick* in 1797, all this territory was surrendered to France, it did not revest to Massachusetts on its recession to England in 1763." On this great stress is laid; but so far as relates to the question before us, it is of no importance whatever. The great object now in view is, to ascertain where *the true "northwest angle of Nova Scotia"* is, and not what were Massachusetts' titles to extended territory. We have already seen that in 1621 it was fixed at the point where a *due north line* from the source of the *St. Croix* intersected the "first *bay*, *river* or SPRING emptying itself into the (St. Lawrence) great river of Canada," and *at no period has this location ever been changed.* In 1763, when England entered into the quiet possession of Canada, George III, issued his proclamation on the 7th Oct. defining the southeasterly boundary of Canada, or *Quebec* as it was then called, and therein declared that it should "run through the Lake Champlain in forty-five degrees of north latitude along the highlands which divide the rivers that *empty themselves into the said river St. Lawrence* from those which fall into the *sea*" to intersect the northwestern angle of Nova Scotia. Thus conforming in all things to the language used in the original charter of James I, in 1621. But says the British commissioners' report, "*the acts of the British government touching the partitionment of lands between the provinces of New Brunswick and Lower Canada, are not appropriate matters for discussion in the dispute with the United States!*"

And why not! we would ask. The great object of the parties is, or at least ought to be, to arrive at the true intent and meaning of the treaty of 1783; and every act of either government calculated to elicit the *truth*, is not only "appropriate matters for discussion," but most necessarily constitute a very prominent part of the testimony on which the ultimate decision depends. Thus if England in 1763 reaffirmed the northwest angle of *Nova Scotia* to be where it was fixed by James I, in 1621; if in 1691 she gave to the colony of New Plymouth the whole of Nova Scotia, and if the great law officers of the crown decided that she was again entitled to it on its recession to 1763; if it shall appear that the province of Quebec or Lower Canada has never attempted to extend its jurisdiction over a single acre of the territory in dispute, *because the northwest angle of Nova Scotia was well known*, and well understood to be her southwesterly boundary—then do all of these acts, although confined to her colonies, have an important bearing upon this question, and notes largely into the "discussion" of it.

The proclamation of George III, in 1763 was evidently intended to settle forever, the question of boundary between the provinces of Quebec, Massachusetts and Nova Scotia. The constant changes of sovereignty over the territory laying east of the St. Lawrence, had produced confusion in the boundaries of these provinces; and having for the first time come into *quiet* possession of the province of *Quebec*, George III, not only determined to make this definitive settlement, but inasmuch as Quebec was a French province, and it had been determined to preserve to it, its French character and government, it was also determined to embrace in it all the French settlements on the east bank of the *St. Lawrence*. Up to this period, England, whenever in the occupancy of the territory on the east side of the St. Lawrence, always claimed from the Atlantic to that river, known at that time, as *the great river of Canada*. And in pursuance of each claim, in her grants of this territory, invariably gave title to the banks of the St. Lawrence. Thus in 1664 Charles the second granted to his brother the duke of York the territory of *Maine*, and in the description of the grant, bounded it east by the line of *Nova Scotia*, "*west by the Kenebec river*, and so UPWARDS BY THE SHORTEST COURSE TO THE RIVER OF CANADA NORTHWARD."

This gave *Maine* ALL the territory lying between the head waters of the Kennebec and the nearest point on the St. Lawrence (Quebec) and the east line of Nova Scotia, extending to the St. Lawrence on the north! The full force of this grant, which was purchased by the state of Massachusetts from sir Ferdinando Gorges in 1677, is felt by the British commissioners in their recent report; and they adopt two very unsatisfactory modes of getting rid of it. In the first place they contend that the title of the crown was "*only a war title*" abrogated by the subsequent cession to France; and secondly, they desire to falsify this solemn act of the crown, on the *pretence* that it had no title to the territory in question, and made the grant "*rather to preserve the national claim than as intended by the crown to be of force against itself!*"

Now it does appear to us, that that cause must be bad indeed, which can only be sustained by setting at nought the most solemn acts of the British crown, and by resort to the disreputable plea, that the crown made grants of territory to which it had no title in order *to set up a false national claim against France.* If it is admitted that such was the policy of the British government in 1664—a policy gravely defended in 1840—have we not good right to charge that the policy which is now defended, would, if necessary, be now *practised;* and that the claim now set up in regard to the territory in dispute between Great Britain and the United States, is not one founded in either justice or equity, but in that principle recognized by English diplomacy in 1840, which prompted Charles II to convey to his brother, territory not belonging to the crown of England, in order to found no such conveyance, "*a national claim, and not one intended by the crown to be of force against itself.*" Let it be borne in mind that the report embodying this disgraceful plea, is sanctioned by the British ministry; and that they are to be held responsible for any arguments advanced in it at war with the laws and good faith of the crown of England.

But it is a well settled principle that neither individuals or nations, can benefit by their own illegal and unjustifiable measures; and that such illegal acts, while of no avail as against third parties, are valid against themselves: and thus the grant by Charles II to the duke of York, although now not recognized, no the plea that it was an act of *fraud* intended only to "preserve a national claim" against France, was valid as against England, the moment a third party became the purchaser. But we contend, that if ever was made other than in good faith; and the whig ministry of Great Britain, which in 1840 recognizes the plea now set up by the late "U. S. geologist," is unworthy of controlling the destinies of a great nation.

But to return to the proclamation of 1763. That document in defining the boundaries of the different provinces, aimed as we have already said, to retain within the boundaries of *Quebec* the entire French settlements; and therefore, annexed to that province, the strip of land along the entire east bank of the St. Lawrence and the *bay of Chaleurs*, by causing its northeast boundary to run "along the highlands dividing the rivers which empty themselves *into the said river St. Lawrence* from those which fall into the sea."

All who are familiar with the original, and even the present settlements of the French population on the St. Lawrence, the Detroit river, the St. Clair, at Green bay, and along the Upper Mississippi, need not be told that they were, and are confined to the banks of the rivers; and consequently, the British authorities well knew, that by simply extending the boundaries of *Quebec* to the highlands whence the waters flowed into the St. Lawrence, they would beyond all question, include all the French population within said boundaries. They accordingly confined the words of the proclamation to language which would simply give to Quebec the tributaries of the St. Lawrence and no more. The cause of this was obvious. The conquered province of *Quebec* containing only a French population, they were anxious to keep them under the government of the French customs and laws; but equally anxious to guard against exceeding its boundary one foot further than was absolutely necessary for such purpose. Good faith too, required that they should not interfere with the grants previously made on the right bank of the St. Lawrence; and every consideration of state policy pointed out the advantages of restricting the boundaries of the conquered province, which was to be governed by laws and customs hostile to the genius of English institutions, within the narrowest possible limits consistant with the policy of continuing it as a French province. Accordingly, the southwestern boundary of *Quebec*, was by that proclamation, gravely fixed within a few miles of the east bank of the river St. Lawrence, running "along the highlands dividing the rivers which empty themselves into the said river St. Lawrence from those which fall into the sea" until it reached the "northwest angle of Nova Scotia" which had been previously fixed at the point where "a due north line from the river St. Croix would strike the first *bay*, river or SPRING flowing into the St. Lawrence."

With regard to the meaning of this language, there cannot reasonably exist any question. All the rivers not flowing into the *St. Lawrence* were known to ren

to the eastward into the Atlantic; and it never entered into the imagination of the writer of the proclamation, that there could be any distinction between a river flowing into the sea or a bay of the sea. But of this hereafter. The simple fact, that under this definition of title, *Quebec* never did and never *has* extended her jurisdiction one foot beyond the sources of the rivers and springs emptying into the *St. Lawrence, is conclusive as* to the universal understanding of the intention of this proclamation. Then again, who is it that claims the territory in dispute? Is it the province of *Quebec* or Lower Canada? No, but the province of *New Brunswick!* Now surely, this fact is *conclusive* that *Lower Canada* is, and has been deemed to be bounded since 1763, by the highlands immediately east of the *St. Lawrence*, and by the sources of streams flowing into that river. Admit this, and it is a *fact so notorious that no advocate of the British claim to the disputed territory has ever ventured to dispute it*, and the whole question is rendered so obviously simple, that no person of ordinary intelligence can for a moment *honestly* question our right to the boundary as claimed by the state of Maine.

The proclamation of 1763 and the practice under it for two-thirds of a century, having definitively settled the eastern limits of the province of *Quebec* or Lower Canada; let us now investigate the title to the intermediate territory between Lower Canada and New Brunswick.

We have shown, that as early as 1621, the *western* boundary of Nova Scotia was determined by "a due north line to the first *bay, river* or SPRING emptying into the great river of Canada" (the St. Lawrence) and thence *easterly* towards the bay of Chaleurs *—the north west angle* being that precise point where said 'due north line' came in contact with the "first *bay, river* or SPRING" falling into the St. Lawrence. We have also shown that in 1763 George III, by proclamation, fixed the south eastern boundary of Quebec so as to intersect said "north eastern angle of Nova Scotia."

In the same year, 1763, upon the appointment of MONTAGUE WILMOT to be governor of Nova Scotia, the boundaries of that province were again particularly and specifically described—the northern boundary having long been in dispute between England and France.—And on this occasion the "northwestern most angle of Nova Scotia" and its western boundary, were again permanently fixed in the very spot where it ever had of right been, and by the use of language which neither then nor now, admits of any cavil. It was in the following words:—"Across the entrance of the bay of Fundy to the mouth of the river St Croix, *by the said river its mares, and by a line drawn north from thence to the southern boundary of our colony of Quebec;* to the east by said boundary," &c.

And to make assurance doubly sure, precisely the same language is used in the commission of WM. CAMPBELL in 1767, and of FRANCIS LEGGEE in 1771.—And this definition of the boundary of Nova Scotia on the part of George III, and his ministers, was subsequently recognized by act of parliament, in 1774.

In 1784, the year after our treaty of peace and boundary, New Brunswick was set off from Nova Scotia—and THOS. CARLETON appointed governor. In his commission the boundaries of New Brunswick are described as follows—being the identical words used in the commission of MONTAGUE WILMOT in 1769, viz: "On the westward by the mouth of the river St. Croix, by the river to its source, *and by a line drawn due north from thence to the southern boundary of our province of Quebec,*" &c. And so in every commission granted down to, and including the commission to the earl of Dalhousie in 1819, the same identical words were used for defining the western boundary of New Brunswick.

And now let us inquire, to whom belonged the immediate territory between Quebec and Nova Scotia, after the proclamation of George III, in 1763? To *Quebec*? Certainly not; because that province was bounded by the highlands whence flowed the waters in the St. Lawrence, and to this day has never attempted to extend its jurisdiction one foot beyond them; although with a view to establish "a national claim" to contradistinction of one of justice and equity, BOUCHETTE, her majesty's surveyor, has recently published a new map of *Lower Canada*, in which for the first time, the disputed territory is made to belong to *Canada* instead of *New Brunswick!* and that too, at the very time that New Brunswick is claiming to exercise jurisdiction over it! If then, this territory did not in 1763 belong to *Quebec*, to what province did it attach? Not to Nova Scotia certainly; because her west line was a due north line from the river *St. Croix;* nor yet to New Brunswick, because she was not then in existence. But *to the then loyal province of Massachusetts*—she having purchased the same from sir FERDINANDO GORGES in 1677, who held it under title from the duke of York, to whom it had been granted by his brother, *Charles II.* in 1664.

No one can question the right of Massachusetts to this territory, after the issuing of the royal proclamation in 1763; and in 1783 when the boundaries of the United States were to be forever defined, the commissioners on the part of Great Britain insisted upon using the identical language which determined the *western* boundary of Nova Scotia and the *south eastern* boundary of the province of *Quebec*, viz: "*From the northwestern* angle of Nova Scotia, viz: that angle which is formed by a line drawn *due north* from the source of the St. Croix river to the highlands which divide those rivers which empty into the St. Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic ocean."

The very evident tendancy and *intention* of using this language, was to secure to Massachusetts all the territory, the same as to every other of the *then late* provinces and consequently, the whole of that portion of it lying west of the line of *Nova Scotia*, and south and east of the province of Quebec, on which she adjoined. And as the simplest and most certain mode of doing this, and in the words of the treaty itself, to guard "against all disputes which might arise in future on the subject of the boundaries," the commissioners embodied in the second article of the treaty, nearly the identical words used in defining the westerly boundary of Nova Scotia and the south and southeasterly boundary of Quebec.

Of the true meaning of the language used in the treaty the British commissioners appear to be perfectly conscious; and if it were possible, give additional importance to it, by very unwisely attempting to show that it was the result of *misapprehension*. Accordingly we have a large argument designed to prove that the original grant of Nova Scotia or *Acadia* in 1621 by JAMES I, to sir WM. ALEXANDER being in *latin* has been incorrectly rendered, and that instead of "by a line *due north* from the St. CROIX" it should have been rendered, "towards the north." But of what consequence is this to the matter in dispute? The error, if there be one, crept into the English proclamations and grants at an early day. It was definitely adopted in the promation of 1763, in the appointment of MONTAGUE WILMOT governor of *Nova Scotia* in the same year; in that of WM CAMPBELL in 1761 and of LEGGEE in 1771; in the act of parliament of 1774; and finally, it was embodied in our treaty of peace in 1783. And again, of what importance is it, according to the principles of this report, whether the original words were "toward the north" *or* "due north" when the same quibblers gravely contend that the original grant was only a "war grant" and in no way binding upon the parties? The caviling on this subject however is important; for while it cannot change the words of the treaty, it clearly proves that in the estimation of those who make, and those who adopt the report, the words "due north" are fatal to the claims of Great Britain.

As an evidence of the carelessness and inconsistency with which argument upon argument is jumbled together in this report, and the whole subject involved in as much mystery as possible; we would instance a long paragraph at page 30 designed to prove that the "due north line" forming the western boundary of Nova Scotia, was intended to reach and terminate at some large bay or river known as a naval station; and consequently, was intended to terminate at the mouth of the *Chaudiere* nearly opposite *Quebec* and but little *north of west* from the sources of the St. Croix! The commissioners gravely say:

"It was not known at that time that either bay or river existed in the part of the St. Lawrence to which the American translation would draw this line. The small unnavigable streams taking their rise from twenty to thirty miles south of the *St. Lawrence* and north of the *St. John*, were unknown at that period and would not have been dignified with the name of *river* had they been known, seeing that in our times they only serve to float Indian canoes and pine logs which are sent down the streams to be manufactured into deals by the saw mills, constructed near their mouths."

Here is a grave attempt to make us believe, that the *west* line of Nova Scotia, instead of running "due north" was intended to run nearly *west*, and reach the mouth of the *Chaudiere* opposite Quebec, which would thus become the true "northwest angel of Nova Scotia." And to strengthen this conviction, the learned and well informed commissioners argue, that it is evident from the phraseology of the description of this boundary, that the line was intended to strike some large river or bay on the St. Lawrence!

Let the reader contrast this *argument* with the language of the boundary spoken of, and then attribute the argument of the commissioners to either *ignorance* or *impudence* as he may think proper. The words of the grant are:

"To the river Holy Cross or St. CROIX, and to the farthest source or spring upon the western branch of the same; thence by an imaginary *direct* line to be drawn or run through the country or on the land, *to the north*, to the first *bay, river*, or SPRING, emptying itself into the great river of Canada."

Here it will be perceived, that instead of not meaning a small stream only sufficient to float logs, it actually means and requires that it shall stop at the first SPRING emptying itself into the St. Lawrence; clearly meaning to stop on the first height of land from whence water flows into that river.

But says the report, it never was intended by the treaty of 1783 that the boundary of Massachusetts should cross the *St. John's river*: and

"In a treaty the express object of which was to define the boundaries of the United States, now for the first time separated from the parent country, it was obviously unnecessary even to allude to a river which CONFESSEDLY rose and emptied itself within the king's retained domains, and *no part of the course of which* lay within the territory intended to be ceded to the newly constituted state."

We have heretofore alluded to the commission appointed under the treaty of 1794, to "determine what *river* was truly intended under the name of the river St. Croix mentioned in the treaty of peace." In relation to what *highlands* were intended, or where they were to be found, no question was raised, because no doubt existed—it being well understood that the highlands were sufficiently defined as those from which the water flowed into the St. Lawrence. But there had been a doubt in regard to which was the river St. CROIX; and this, we contend, was the only doubt that ever existed—the only question that ever was raised, until 1819. The British agent under that commission, contended for the western branch of the *Scoodiac* as the true *St. Croix*, and that the line should thence run due north till it arrived at water flowing into the St. Lawrence, which would be at the highlands named in the treaty—and consequently, the "northwest angel of Nova Scotia." He says that "the province of Nova Scotia at the time of the treaty of 1783, was bounded to the northward by the southern boundary of the province of Quebec, which was established by proclamation in 1763, and included in all the counties bounded on the south by a line from the *bay of Chaleurs* along the highlands which divide the rivers which empty themselves in the St. Lawrence from those which fall into the sea;" and in contending for the west branch of the *Scoodiac* as the true *St. Croix*, he expressly admits that the line will necessarily CROSS THE RIVER ST. JOHN in reaching the highlands described in the treaty, and which were well known to the British authorities as the southern boundary of Quebec. His main argument for the west branch of the Scoodiac as the true St. Croix, was founded on its convenience to both nations; as a line from thence would give each nation the mouths of the rivers rising in its territory—and he proceed to say: "A line due north from the source of the western or main breech of the *Scoodiac*, will fully secure this effect to the U. States in every instance, EXCEPT *in that of the river St. John*, WHEREIN IT BECOMES IMPOSSIBLE *by reason that the source of this river is to the westward of Penobscot and even the Kenebeck*, SO THAT THIS NORTH LINE, MUST OF NECESSITY CROSS THE ST. JOHN. *But if a north line is traced from the east branch of the Scoodiac*, IT WILL NOT ONLY CROSS THE ST. JOHN, *within fifty miles of Fredericktom the metropolis of New Brunswick*, but it will cut off the sources of rivers which fall into the Bay of Chalenrs," &c. &c.

Thus then, was the whole ground of dispute in 1794, and at that time the whole question of boundary turned upon what was the true *St. Croix*—all parties conceding because it admitted of no question, that start where the line may, it must "*of necessity cross the river St. John.*" Well, after an actual survey under commissioners appointed by both governments, the point of departure on the true *St. Croix* is determined upon and mutually conceded; and then, in 1819 and not till then, the British government in the face of all its grants, proclamations and acts of parliaments—in the face of its well known practice in the province of Quebec, its treaty stipulations, and its grave admissions in 1794—nay, in the very teeth of forty years quiet possession, gravely assumes the ground that the due north line from the source of the St. CROIX, *must not cross* the river St. John; and that an isolated mountain called *Mars Hill*, constitutes the highlands which divide the waters emptying themselves into the St. Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic ocean!!—What renders this claim still more untenable, is the well established fact, that of all the waters which rise or flow within one hundred miles of this *Mars Hill*, not a solitary drop finds its way into the St.

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Lawrence! In short, there is not the shadow of a shade of reason or justice whereon to base this claim; but it has thus far been urged, simply and solely, because such a termination of this north line would give to England a valuable strip of country, and afford her easy access from Lower Canada to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

Let us next examine the pretentions and views of Great Britain at the period of the treaty of Ghent in 1814. In a note to our commissioners dated August 8th, 1814, they propose to "*discuss such a variation of the line of (north eastern) frontier, as may secure a direct communication between Quebec and Halifax.*" To this our commissioners replied, that they were not authorised to *cede* any part of our territory; and the British commissioners again urged the subject, saying that they were "persuaded an *arrangement* on this point might easily be made, if entered into a spirit of conciliation, without any prejudice to the *interests* of the district in question."—Our commissioners again pleaded their want of power to *cede* any portion of our territory even for a "*fair equivalent*;" to which on the 8th of October the British commissioners gave the following important response: "The British government never required that all that portion of the *state of Massachusetts* which lies between New Brunswick and Quebec should be *ceded* to Great Britain; but only that *small* portion of unsettled country which interrupts the communication between Quebec and Halifax, there being much *doubt* whether it does not already belong to Great Britain."

Now, if the treaty of 1783 gave to Great Britain the territory in dispute—but which never was disputed from 1783 till 1819—why did the British commissioners in 1814, ask us to discuss the propriety of a "VARIATION" in this north eastern line? Why if it was here already did she ask us to *cede*, what she *now* calls hers by treaty but which she *then* designated as "*a small portion of the state of Massachusetts, lying between Quebec and Halifax?*" Is England in the habit of *purchasing* that which is plainly hers by treaty stipulations! Has she ever been known to ask for the *cession* of any territory which was hers already by a solemn treaty! In short, did not her commissioners, by asking for a *variation* of the line under the treaty of '83, plainly and distinctly admit, that under that treaty, the line was as defined by us, and not as she has since *assumed* to define it for her own convenience? But what aggravates the assumption in this case, is her now gravely contending, that all the territory north of *Mars Hill*, is and always has been hers—or in other words, that no part of the state of Massachusetts (now Maine) lies between Quebec and Halifax or intercepts her communication between those two places. In 1814 she offered to buy this "small portion of unsettled country," *now* she ruthlessly lays her hands upon seven millions of acres of our soil, and says to us—I once offered to purchase a "small portion" of this district for my convenience, I now claim 10,705 square miles of it, as mine by right, and am prepared to make good my title to it, by force of arms.

We will now examine the arguments used by Great Britain against our claim. They are first, that even the treaty of *Ghent* throws doubt upon our claim, secondly that the Atlantic ocean and the sea mean different things, and that while a *gulf* or a *bay* is part of the *sea* it is no part of the *ocean*. There are other vague insinuations and conclusions set forth in the report before us; but they all ultimately turn upon the distinction drawn between ocean and sea.

With regard to the first objection, we have only to quote from the treaty of Ghent itself. In the recital of the fifth article, it says: "Whereas neither that point of the highlands lying due north from the source of the river St. Croix, and designated in the former treaty of peace as the northwestern angle of Nova Scotia, nor the northwesternmost head of the Connecticut, *has yet been ascertained*, and whereas that part of the boundary between the dominions of the two powers which extends from the source of the river St. Croix, directly north, &c. *has not been surveyed*, it is agreed, &c. and the said commissioners shall have power to ascertain and determine the points above mentioned in *conformity* with the provisions of said treaty of peace of 1783."

By this extract from the treaty itself, it is at once made apparent, that so far from the treaty of 1814 showing any doubt upon the practicability of finding the prescribed boundary, it simply recites that *whereas* the northwest angle of *Nova Scotia* has not been *ascertained*, and the westerly line of the same province *has not yet been ascertained*, a commission shall *proceed* to run the line of boundary "in conformity" with the treaty of 1783; and thus admits in the clearest and fullest terms, that up to 1814, there was no doubt of the "practicability" of running the line in "conformity with the treaty of peace of 1783."

By reference to the former portion of these remarks, defining the boundary of the province of Quebec by proclamation in 1763, it will be perceived that the language there used is "the highlands which divide the rivers which empty themselves into the St. Lawrence from those which fall into the *sea*," while in the treaty of 1783, the term "Atlantic ocean" is substituted for "the sea." That the two terms were considered synonymous, no reasonable person can for a moment question; and yet the British government has gravely advanced the argument, that "sea" and "Atlantic ocean," do not mean one and the same thing; and that while the use of the term "sea" would undoubtedly have rendered the whole matter clear and our claim indisputable, the substitution of the term "Atlantic ocean," not only cuts us off from what has heretofore been acknowledged to be the "northwestern angle of Nova Scotia," but renders it *absolutely impossible ever to run the line according to the treaty of* 1783! This is the great—we might say, the only argument on which they place any reliance; and when we claim to run the line due north till we reach the waters flowing into the St. Lawrence, they say "no, these cannot be the highlands described in the treaty, because these highlands divide the waters which empty into the St. Lawrence from those which fall into the *sea*, or into the bay of Chaleur, bay of Fundy, and the Atlantic ocean. These bays are a part of the *sea*, but constitute no part of the *Atlantic ocean*—the *river St. John* does not empty into the Atlantic ocean, but into the *sea*, alias, the bay of Fundy." And these honest statesmen proceed to say, that inasmuch as there are no "highlands which divide the *rivers* which empty into the St. Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic ocean," the terms of the treaty cannot be complied with, and a conventional line must be adopted. *Their* northwest angle of Nova Scotia is found on the highlands we claim; but as those highlands divide the rivers which empty into the St. Lawrence from those which fall into the sea, and not the Atlantic ocean, which in their language does not include the bays of Fundy, Chaleurs and Miramichi, although the term sea does, we are prohibited from running to the said highlands. Now, is it not inconceivable—is it not disreputable—disgraceful to the character of English diplomacy, that such a contemptible and untenable *quibble* should be resorted to, to withhold from us that which is ours by the most solemn treaty stipulations?—Yet such is the fact; and every one who has written or argued on this subject, is free to admit, that if the sea and Atlantic ocean mean the same thing, there could be no question of the justice of our claim, and no difficulty in running the line according to the treaty of 1783.

But unfortunately for the character of English diplomacy, those who have advanced this absurd argument, and would on the strength of it rob us of more than ten thousand square miles of territory, have not exercised their usual caution, or exhibited good memories in relation to the past. The British commissioner, under the treaty of 1794, when arguing in favor of *Scoodiac* as the true *St. Croix*, says: "A line north from that termination upon the map will not intersect any of the rivers which empty themselves into the *sea* north of the mouth of the *St. Croix*, except the St. John." Here the St. John which falls into the bay of Fundy, is designed as a river emptying into the *sea*; and yet this same commissioner, in speaking of the due north line crossing the St. John, describes it as an "Atlantic river."—But it may be said this is an act of an individual only. Let us examine the treaty of 1783 itself: In the third article of this same treaty, in regulating the fisheries, our right to fish "*in the gulf of St. Lawrence and all other places in the sea*," is admitted. Here the a gulf is considered a part of the sea, as is a *bay*, but they constitute no part of the *ocean*. In the 8th article of the treaty, however, we are told that *gulf* is a part of the *ocean*,' viz: "The navigation of the river Mississippi from its source to the *ocean*, shall forever remain," &c. &c. Does not this very clearly prove, that throughout this treaty, *sea* and *ocean* were considered and used as synonymous? Again, in the treaty of Ghent, "Atlantic ocean" is distinctly and emphatically used to include *all* gulfs and bays and inlets of every description. But we will not tire our readers with attempting farther to rebut an assumption resorted to for convenience only, and found to be untenable by the very treaty to which its obvious meaning is attempted to be distorted.

The very great length to which these remarks have already extended, admonish us that we should hasten to terminate them without giving that critical examination to many parts of the report which its importance merits. It appears on the face of it, that the commissioners were directed as soon as the survey was made to repair to London, where this report was doubtless drawn up under the immediate supervision of the British ministry.

We have already shewn that it is based on the assumption (a most unwarrantable one), that the first great object to order to arrive at a proper understanding on the subject, is to discover the highlands named in the treaty of 1783 instead of "the northwestern angle of Nova Scotia." And we accordingly find that the great purpose of the survey and the report, is to prove that the highlands of which *Mars Hill* is an isolated part, are in fact a continuous chain of very elevated mountains extending from the *bay of Chaleurs* to the head waters of the Connecticut, and the identical highlands intended to be described in the treaty of 1783. That there is a disconnected chain of high hills passing in the direction described by this report, we have no doubt; and so far as the great question in dispute is concerned, we are perfectly willing to admit that it is the *highest* chains of mountains in that section of country, and perfectly unbroken from the head of the Connecticut to the bay of Chaleurs. Such however is not the fact. But if it were, under what pretext could this chain of hills be claimed as the highlands described in the treaty of 1783? In the first place they are more than one hundred miles south of the northwest angle of Nova Scotia; viz: that angle which is formed by "a due north line from the source of the *St. Croix* until it strikes the first *bay, river*, or stream emptying into the great river of Canada;" and secondly, this line of highlands does not, according to the words of the treaty, "*divide those rivers that empty themselves into the St. Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic ocean.*"

These two important facts will not be denied by any person; and the manner in which heretofore they have attempted to get over them is, by the plea that it is utterly *impossible* to run the line according to the treaty of 1783, because no such highlands as are thus described, can be discovered. Mr. FEATHERSTONHAUGH however, is a less scrupulous agent than Great Britain has ever before been able to secure. *He* has no reputation to lose; and therefore, to gain favor with his new masters, unhesitatingly asserts, that the highlands of which *Mars Hill* is a part, are the identical highlands described in the treaty! One who in the face of truth, dares to hazard such a declaration, does not merit either courtesy or consideration at the hands of the reviewer.

But we have said that the highlands in question, are not one continuous chain, although it would be of no consequence if they were. From the map before us, which is "got up" to sustain the report we are reviewing, we perceive that Mars Hill is (a fact we knew before), some twenty miles distant from any other elevated piece of ground; and indeed the whole chain of highlands which are made to assume a very formidable appearance on the map, are merely high spurs through which the rivers and streams run from the south, or what the commissioners would call the American side. Thus the east branch of the river *Restook* rises according to this map fifteen miles *south* of these highlands, *runs through them* to the north and finally empties into the St. John in what is claimed as British territory; although in its course it passes by hills 1,660, 918 and 740 feet high! These however are mere peaks ten and twenty miles distant from each other, and not a chain of highlands, as is evident from the fact that this water runs through them from the south! Then again, Lake *Seahairpen* lies on the *south* of this imaginary chain of highlands but empties its waters into the *Restook* on the *north*, although a spur of highlands is marked as 880 feet high. So also with the *St. Croix* of this region, the Marsecawgun the *Unqualeus* and a dozen other streams; they all rise *south* of these highlands and run through them to the *north*. But what is still more conclusive as to the fact that these are not, and cannot be the highlands of the treaty of 1783 according to the British commissioners own shewing—the *Restook* river as laid down on their map, takes its rise south of these hills, in longitude 69° 10' and passes through them to the *north*; then crosses them again to the *south* in longitude 69°; then runs along their *southern* base to longitude about 68° 10' when it again passes through them to the *north* and empties itself into the *St. John*!!

Here then we have a line of high hills claimed as the true highlands of the treaty of '83, when in fact it is *one hundred miles south* of the *northwest angle of Nova Scotia;* and instead of "dividing the rivers which empty themselves into the St. Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic" it divides no waters whatever; and no part of the waters which flow from them, approach nearer than one hundred miles to the St. Lawrence. They are not in fact, highlands which divide any rivers or streams, because the same streams cross and recross

them repeatedly from north to south; and in short, they have not a solitary characteristic of the highlands described in the treaty.

We will now proceed to shew that even according to this report, the highlands of the treaty are *easily* to be found. The commissioners give a profile of the elevation of the country on the due north line from *Mars Hill* to *Beaver river*, the first water due north from the St. Croix which empties itself into the *St. Lawrence*. By this, their own showing, it appears that the base of *Mars Hill* is only 180 feet above the level of the ocean. Where the line crosses the St. John the elevation is 300 feet above tide water, and at the head of Beaver river, the country gradually ascending, the elevation is 400 feet! Here then we have a gradual elevation from tide water to the elevated region where the water falls into the St. Lawrence, of FOUR HUNDRED FEET; and although in this extensive district of country there are many high mountains, there is no range of hills changing the course of the streams, until you strike that where the *Beaver river flows northward*. And it is worthy of remark, that the map before us made by the commissioners, and *Mitchel's* map which it is admitted on all hands, was used at the treaty of 1783, it having been published under the direction of the lords of plantations *are in all essential particulars alike*, except that the highlands laid down on *Mitchel's* map are for their own purposes *erased* by the British commissioners, and their newly claimed highlands substituted! And yet while Mitchel's highland are erased the course of the streams is unaltered. That is, Mr. FEATHERSTONHAUGH'S new map shows a much smaller range of highlands where we claim the true highlands to be; but at the same time he is compelled to show that all the water flowing from this range, falls either into the *St. Lawrence* or the *Atlantic ocean*, though he does not admit that the bays are a part of the ocean. Another curious fact is, that every stream in the disputed territory, numerous as they are, with the solitary exception of the head of the *Quoitwamkedgic* river, empties into the *St. John* and thence into the Atlantic ocean, while not one foot of territory is claimed by us, the waters from which fall into the *bay of Chaleurs*.

Having followed the due north line as surveyed by the commissioners in 1819, till it strikes the *Beaver river*, which empties itself into the *St. Lawrence*, to which it is admitted the country gradually ascends till it obtains an elevation of *four hundred feet*, and which is the true "north west angle of Nova Scotia," we have nothing to do but to follow this elevated *ridge* or *mountains*, highlands, or table land if you please—we care not what it is called—until you reach "the north westernmost head of Connecticut river." But, say these commissioners, "*some* of the streams which fall into the *St. Lawrence* from this elevated ridge, rise to the eastward of others which run *east* and fall into the St. John." Nothing more probable or natural; but this creates no difficulty. The words of the treaty do not call for a *straight* line; but as it is admitted that there is a dividing ridge which does separate the streams flowing *west* from those flowing *east*—we care not how crooked it runs or whether its elevation be four hundred or four thousand feet—all that is necessary, is to follow that ridge and pass round the heads of the streams flowing from it into the St. Lawrence and the Atlantic ocean. There is, in our opinion, no difficulty whatever, in running the line according to the treaty but the grasping disposition of England; and she should be informed at once, that no contingency can ever arise which will induce the United States to surrender its just claims to this territory. It is of but little value; but it has become a point of *national honor* to resist this attempt to rob us of what is clearly ours by treaty; and never will a foot of it be yielded except to a hostile force which we cannot resist.

If facts and documents prove any thing, they clearly demonstrate that there is but one ridge of hills or "highlands which *divide the waters emptying themselves into the St. Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic ocean*;" and but one point where a due north line from the moment placed at the head of the St. Croix, can strike the first *bay, river or spring*, the waters of which flow into the St. Lawrence. By their own shewing, this last point, "the north west angle of Nova Scotia," is at an elevation of four hundred feet above the sea; and by their own shewing too, this same elevation or *highland*, continues in a southwestwardly course, and the waters from its summit, flow both into the St. Lawrence and the bay of Fundy (Atlantic ocean). Now this being the case, where is then even the appearance of justice or common fairness, in arguing that a line of hills 100 miles south of the north west angle of Nova Scotia, and from which not one drop of water ever finds its way to within one hundred miles of the St. Lawrence—what propriety is there we ask, in claiming these, as the hills or highlands of the treaty of 1783? The very urging of such a plea is insulting to our country; as is the attempt *fraudulently* to withhold from us that which is manifestly ours by treaty, disreputable to the character of English diplomacy, and fraught with danger to the future peace of the two countries.

We regret that our space will not permit us to refer to other parts of this weak, one sided, and we had almost said, insulting report. We cannot but express our astonishment that the English ministry did not refuse to receive it until altered in those parts where it charges upon the American commissioners and surveyors *frauds* and *deceptions*. But we have no time to go into details; nor is the late "U. S. geologist" worthy of any especial notice.—His object has been accomplished by being *employed*; let those who employed such a renegade, be answerable for the consequences.

Under act 14 Geo. iii, 1774, an attempt was made to extend the jurisdiction of the province of *Quebec* over the northern part of Massachusetts and Nova Scotia. This, however, was confined to the statute, and in consequence of the remonstrance of the province, the attempt was abandoned. Yet in the report before us, Mr. FEATHERSTONHAUGH repeatedly refers to the act of 1774, and points triumphantly to it in support of his position. Here again he shews his impudence and ignorance—an *ignorance* which the British ministry have fully endorsed; but fortunately for the United States, the debate in parliament on the treaty of 1783 being submitted to the lords and commons, is *conclusive* both as to that act and the whole question of the northeastern boundary.

On the 25th page of the British commissioners' report, we find the following:

"On a review of the preceding pages, it will be seen that we have shown * * * *

"4th. That the *boundary description* contained in the commission of governor WILMOT and other governors; in the *Quebec act of 1774*; in the resolutions of congress in the senate journals; in the royal proclamation of 1783; and *in the treaty of* 1783, ARE ALL IDENTICAL WITH EACH OTHER."

We have already shown how utterly at variance with the truth, is this solemn declaration; we now propose to place the reader in possession of the most conclusive evidence that not only is this declaration *false*, but that the full extent of the territory ceded to us, was *well understood by England at the time of the treaty of* 1783; and that the ministry of that period, *admitted at the time, that they had given us every foot of territory which we now claim*.

After signing the preliminaries of peace in 1783, a map of the country—Mitchell's, the same which had been used at the treaty, and which was an official map issued under the direction of the lords of plantations—was published in London for the information of parliament and all concerned. That map we have heretofore published on two different occasions; and that map it is admitted by all parties, gives us precisely the line of boundary we claim.

On the 17th January, 1783, the British ministers laid before parliament the preliminaries of peace with the United States; and on the 17th of the following month, February, the whole subject was fully discussed in both the lords and commons. In that discussion reference was had to *Mitchell's map*, which was widely circulated, and which was admitted to be the one used by the commissioners at Paris. In the lords an address of thanks was moved to the king, which led to an animated discussion, from which we propose now to quote, merely premising that our government, and all interested in this question may find these debates in the XXIII volume of "*Hansard's Parliamentary History*" published in *London*, 1814.

The earl of CARLISLE. "We withdrew our fleets and our armies. *We keep no possessions* OVER CLAIMED *by the thirteen provinces*. Their independence *is perfect*."

Viscount *Townshend* "severely censured the boundaries as described in the preliminary articles, and imagined, that as the Americans had taken such care to secure what they had negotiated for, they would in the end take all *Canada* into their hands. They had accidently been too cunning for us in their negotiation. Why could not some man from Canada, a respectable Canadian merchant have been thought of for the business which Mr. Oswald had been sent to negotiate. He either did not know or appeared ignorant how the country lay, which he had been so granting away."

The earl of SHELBURNE. "Mr. *Oswald* was appointed because he was infinitely upright; had long and extensively been engaged in commerce, and was *well versed* IN THE LOCAL *knowledge of America*."

Lord LOUGHBOROUGH. "Under the color of ascertaining a boundary, the coasts likewise, are extended to twice their ancient limits; and with so little attention that part of the land of *Nova Scotia* is within the line of the American coast."

In the commons same day.

Lord NORTH. "In this provincial treaty I find articles that are a positive contradiction in that reciprocity set forth in the preamble. I have examined the treaty with the most minute attention, and as far as my little knowledge of geography will permit me to say, I have found, if the expression may be allowed, that the 'reciprocity' is all on one side. The boundaries which have been drawn are *not only new in their nature*, but enormously generous in their principle. *By these boundaries* WE HAVE GIVEN AMERICA IN NOVA SCOTIA *a tract of country so extensive* that it comprehends twenty-four Indian nations. *Why was not the boundary* which was to be found in our statute book on the table, as *settled in* 1774, thought as proper as that which is now established with regard to Canada? By this the Americans would have been kept at such a distance as might not have tempted them to break that permanency of friendship which I believe every one conceives to be necessary to encourage."

The lord advocate, (Dundas). "He recounted, *why the Quebec line was not adopted*, and argued that the boundary prescribed by the article of the present treaty, was that least likely to create future uneasiness."

Governor Johnson "was very severe in his strictures on the boundaries of the United States, which he said appeared to him to be not only ignorantly drawn, but to give away lands, forts and fisheries, which the crown had no legal power to cede. *He pointed out the ignorance of those who drew up the second article*."

Sir *Adam Ferguson* declared himself ready to subscribe to the opinion, that the act of last session gave the crown the power in question, but he nevertheless thought his majesty had exceeded the act, and had gone farther than he had any legal or constitutional authority to go. What he meant was the cession to the United States of America, *of a great part of the province of Quebec, and of Nova Scotia*. He knew of no authority whatever that the crown was invested with, to make that cession. The Quebec act, the only statute in being that fixed the boundaries of Canada, stated that those boundaries should continue to be the limits of Canada, as long as the crown should think proper. He thought something necessary to cure the evil, and to prevent future doubt and uncertainty, which might occasion much mischief.

Mr. *Eden* said a few words in concurrence with Mr. Solicitor General's opinion as to the matter referred to by the hon. baronet, not being then under consideration; he remarked, at the same time, that there was great force in what had fallen from hon. baronet. It was that very point, he said *the cession of* 15,000 *square miles of country to the U. States*, that had struck him, when he first saw the provisional treaty, and had impelled him to raise, as soon as the articles of the treaty were read, and mention the circumstance to the house.

Mr. *Secretary* TOWNSHEND. He next adverted to the *boundaries, the extensiveness of which* he defended on arguments of general policy and particular necessity. By the different charters he showed that *the different provinces* had *various degrees of extent towards the northward;* and as to the line drawn by the statute book for Canada (in 1774) to which the noble lord had alluded, a very little reflection surely would suffice to convince every gentleman that *the attempting to enforce that line would have irritated America and revived that spirit of resentment* which it was now our business to quiet. *The statute in question was* THE QUEBEC ACT, PASSED IN 1774—*an act by no means relished in America;* INSTEAD, THEREFORE, *of reverting to that line*, or the line described by proclamation, *it had been thought better to* FIX A NEW BOUNDARY, *fair, just* and *liberal*, and *such as the Americans opposed*."

The act of 1774—passed when Massachusetts was in a partial state of rebellion, and the object of which was to take from her the very country now in dispute—the report alleges, was countenanced and recognised by the treaty of 1783; and that the *boundaries fixed by that act and the treaty of* '83, "ARE IDENTICAL!"

We ask the reader to compare this *grave* though *untrue* declaration of this very important report—important notwithstanding its willful misrepresentation, because adopted by the British ministry—compare this we say with the debates in parliament on this identical article in the treaty!

This debate settles the whole controversy. It leaves nothing to be discussed; and we trust the day is not far distant, when we shall have an administration of sufficient intelligence to known that there is on record so important and conclusive a debate on this plain and simple question.

CHRONICLE.

JOHN Q. ADAMS, ex-president, went passenger in the Arcadia steamer from Boston for Halifax.

AFRICANS. The 36 Africans of the Amistad are now at Westville, near New Haven, where they enjoy the open air, in perfect health. They have learned to speak our language, some have commenced writing and read the New Testament. Their affections are warm and lively, particularly towards Africa, to which they long to return.

AN AVALANCHE on the 1st inst. precipitated the alluvial deposite between Conti and St. Louis streets, New Orleans, with the part of the old levee. There is now six fathom of water on the spot.

AMERIAN MANUFACTURES are beginning to move with rather improving prices, particularly in woollen goods, of which as well as cotton goods, our factories have new and extensive assortments. [*Bicknell's Rp.*

AQUEDUCT BLOWN UP. The aqueduct of the Welland canal, which crosses Chippewa creek, was blown up, early on the 1st instant, with a terrible explosion, while two schooners were in it; one of which settled down in the chasm made by the explosion, the other fell over on her beams end. The navigation is of course stopped, until the damages can be repaired. There is every reason to suppose that it was the work of Lent, who recently made his escape.

BANK OF THE U. S. OF PA. The N. York Journal of Commerce says, that at the July term of the district court for the city and county of Philadelphia, fourteen judgments were entered against the Bank of the United States, on bills and post notes protested for non-payment in specie. The court, on that occasion, decided that the bank was bound to pay 12 per cent. interest on its dishonored bills, according to its charter, and not 6 per cent. according to the act legalizing suspension.—Upon these fourteen judgments, the bank has taken out writs of error, and given in each case security to double the amount, as follows:

On four of the sums amounting to $92,000, Richard Alsop and Richard Price are bail in error—and on the eleven others, amounting to $1,765,000, Richard Alsop, Richard Price and John A. Brown are the bail in error.

BRIDGE BURNT. The rail road bridge over the North Anna river, Va. was burnt on the night of the 7th instant.

CANIBALS IN TEXAS. A late number of the Austin Gazette says—"A few days ago a Commanchee was killed on the Brushy by some Tonkahau Indians—his hands and arms, and thick part of his thighs were cut off and carried home as a feast to their women and children. The Tonkahaus makes no secret of their partiality for human flesh, and state that all the native Indians in Texas eat their enemies when they can catch them." (Questionable.)

CHANDELIER. The Transcript says—"That the great chandelier, manufactured by Messrs. H. N. Hooper & Co. of this city, by order of the last congress, for the hall of the house of representatives, at Washington, is completed. This beautiful specimen of Yankee skill and ingenuity, is one of the largest chandeliers ever made in this country, and reflects great credit on the manufacturers."

It was to be exhibited during the Bunker Hill celebration.

CHRISTIANITY. "We live in the midst of blessings, till we are utterly insensible of their greatness, and of the sorrows from whence they flow. We speak of our civilization, our arts, our freedom, our laws, and forget entirely how large a share of all this is due to Christianity. Blot Christianity out of the pages of man's history, and what would his laws have been—what his civilization? Christianity is mixed up with our very being and our daily life; there is not a familiar object around us, which does not wear a different aspect, because the light of Christian hope is on it—not a law which does not owe its truth and gentleness to Christianity—not to a custom which cannot be traced in its holy, healthful parts, to the gospel."

[*Judge sir Allen Park.*

COTTON. At *New York*, maintains the last quotations

At *Baltimore*, sales 300 bales upland at 11.

At *Savannah*, a bale of new upland arrived on the 27th ult. and sold at 11—fair qualities experience a decline of ⅛c.; other qualities maintain their prices.

At *Charleston, S. C.* on the 5th inst. 746 bags upland at 7a10 cts. per lb.

The exports of cotton from Charleston from October 1, 1839, to August 23, 1840, have been:

Sea Island,	Bales,	19,633
Upland,		281,206
Against last season:		
Sea Island,	Bales,	10,485
Upland,		199,579
The stock on hand, August 29, was		
Sea Island,	Bales,	260
Upland,		2,412
Against last season:		
Sea Island,	Bales,	1,464
Upland,		3,511

DEATHS, during the last week in New York 209.

In Baltimore, 21 under one year, 7 from 1 to 2 years, 6 from 2 to 21 and 21 over 21 years, total 55, of which 6 were free colored and 2 were slaves.

In St. Louis, Mo. from August 21 to Aug. 27, 30.

EDUCATION STATISTICS. In a single ward in the city of New York, the returns of the present census comprise no less than 991 white persons, over 20 years of age, who can neither read nor write.

EMIGRANTS arrived at Quebec this year to 29th ult. 20,592. Last year to same date, 6,684.

EXCHANGES, at New York, on London 6⅞; on France 5f. 30; on Philadelphia 3⅛; on Baltimore 2⅛; Washington 2⅛; Richmond, Petersburg and Norfolk 2⅛; Raleigh 4; Charleston, South Carolina 2a2⅛; Augusta 7a8; Macon 12a13; Columbus 8; Mobile 5½; New Orleans 4⅛; St. Louis 7; Cincinnati 6; Michigan 9.

The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle states that exchange on Philadelphia is offered by some of the banks of that city at 2 per cent.

FLOUR. At New York sales have been effected at 6 12½. The ship Rascoe sailed on the 7th for Liverpool with 4,300 bbls.

Export of 1837, from New York,				63,951 bbls.
Do.	1838,	do.	do.	75,923 "
Do.	1839,	do.	do.	177,681 "
Do.	1840,	do.	do. already	410,350 "

At Baltimore. Inspections of the week 12,687 bbls. 1,305 half bbls. Several thousand barrels good common brands have been sold for exportation at $5 12½—receiving prices $5; selling prices $5 12½ to 5 37½ for extra.

At Richmond sales at $5 25.

At Charleston, S. C. 1,000 barrels Virginia sold at $6 a6¼.

CAPT. JOHN FOWLER, of Lexington, Kentucky, a soldier of the revolution, and for many years a member of congress, died on the 22d ult. at the advanced age of eighty-five. His remains were followed to the tomb on the Sunday following, by the military, firemen and citizens generally.

GEN. HINDS. This venerable citizen and old patriot departed this life on the 22d ult. at his residence, in Jefferson county, Mississippi. The immediate cause of his death was the rupture of a blood vessel. The Natchez Courier remarks, "general Hinds was with general Jackson at the battle of New Orleans; and during the whole of the last war, rendered his country much valuable service."

THE JEWS. Very interesting meetings have been held in several of the cities to take into consideration the Damascus persecution. At the meeting in Charleston, South Carolina, the mayor presided and bishop England and several other clergymen addressed them.

Similar meetings have been held at Kingston, Jamaica.

THE LION AND LIONESS, sent as a present by the emperor of Morocco, to president Van Buren, were sold at auction in Philadelphia, the other day to Mr. Robert Davis, for $375. The freight for bringing those animals was $650.

H. J. LEVIS, late president of the Schuylkill bank, reached Philadelphia, from Europe on the 5th inst.

GUILDERLAND, N. Y. which had in 1835 a population of 3,893, has now 3,751—diminution 52.

LONGEVITY. One of the deputy marshals employed in taking the census in New York, reports a lady in Duane street whose age is 112 years and 5 months.

HOUSE MOVING. The Boston papers mention that the "head Mansion house," located on the corner of Tremont and Boylston streets, in that city, has been removed, with its two stacks of chimneys, &c. all standing, to another site, distant nearly half a mile. The change of position was accomplished in safety, and without accident.

NORFOLK, VA. The population of the borough of Norfolk, according to the census just taken, is made up as follows:

White males, 2,732; do. females, 3,213; colored free males, 407; do. do. females, 542; male slaves, 1,446; female do. 2,143—total 10,573.

NEW SCOTLAND, N. Y. had in 1835, 2,030 inhabitants. It has now 2,912—diminution 118.

PHILADELPHIA BANKS. Bicknall's Reporter says: "We learn that a meeting of the bank officers of Philadelphia was held on Friday evening last with reference to measures calculated to facilitate a general resumption of specie payments. An exhibit was made by the bank of the United States. The feeling manifested was friendly and conciliatory. No definite action."

PASSENGERS. The number of passengers who have arrived at New York from foreign countries from the 1st of January last to the 1st inst. is 48,492; being 340 more than arrived during the whole of last year, and nearly double the number that arrived during the whole of 1838.

PARISIAN LIONS. The paper called "La Mode," gives an amusing account of the different kinds of exquisites, or *lions*, that now perambulate the Boulevards of the French capital, and sip their ices in front of Tortoni's. It appears that our *Yankee exquisites* this side the water, we should judge, have not been let into the secret of the *shaggy locks* which they have adopted, and the origin of which they are ignorant of. Now, it so happens, that our daring young countrymen, *Van Amburg and Carter*, the "lion tamers," have so exalted by their noble courage and exploits the already illustrious and ever ennobled king of the forests, realizing as it were the most fanciful and brilliant dreams of mythology, that the lion has in truth become a "lion." While all the dandies of Paris are so frenzied with the marvellous exhibitions at Franconi's, got up by lion tamers, that they have as near as possible in the arrangement of their hair, adopted the *shaggy* mane of the animal. This is the one great point of uniformity in which they all agree. Another appears to be on a *spring* of English talk and sports; and as if a profound knowledge of John Bull was thereby indicated, they chew, smoke, drink and bet to the end of the chapter; at the same time talking most learnedly and sailor-like of English yachts, which they have not the most distant idea of, and of blood hounds and blood horses.

POTOMAC AQUEDUCT. The dam of the last pier of the aqueduct has been pumped out, and the laborers are now busily engaged in excavating the mud. It is probable therefore, that the erection of the pier from the rocky bed of the river will be commenced by the masons next week. [*Alex. Gaz.*

RICE. The exports of rice at Charleston, S. C. from Oct. 1, 1839, to Aug. 23, 1840, was 96,604

Last year, 97,891

The stock on hand, Aug. 23, was	bbls.	566
Last season		237

RAIL ROADS. The estimated cost of construction of the contemplated rail road between New York and Albany, by the most direct route of 148 miles is $2,377,946. Including the damages, depots, engines, &c. the aggregate will be about $4,000,000.

The Boston Daily Advertiser states that the rail roads from Boston to Albany, with their buildings and engines, &c. will not cost far from $7,000,000.

STEAMERS. The *Acadia* left Boston on the 1st inst. with 53 passengers, eighteen of them for England. She refuses freight; 5,334 letters, and 4,536 Canada newspapers went out in her from Halifax.

STEAMBOATS. The *Pocahontas*, capt. McCord, on her passage from Council Bluff to New Orleans a few days since, struck a snag near the Big Plate, which tore off her bottome and she sunk immediately in deep water. She was insured partly in New Orleans and partly at the St. Louis and Missouri offices. The *Corinthian*, says the St. Louis Bulletin, on the 24th ult. struck a snag and sank in about 5 feet water. The engine and furniture will be saved, but the boat is a total loss. Insured for $10,000. The steamboat Pike, carrying the mail between Cincinnati and Louisville, struck a rock about fifty miles below the former city on the 2nd inst. and sunk to her guards.

SLAVERS. The schooner Courtney, the very sister of the Kathleen, has been seized, condemned and sold at Sierre Leone.

Slavers captured. While the ship Asia, from Canton, was at St. Helena, the British brig of war Brisk arrived there with three Portuguese vessels, as prizes, taken on the coast of Africa in May last, engaged in the slave trade. They were ordered by the vice admiralty court at St. Helena, to be broken up and sold.

STOCKS. 1,000 shares U. S. Bank sold on the 1st inst. at New York, at 64 a 66, and 10,000 Indiana fives at 72½. On the 7th, 525 shares U. S. bank sold at 61½ and 62.

TOBACCO.—The activity in sales in Baltimore still continues, and all the Maryland that comes to market quickly find purchasers at 4 a 5 for inferior and common, 5 a 7 for good and 8 to 13 for fine. Ohio tobacco is also in demand—sales of 200 hhds. principally at 5 a 8, choice quality at 10; inferior 4 a 4 50; inspections of the week 1,125 hhds. Maryland, 88 Ohio.

The horn worm is injuring the crop in Maryland.

TEMPERANCE REFORM. *A striking fact.* According to the late report of the warden of the state prison in Connecticut, the whole number of prisoners is 169—Of these one hundred and eighty had been intemperate—and seventy-eight had been rum sellers!

TRANSPORTATION RATES established by the Baltimore and Pittsburg line. On dry goods, 100 pounds, $1 25; groceries do. 1 00; coffee do. 90 cents.

WESTERN RIVERS. The Mississippi. For some weeks back, says the Warsaw World, we have had heavy thunder showers with torrents of rain, and on Friday last the Mississippi began to swell, and so rapid was the rise that on Sunday evening it had risen *over six feet.* This is a most extraordinary rise. The river, however, soon began to fall again, and will, probably, before long regain its previous low state.

WATERMELON EXTRA. Elisha Stone, of Stafford county, exhibited to Fredericksburg a watermelon raised by himself, which weighed seventy-one pounds, dimension round the middle 3 feet 5½ inches, and round, in lengthwise position 4 feet 7 inches.

WHEAT. At New York 5,000 bushels Genesee brought $1 15 for exportation on the 2d inst. On the 7th $10,000 bushels western sold at $1 03 a $1 10 for export.

The New York Express gives the following statement of grain exported from that port:

		Wheat.	Corn.
Exports of 1837,		17,741	48,159
Do.	1838,	2,830	20,710
Do.	1839,	6 197	31,524
Do.	1840, already	120,493	132,663

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LATER AND IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE FROM EUROPE.

After our pages were made up and ready for press, the mail from New York brought information of the arrival of the British Queen steamer, at 12 o'clock at night, of the 16th—having left Portsmouth at 5, P. M. of the 1st inst.—bringing London papers of that morning.

The aspect of affairs look decidedly more belligerent. An extraordinary express reached London, the morning of the 1st inst. from Paris, announcing that Mehemet Ali had positively refused to comply with the quadruple treaty, and was actively preparing to repel force by force. By an order of the viceroy, all the laborers in the manufactories are embodied into the national guard, and are exercised twice a day—40 pieces of artillery were embarked at Boulak, with a large convoy for Alexandria. An energetic proclamation was issued by the viceroy, well calculated to arouse the fanaticism of the populace, and the tone amongst the Arabs was, that the Christians were attempting to subjugate the Mahometans.

Meanwhile the Austrian fleet left Smyrna, on the 8th, for Alexandria, to be present at the notification of the treaty to the pasha. Admiral Stafford goes there for the same purpose. Admiral La Susse has command of the the French fleet till Hugon arrived.

Add to this that all letters from Poland announce great movements of Russian troops, not only from Poland itself, but from all the neighboring provinces, by forced marches to the south. It is asserted that two-thirds of the Russian force are already concentrated on the coast of the Black sea, or on their march there. In short, animated preparations are going on in Europe, Asia and Africa. An ordinance of the Finnish government authorises seventy-six millions of extraordinary notes of credit in consequence of the convulsion at London.

The money market in London become agitated of course, but has somewhat quieted again. Underwriters are cautious of insuring without excepting "capture risks."

Harvest was still progressing, with fine weather and abundant crops of every thing except wheat, of which heavy rains during the seed-ing season had prevented the usual quantity being sown.

A tremendous storm occurred on the 16th of Aug. that done considerable injury on the coast of England and France. King Louis Phillippe had embarked with his family at Eu, at 12 o'clock at night, on board the steamer Velocc, his intention being to touch at Boulogne, but the weather became very stormy, and the steamer was obliged to make for Calais. In threading the channel, the vessel was driven by the violence of the winds and waves on the works of the new jetty, where she grounded in a situation of imminent peril to all on board. As soon as it was possible to effect a debarkation, the king ordered every person to be landed, and was himself the last person who left the ship.—Thousands of the inhabitants of Boulogne crowded the shore to receive their sovereign, after which the king, with his family, left the town for Boulogne.

For latest quotations of prices, see the *chronicle* page.

FOREIGN ARTICLES.

The packet ship England, capt. Waite, arrived at New York on the 12th, bringing Liverpool dates to the 8th August, and the Quebec arrived on the 15th with London papers to the 11th.

News of the ratification of the offensive treaty of alliance by Prussia, had reached Paris, and occasioned considerable excitement. Funds sunk immediately and numerous failures occurred on the Bourse.

The threatening aspect of war between England and France has in a great degree passed away, and the general opinion in England is, that there will be no war; still, France is in a high state of excitement.

GREAT BRITAIN.

London, Aug. 6th—Stocks. There was also a panic in the stock exchange this morning, the cause of which has not, as yet, been explained. It was expected by many well informed persons that the British funds were on the improvement, but to the great surprise of the public, a kind of panic took place in the consol market soon after the opening. It is said that it was caused by the pigeon gentlemen, who were first in the market, and immediately sold.

Consols at the opening rose to 90⅞ to ⅞, but afterwards large amounts of stock were thrown upon the market at 90⅛ and 90¼, creating a panic which brought down the quotation to 89¾—at 2 o'clock, however, they rose to 90⅛ both for money and for account.

All other securities have been more or less fluctuating throughout the day.

From the London Chronicle, August 3.

The consol market has been extremely brisk today, and prices have experienced a considerable improvement. After business hours yesterday consols were offered at 89⅛ for the account, but at the opening of the market this morning the first quotation was nominally 90⅛ to ⅛.

This improvement in the funds has been produced by the able and conciliatory speech delivered by lord Palmerston last night, in answer to Mr. Hume in the house of commons, which has removed much of the uneasiness that has been pressing down prices during the week. Public attention to-day has been much devoted to its contents, and to the attempt of prince Louis Bonaparte to create a diversion in his favor, by seducing the troops to his standard at Boulogne.

The confident tone, however, in which the noble secretary for foreign affairs speaks of the preservation of peace, and of the maintenance of the French alliance with this country, has taken off a great portion of the interest with which this foolish enterprise of the latter would otherwise have been viewed. Considerable curiosity is nevertheless felt to known whether it was an isolated effort, or if he had partisans in other quarters to make a simultaneous rising in his favor.

From the London Times, Aug. 10.

The money market continues firm, and the late partial excitement having subsided, a gradual improvement is taking place.

Cotton. There was a considerable business done in the Liverpool cotton market yesterday: the sales consisted of 6,500 of which were taken on speculations at very full rates.

The cotton market, the early part of the week ending the 7th instant, was dull. The sales amounted to 39,950 bales. Speculators took 11,500 bags, and exporters 1,000 bags American. The market was pretty well supplied. Common kinds of American had rather an upward tendency, but other kinds were stationary. Prices ranged from 4⅛ a 7d. per lb.

On the 7th August the business was principally confined to the common and middling descriptions of American. About 8,000 bags of all kinds were sold at steady prices.

Crops. The duty on wheat is reduced in 13s. 8d. per quarter and on flour to 8s. 2½d. per barrel. There had been but few sales of wheat and flour in bond for the three days ending Aug. 7. The sales of free wheat that had been made were at a decline of 2 a 3d. per 70 pounds, and free flour was 1s. per barrel cheaper. United States flour was quoted 36 a 37s. for sweet and 34 a 35s. for sour.

The weather for the last week has been the most delightful, and has been the means of maturing the crops and brightening the hopes of all classes. The heat for the last three days has been really oppressive, but the crops required a warm sun, after the long, heavy rains and cold weather of July; the prospect now is that they will be most abundant in every part of the kingdom.

In Ireland, the accounts are flattering from Limerick, Ennis, Drogheada, Donegal and Westford.

The right honorable Poulet Thomson, governor general of Canada, is to be immediately raised to the peerage. Lord viscount Falkland is appointed to succeed sir Colin Campbell in the government of Nova Scotia. Sir Colin Campbell is appointed governor of Ceylon.

Parliament was to be prorogued by the queen in person, on the 10th of August.

FRANCE.

Invasion by Louis Napoleon. Boulogne sur mer, August 6. This morning one of those mad attempts at revolution which have characterised the French since the days of the first and memorable July, disturbed the inhabitants of this peaceful town from its slumbers. The facts, as I have collected them, are as follows:

The city of Edinburgh steamer, belonging to the commercial steam navigation company, was hired by prince Louis Napoleon, ostensibly for an excursion of pleasure along the British coast, for fourteen days. In this he embarked with fifty-six followers, eight horses, and two carriages in the Thames on Wednesday last; this morning, about two o'clock, they reached the coast of France, off Wimereux, about 3 miles from Boulogne. The surprise of captain and crew may be imagined to see the whole of the passengers come on deck, not in the garb of citizens, but en *militaire*, some fancies, some as general officers, some as private soldiers, with an ollskin covering on their hats, with the number of 40 painted in front, that being the regiment which at Strasburg had formerly identified itself so seriously in the cause of Louis Napoleon.

Their object was soon made evident. The ship's boat was lowered, and the whole company landed in three trips. Before the prince left the vessel, he ordered the captain to cruise off the coast, but to keep close to to Boulogne, and have a boat ready manned to come off for them should they signalise to that effect. Among those landed I have been able to collect the names of the general Montholon, colonels Vandrey, Parquin and Delaborde.

When all had landed, they marched into the town by the Place Naverin, Rue des Carreux, Rue Simonneau, into the Grand Rue, shouting—"vive l'empereur," the prince carrying his hat on the point of his sword, and waving it in the air. From the Grand Rue they made their way by the Rue de la Lampe to the Caserne, and roused the small body of troops of the line, I believe only one company, that performed duty here. The soldiers, awakened, and seeing themselves surrounded by general officers, knew not what to make of the scene. They were, however, soon made to comprehend that a revolution was on foot, that Louis Phillippe was dethroned, that all France was roused in favor of their emperor, Louis Napoleon, and that they must arm to march forthwith upon Paris. As some were preparing to obey, their captain, who had been awakened by the noise, rushing in among them, and restored their wavering loyalty by shouting "vive le Roi." High words and a scuffle ensued between him and prince Louis, when the latter drew a pistol and fired; unfortunately the ball shattered the under jaw of a poor soldier who was endeavoring to separate them, and the whole party, finding that the soldiers were tobe warm, that the officers were faithful, that nothing was to be done there, precipitately quitted the caserne, and retired to the port.

By this time the town was roused, the authorities were on foot, the drums were beating to arms, and the national guards pouring out in all directions.—The proclamations, one of which I enclose, with a decree had been lavishly distributed along every street through which they passed, and money given to those who had followed them. These soon declared what the object was, and the necessary directions were given by the sous prefect to attack the disturbers of peace. Within two hours the greater part were either prisoners in the citadel,

shot or dispersed. They made no stand after leaving the caserne. Some made their way with the eagle to the Napoleon column, some with the prince hastened to the sea side, and signalled for a boat from the steamer. Unfortunately for them, too many got into it, and it upset. The prince, with three or four others, swam for the steamer and had a narrow escape of being drowned.

During their absence, however, affairs had changed on board the steamer. M. Poliet, the harbor master, by order of the mayor, had proceeded with a dozen custom house officers in a boat, and taken possession of it; it was fortunate for the prince they did so, for in returning into the harbor they found him almost exhausted, clinging to the buoy, about the eighth of a mile from the shore. He was taken on board, and with him colonel Vaudrey. In escaping from the shore, they had narrowly avoided being shot; several balls passed close to the prince, and several of his followers were wounded and sank to rise no more. The report is, that six have been found; one poor doctor, who surrendered, was shot by a national guard.

Boulogne-sur-mer, Aug. 6. How a man with fifty men could think of raising an army in this peaceably disposed province, I cannot understood. He must have been misled as to the disposition of the people. At the same time had he landed with 3 hundred men there can be no doubt but Boulogne would be at this moment in his hands. The people here have been for several days in a great state of excitement in consequence of the war talk, and so easily are they to be gulled upon matters relating to hostilities with England, that the first rumor of the debarkation this morning, was that "the English had already landed a force on the coast."

I had a peep at Louis Napoleon. Poor devil, he looked awfully excited. His followers are fine looking fellows. They appear to be dare devils of all nations—Poles, French, Swiss, and, some say, English. The latter statement I do not believe.—The national guards were all in readiness.

Twelve o'clock. The steamboat Edinburgh Castle has been seized by the captain of the port, and is now in the harbor. The firing of the national guard on defenseless people in the water is deprecated by the better feeling portion of the public. Louis Bonaparte was well nigh drowned. Before he was picked up (for the boat in which he attempted to make his escape upset) several shots were fired at him. A friend of mine saw a musket ball fall close beside him. Had Bonaparte been so shot, it would have been the proper end of so mischievous a blockhead.

The French general who was captured is said to have just died of his wounds.

All sorts of rumors are rife. It is said that the troops of the line are favorable to the prince, and that those quartered in the environs will attempt to rescue the captives. The civil authorities have issued proclamations lauding the loyalty of the brave Boulognese.

[This being the second attempt of this youngster upon the throne of France, it is scarcely to be expected that he will get out of the difficulty so easily as he did in the former instance, when he was allowed to come to America as a banishment for the offense.]

The London Times of the 11th says that the late attempt of prince Louis Napoleon in Boulogne, was beginning to excite more interest in Paris than at first seemed probable. The king returned suddenly to the capital from Eu, to assist at the deliberations of the cabinet on the subject, and determine on the course to be pursued in respect to the prince and his comrades.

Full details are given in the London papers of the absurd attempt by Louis Napoleon—which, by the way, may be looked upon as extinguishing forever, what little chance he may have had of ultimately succeeding in his designs upon France. The laugh he now turned against him, and Frenchmen will never risk their lives for one who has made himself ridiculous. It seems that he had with him but 56 persons. The sentinel who was shot by the prince died the same evening. After the failure of their attempt at the caserne, or barracks, they got into disorder and separated.

Louis Napoleon himself was taken at the citadel, having endeavored to shoot the sergeant who arrested him. The ball glanced from him and killed a sentinel.

Count Montholon, and some five or six officers, were taken in the water, while attempting to escape.

The latest Paris advices were of August 8th. The condemnation of prince Louis was universal, both by the press and the public. Many persons had been arrested at the capital, as implicated in the affair.

It was supposed that the prince and his companions would be brought to Paris, and tried by the chamber of peers.

The Edinburgh Castle steamer is still in the possession of the French at Boulogne, and her crew in prison. It is expected that the prince will be removed to Paris for trial.

M. Guizot landed at Calais, from London, on the 7th, and proceeded to join the king at Eu.

A letter from Boulogne, dated the 8th, says that king Louis Philippe was shot at on his way to Eu, and that his coachman was killed.

Le Temps says the minister of war is organizing 27 battalions of artillery, and that the command of one of the *corps d' armee* to be assembled on the Rhine, is to be entrusted to marshal Clausel.

Le Temps contains a report that M. Thiers had had several conversations with the American charge d' affaire lately, and that the request of the United States, that the king would mediate between them and the republic of Buenos Ayres, would be acceded to. The first part of this statement was held to refer to a desire on the part of the French government to propitiate the United States in the event of a war between France and this country—an object, no doubt of solicitude to M. Thiers, but one of the attainment of which would hardly be deputed by king Louis Philippe to even his prime minister.

His majesty has been up to the present moment, on terms of the most familiar intimacy with the American minister, gen. Cass, and we find (a circumstance which, probably, this report originated), that gen. Cass was received by king Louis Philippe on Tuesday last.

The Temps, announcing the ratification of the treaty of 15th of July by Prussia and Austria, adds —"It seems that the ratification of Austria has been given without any restriction or explanation, as if the solution of the eastern question arranged at London had nothing in it that could surprise or counteract the policy of France."

[*Le Commerce, Aug.* 6.

BELGIUM.

The king of Belgium was about making another visit to England, which was believed to have a political object, connected with the recent events in Europe. The London Globe hints that his majesty will probably act as mediator between France and England—an office for which he seems peculiarly fitted by his near relationship to the sovereigns of those two countries.

HOLLAND.

On Tuesday, the 4th August, the king of Holland opened in person the extraordinary session of the states general, and delivered a "royal speech." Of course there was nothing in it.

SPAIN.

The condition of Spain continues still unsettled. The doings of the queen at Barcelona, where, it will be recollected, a decree was signed restricting the municipal rights of the people to the matter of suffrage, have caused much dissatisfaction. A movement was in contemplation at Madrid on the 25th of July to declare that act and some others null and void—but the design was frustrated.

A private letter from Valencia in the "Correspondal" of Madrid states that the news of the change of ministry was received in that town with the most enthusiastic rejoicings, but that the strictest order was preserved.

The latest dates from Barcelona, announces that the two queens were to leave that city on the 4th inst. but that it was not known whether they would proceed direct to Madrid, or visit the Navarre and Basque provinces on their road.

RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, July 23.—An imperial manifesto has just been issued, ordering a general levy of men throughout the two empires, to the amount of 100,000 men; the recruiting to commence in November and to end in January.

AFRICA.

No new important movements have been made by the French and Abdel-Kader.

The last advices from Tunis, quoted by the Malta papers, are to the 16th ult. At that time the bey was at Sfax with his army, but nothing was known as to his ulterior operations.

THE EAST INDIES.

At the time the lord William Bentinck struck the rocks off Bombay, the captain was drunk, and was killed by falling down the main hatchway soon after the ship struck.

The Bombay Gazette of June 5, states that 3,000 camels, escorted by 80 infantry and 40 horse, under the command of lieutenant Clarke, of the irregular horse, were returning to Lienree from Kahao, an outpost on the hills, when they were attacked by about 3,000 men. Lieut. Clarke was killed, and most of his detachment cut to pieces.

The Bombay Gazette announces the arrival of five transports off Penang on the 28th April.

CHINA.

Penang, June 8. We have nothing later direct from Canton. Several steamers and troopers have arrived here with troops for the attack on Canton. The Rattlesnake has left for Canton with the 18th royal Irish; the Alligator has left with the 37th regiment for Canton. The 49th regiment and the Cameronians have also left in the Larne. Several of the men of war from England are expected daily. The Wellesly, the Druid, the Volage and the Hyacinth are all lying off Canton ready to bombard it as soon as the rest of the fleet arrives.

The Chinese army, by the best computations, amounts only to 770,000 men, of which 200,000 are cavalry. The greater portion are in garrisons, scattered over the 19 provinces. But few (say 25 soldiers only) are allotted to the smaller towns, and in Pekin itself, there are not over 2,000.

Lian is said to be fully informed of the movements of the English, but affects indifference, and talks about blowing the fleet to atoms. He scorns the idea of coming to terms. There are now 1,000 soldiers at Canton, the greatest force ever known there!

The Chinese soldier wears a jacket with the name of the division written on it in front and rear. A canvass bag behind for his provisions, and a cotton pouch before for his ammunition. The exposed combustible nature of the latter causes many of the soldiers to be severely wounded by explosion in firing. The cap is longitudinal, with a small red tassal, and those that can afford it purchase gaiters and shoes. The cavalry dress is the same, and their saddles are clumsy, and their stirrups immense and without spurs. The officers wear, in addition, robes of silk and furs, and a lion, tiger, &c. embroidered in front, and they all have a ring on their thumb to assist them in drawing the bow. They wear the bow around their neck, and carry a sword. They eat the ground goose and also the gall of tigers, to give them courage, and the regiments are sometimes dressed in dotted cloth to resemble tigers. They have pikes, bows, and each two swords, fighting with both, also a matchlock. The matchlocks are cast, and are wretched things, and often burst.—They also use shields made of rattan wicker work.

China expedition. The Bombay Times repents an account of the China expedition. It consists of four sail of the line, three larger frigates, twenty-eight vessels of war, carrying from 18 to 28 guns, and three or four steamers. The above are manned by 4,000 seamen and marines. To them must be added 16,000 infantry, accompanied by an extraordinary proportion of artillery, rockets, bombs, as well as an extra assortment of sappers, miners, artillery, engineering officers, &c; in mean over and above the usual number of naval and military officers appointed on such enterprises. And, finally, we must not omit to enumerate about 16,000 tons of shipping as transports, and a large number of flat-bottomed boats, to go high up the rivers, carrying mortars for the destruction of forts, houses and and other buildings.

RUSSIA AND CIRCASSIA.

According to the last advices from Circassia, received in the Ottoman capital, the insurgents had gained another signal victory over a division of 12,000 Russians, near Ghurghara.

SPAIN.

The news of the pacification of this country and the entire and bloodless suppression is fully confirmed. The mountaineers are laying down their arms daily, and submitting to the queen.

The Egyptian fleet has returned to Alexandria.

Smyrna journals of the 17th ult. say that Sami bey, the envoy of Mehemet Ali, repaired on the 7th to the porte, where he was received with all the honors due to his character.

BRAZIL.

The young emperor of Brazil, Pedro II, has assumed the reins of government. The New York Courier and Enquirer has information to the effect that, on the 22d of July, the chamber of deputies being in session at Rio de Janeiro, and discussing the project of declaring that the emperor had attained his majority, the secretary interrupted the proceedings by saying that he had received a decree from the regent dominating St. Bernardo Pereira de Vasconcellos secretary of state, and another stating that, in consequence of the perturbed state of the chamber while debating on the majority of his majesty, he had prorogued the chamber to the 20th November, which would give the deputies time to reflect on the importance of the subject. The reading of these documents was immediately followed by cries of "treason," "the regent is a conspirator," and an extraordinary scene of tumult, in which the people in the galleries joined. Finally, Machado called on those who were patriots and

Brazilians to follow him to the senate, and abandon "this prostitute chamber." Many of the members then proceeded to the senate; there, with the senators that were present, declared themselves in permanent session, and sent a deputation to the young emperor, requesting him to assume the powers of government, to which he assented, and appointed the following day to take the oaths before the legislative bodies, and receive those of allegiance to him. They then adjourned. At eight the city was illuminated, and all quiet save that the populace broke the windows of the house in which Vasconcellos resided.

On the following day the emperor proceeded to the legislative bodies, and the necessary ceremonies took place.

The emperor was born in 1825, and is therefore only fifteen years old. A new ministry had been announced. The department of foreign affairs was filled by a gentleman who was not long since Brazilian minister to the United States.

MEXICO.

Vera Cruz papers to the 20th ult. have been received at New Orleans by the brig Kanawha. She has $21,000 in specie. The revolution in the city of Mexico appears to be at an end, so far as the military are concerned. The Central government, however, was again claiming for itself despotic powers.

TEXAS.

The depredations committed by the Mexicans and Comanche Indians at Linnville, prior to their late rout by the Texan soldiers, according to a letter from port Cavelleo, published in the Matagorda Gazette, was of the most brutal character. They first attacked the town of Victoria, killed several of the inhabitants and burnt the houses. They then proceeded to Linnville, 1,000 strong, where they shot and scalped Mr. O'Neal, (of Pensacola), killed major H. O. Watts, took his lady prisoner, and either shot or took prisoner several others.—The lady was rescued, with all the plunder from the two towns, at the subsequent action. The war against the savages will hereafter be one of total extermination.

Galveston and Houston papers to the 29th ult. have been received at New Orleans.

The Galveston Daily Courier of the 29th August mentions the arrival of a sloop from Campeachy, with commodore Reuben of the federal Mexican navy, on board. The Texan fleet was at Campeachy, and amicable intercourse existed between the officers of the fleet and those of the federal Mexican government.

Galveston is quite healthy. The quarantine laws are rigidly enforced.

CANADA.

It is stated in the Kingston U. C. Chronicle, that the town is to be the seat of government hereafter, instead of Toronto.

LATER NEWS FROM EUROPE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Garrick packet ship arrived at New York, brings London papers to the 15th ult.

Parliament was prorogued on the 11th by the queen in person. No allusion is made in her speech to the differences with France.

Funds had experienced a considerable depression in consequence of the hostile tone of the French papers.

The cotton trade had improved—prices advanced from ⅛ to ¼d.

Harvest was progressing and the weather was every thing that could be wished for securing it.

The following is a copy of the speech delivered by the queen upon the proroguing of parliament—

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

"*My lords and gentlemen,*

"The state of public business enables me to close this session of parliament; and in releasing you from your attendance, I have to thank you for the care and attention with which you have discharged your important duties.

"I continue to receive from foreign powers assurances of their friendly disposition, and of their anxious desire for the maintenance of peace.

"I congratulate you upon the termination of the civil war in Spain. The objects for which the quadruple engagements of 1834 were contracted having been accomplished. I am in communication with the queen of Spain, with a view to withdraw the naval force which, in pursuance of those engagements, I have hitherto stationed on the northern coast of Spain.

"I am happy to inform you that the differences with the government of Naples, the grounds and causes of which have been laid before you, have been put into a train of adjustment by the friendly mediation of the king of the French.

"I rejoice also to acquaint you that the government of Portugal has made arrangements for satisfying certain just claims of some of my subjects, and for the payment of a sum due to this country under the stipulations of the convention of 1827.

"I am engaged, in concert with the emperor of Austria, the king of Prussia, the emperor of Russia, and the sultan, in measures intended to effect the permanent pacification of the Levant, to maintain the integrity and independance of the Ottoman empire, and thereby to afford additional security for the peace of Europe.

"The violent injuries inflicted upon some of my subjects by the officers of the emperor of China, and the indignities offered to an agent of my crown, have compelled me to send to the coast of China a naval and military force, for the purpose of demanding reparation and redress.

"I have gladly given my assent to the act for the regulation of municipal corporations in Ireland.

"I trust that the law which you have framed for further carrying into effect the reports of the ecclesiastical commissioners will have the beneficial effect of increasing the efficiency of the established church, and of better providing for the religious instruction of my people.

"I have observed, with much satisfaction, the result of your deliberations on the subject of Canada. It will be my duty to execute the measures which you have adopted in such a manner as, without impairing the executive authority, may satisfy the best wishes of my subjects, and provide for the permanent welfare and security of my North American provinces.

"The legislative bodies of Jamaica have applied themselves to the preparation of laws rendered necessary or expedient by the altered state of society. Some of these laws require revision and amendment, but I have every reason to expect cordial assistance from the assembly of Jamaica in the salutary work of improving the condition and elevating the character of the inhabitants of that colony.

"The conduct of the emancipated negroes throughout the West Indies has been remarkable for tranquil obedience to the law, and a peaceable demeanor in all the relations of social life.

"*Gentlemen of the house of commons,*

"I thank you for the supplies which you have granted for the service of the year.

"I lament that it should have been necessary to impose additional burthens on my people; but I trust that the means which you have adopted for the purpose of meeting the exigencies of the public service, are calculated to press with as little severity as possible upon all classes of the community.

"*My lords and gentlemen,*

"In returning to your respective counties, you will resume those duties which you perform so much to the public benefit and advantage. It is my anxious desire to maintain tranquillity at home and peace abroad.

"To these objects, so essential to the interests of this country, and to the general welfare of mankind, my efforts will be sincerely and unremittingly directed; and, feeling assured of your co operation and support, I humbly rely upon the superintending care, and continued protection of Divine Providence."

FRANCE.

Paris accounts are to the 13th of August, which wear a much less pacific aspect. It would seem that Thiars is determined at all events to resist the execution of the offensive treaty. Armaments are every where in progress. The "Siecle" states that in the course of a month France will have a fleet of 22 sail of the line and 25 frigates afloat.

The Lloyd Nantais, of the 11th instant states that the administration of the marine received orders on the 10th to levy seamen up to the age of 50.

A letter from Toulon, dated the 7th instant, to the "Commerce," states, that the pacification of Syria appeared to have produced quite a different effect from that expected; for on the 5th instant, when an answer might have been received from London, the minister of the navy forwarded a telegraphic despatch to the maritime prefect at Toulon, which caused an excitement. This despatch ordered the Souverain three decker to be equipped for sea with all possible speed, together with the Villa de Marseilles and the Scipion, of 74 guns each, and the frigates Independence, Melpomene, Uranie, Iphigenie and Circe. The despatch adds, that two frigates must be ready to sail in the middle of the month. The minister likewise orders all leaves of absence to be suspended, and additional workmen to be employed.

The frequent meetings of ministers, the alleged failure of the mission of M. E. Perier to Mehemet Ali (and which was said to have had for its object to induce him to modify his pretensions in order to enable France to make a stand for him), the continued naval preparations for war in the French ports, the publication of the royal ordinance, for opening an extraordinary credit of 56,000,000 of francs for the minister of war—the hostile character of the news from the east contained in the journals, and "the dry tone," (*le ton sec*) of her majesty's speech, when referring to the new treaty of alliance, all co-aspired to revive the feeling of alarm which the speech of lord Palmerston had for a moment removed. The funds accordingly, as will be seen from the annexed stock list, declined on the Bourse.

Prince Louis. Galignani's Messenger says: "On Tuesday night, at 20 minutes after 12, a carriage containing Louis Bonaparte, arrived at the Conciergerie, escorted by some departmental gendarmerie and municipal guards. The prisoner was guarded in the carriage by M. Lardenois, lieutenant colonel of the municipal guards, and several of his men. The prisoner, after his arrival was duly registered, and taken to the room which had been prepared for him.

The London Standard of the 11th says, prince Louis Napoleon and his accomplices are to be tried together, not by the house of peers, but by the ordinary tribunals. The circumstance of his having fired on and killed an unarmed man, is expected to afford an excuse for condemning him to death, but the most magnanimous revenge would be to treat him as a lunatic.

The Paris Moniteur of the 10th August contains an ordinance invoking a session of the court of peers, on account of the late attempt of Louis Napoleon at Boulogne. It states that the court will proceed without delay to the trial of the individuals who have been or shall be arrested as principals or accomplices of the above attempt.

TURKEY.

Paris, August 11. A report was spread this afternoon that government had just received notice of a revolution at Constantinople, against the sultan Abdel Medschid, in favor of his younger brother, or rather of the old Turkish party.

The Leipsic Universal Gazette of the 8th inst. announces, under date Constantinople, the 22d ult. that all the stores and shops belonging to the Greeks had been closed by an order of the government. The Greeks had moreover been enjoined either to retire to Greece or become rayas within the space of eight days. This extraordinary measure had created a vast sensation in the Turkish capital. The cause of this sudden reaction was unknown, but it was ascribed to king Otho's having refused to ratify the commercial treaty.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT. Christian F. Gobrecht, of Pennsylvania, to be engraver of the mint of the United States at Philadelphia, vice William Kneass, deceased.

Montgomery Blair, of Missouri, to be attorney of the U. States, in and for the district of Missouri.

William Sthamer has been officially recognised by the president as consul of the kingdom of Hannover, for the port of New York.

Joseph C. Potts, (V. B.) has been appointed clerk of the United States district court for the district of New Jersey, (Mahlon Dickerson, judge), in place of Robert D. Spencer, (whig), of Burlington, removed. [*Newark Daily Adv.*

SUB TREASURY OPERATIONS. The N. Y. Express says—"The operation of the sub-treasury as at present carried out, is a mere bank office, after all, varying a little in form, and but very little too. The manner in which the business is done is this; the receiver holds his office in the Bank of America, and a person having a bond to pay, deposites his money in the bank draws a check, has it certified as good by the officer of the bank, and this is received for the bond.

If a person has an order on the receiver or sub-treasurer, as he is called, he calls with it and demands payment, after signing duplicate receipts, unless he demands specie, he is paid in a check on the Bank of America, for which, the bills of that bank are paid.—Then after all, there is a little more form in paying a bond, than there is in paying a note; in the former case the bills will be received, in the latter, a certified check which is obtained with the bills.

The Bank of America is in fact, the fiscal agent of the government, it receives all money, and pays out all the money. But the government have one great advantage, as they can make their treasury post notes by ten millions at a time, and if they are short, they have only to send them to Mr. Newbold, and he takes them, and advances whatever sum may be required. Thus the ease and facility with which the government can raise funds, has never been equalled. When the United States bank was the fiscal agent of the government, that institution could not, by its charter, loan the government over half a

million, unless by a special act of congress, and the transcending of this limit, during the period Mr. Cheevrs was president of the bank, created a great excitement. Now, the government borrow of Mr. Newbold about three millions of dollars without the least complaint from any quarter—and although the directors of that bank may not know the fact, we have it from an undoubted source and our statement has never been denied.

U. S. SENATE. The elections which have recently taken place will soon present this important branch of the national legislature in a new aspect. According to an article in the Richmond Whig, the parties stand there at present as follows:

	Whig.	Van Buren.
Maine,	1	1
New Hampshire,	0	2
Massachusetts,	2	0
Rhode Island,	2	0
Connecticut,	1	1
Vermont,	2	0
New York,	1	1
New Jersey,	1	1
Pennsylvania,	0	2
Delaware,	2	0
Maryland,	2	0
Virginia,*	0	1
North Carolina,	0	2
South Carolina,	1	1
Georgia,	0	2
Alabama,	0	2
Louisiana,	0	2
Mississippi,	1	1
Ohio,	0	2
Indiana,	2	0
Illinois,	0	2
Kentucky,	2	0
Tennessee,	0	2
Missouri,	0	2
Arkansas,	0	2
Michigan,	1	1
	21	30

Of these the terms of the following expire on the 4th of March, 1841:

Mr. Brown, of North Carolina,
Calhoun, of South Carolina,
Clayton, of Delaware,
Crittenden, of Kentucky,
Davis, of Massachusetts,
Fulton, of Arkansas,
Hubbard, of New Hampshire,
King, of Alabama,
Knight, of Rhode Island,
Lumpkin, of Georgia,
Nicholas, of Louisiana,
Norvell, of Michigan,
Roane, of Virginia,
Robinson, of Illinois,
Ruggles, of Maine,
Walker, of Mississippi,
Wall, of New Jersey,
†Anderson, of Tennessee.

18 Van Buren, 5 whigs. These with the vacancy in Virginia, and the vacancy in North Carolina, occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Strange, make 20 vacancies to be supplied.

POST OFFICE REGULATIONS. The postmaster-general it appears by the following official direction, has revoked the order lately issued prohibiting the conveyance of newspapers along the mail routes:

Post office department, contract office, Sept. 9, 1840.

SIR: Since issuing the orders of the 5th, 15th and 20th August, indicating a determination of the department to enforce the legal restriction upon the conveyance of newspapers by contractors and their agents over post routes, out of the mail, information has been received, that the papers usually sent in in that way would not, if the restriction were enforced, be carried in the mail so as to contribute to the revenues of the department. And perceiving also that those whose interests are most affected by the enforcement of this prohibition profess to entertain doubts in regard to the construction given to the law, and that a very general public sentiment prevails that this restriction has, by a change in the modes and facilities of conveying newspapers, become inexpedient if not unjust, the postmaster general, on a review of the question, has come to the conclusion to suspend for the present adopting the measures indicated by the said orders for the enforcement of the restriction, with the view of affording an opportunity, after the public mind has been called to the question, for congress to consider the subject, and to adopt such further legislation to it as they may think the present condition and interests of the country may demand. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) S. R. HONORE,
First assistant postmaster-general.
N. Greene, esq. postmaster, Boston.

FISHING. A complaint is made in the Halifax Nova Scotian, that large numbers of American fishing vessels were engaged on that coast taking fish, some of them within half a mile of the shore.—Some of the fishermen had been carried into Halifax and their vessels detained for encroaching on British ground.

COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES. Having on the 29th of May, and in subsequent circulars, exhibited a general view of the extent and nature of the external commerce of Great Britain with the world at large, we insert to-day the first of a series of statements illustrative of the extent and nature of the navigation and external commerce of the United States of North America; the one herewith shows the value in *dollars* of the products exported under eight general heads, and the total thereof, in comparison with the total value of the imports in each of the thirty-six years 1803–1838, with a more detailed view of the nature of the articles exported in each of the three years 1833, 1837 and 1839, and also of the quantity of flour and grain exported, included under the head of agricultural productions in each of the eighteen years 1821–38, and of gold and silver imported in each of the thirteen years 1826–38.

The great characteristic of the external commerce of Great Britain during the last half century has been its vast excess of export over import; while that of the United States during the same period exhibits the converse, an inordinate excess of import over export; the imports of the last nine years, which included upwards of 100 millions of dollars in gold and silver, exceeding the value of the exports by upwards of $230,000,000 or £50,000,000 sterling; and yet amidst all this induction with half of it during the last few years unencumbered with import of any kind, the entire trading community of the United States has been and still continues involved in an unparalleled pecuniary inability and embarrassment; before we enter on an elucidation of this extraordinary anomaly we will exhibit in detail all the facts bearing on the subject, from which our readers may be able to judge for themselves in respect to the conclusions we shall draw from them; the observations we offered in our last week's circular in respect to the principle of consignments to America will be found not undeserving of reference to the inordinate excess of imports into the United States, which the accompanying statement exhibits. We shall confine our further remarks on this occasion, to the recital of those great historical events which will suffice to account for the extraordinary extent (in comparison with every other nation except England) which the external commerce of the United States has attained, and for the several extremes which have occurred during the last thirty-five years.

The French revolution, which so soon followed the recognition of the federal government of the United States, by the several powers of Europe, in conjunction with the then prevailing prepossession in favor of a democratic form of government, tended not merely to draw numbers, but wealth, intelligence and skill from various parts of Europe, to settle and apply their energies in the United States, while the war declared by England against France in February, 1793, soon led to such an obstruction of the external commerce of France, Holland and Spain, as to transfer the carrying of the colonial produce of those nations to American ships: this will suffice to account for the vast amount and excess of import into, and of foreign produce re-exported from the United States from 1794 to 1808, (the details of the first nine years will appear in a subsequent number); up to this period, the seeming extension of the commerce of the United States was more an European than an American operation; the Americans being merely the carriers, and not the ostensible parties involved in the risks and consequences of the enterprise; at the same time the enormous rates of freight which the Americans realized as carriers constituted the means of great induction of import for consumption; but as the intervention of American carrying under the mask of neutrality tended to nullify all the effects produced by England by her war achievements, consequent on the supply and resource which the nominal neutrality of America afforded to the enemies of England, it left Great Britain no alternative but to counteract by all the means in her power the insidious intervention of such neutrality, and in consequence of the interposition which it became the duty of Great Britain to exercise in counteracting the same, the United States resorted to one of the most extraordinary acts of self-denial in national privation which the page of history records, in an entire suspension of all external intercourse between the United States and all other parts of the world; this puerile, and as it proved, self-reciliog measure entitled an "embargo act," passed into a law on the 22d December, 1807, and continued till April, 1809. This will suffice to account for the sudden diminution of amount which the accompanying statement exhibits subsequent to 1807; the United States' custom house year commences on the first October, consequently the amount which the statement herewith exhibits shows the extent of transactions from the 30th September to the 22d December, 1807, and that for the year 1809, from April to the 30th Sept. in that year; the year 1808, that is from January to January, having been one of entire suspension of all legal mercantile operations; what consequences would have resulted to the United States by a longer continuance of that measure, it is now as difficult to determine as it would be useless to conjecture, while it is not altogether undeserving of reflection; no measure could have possibly proved more futile than it did, aimed directly as it was at Great Britain; it not only "scath'd not, but it miss'd the ring entirely," for instead of finding the way more clear by her abstinence, an resuming activity she not only found it additionally obstructed, but several of her most advantageous points of intercourse actually in possession of England; and deeming all attempts at reinstating or maintaining a beneficial neutrality hopeless, the United States, in 1811, resolved again to suspend all external intercourse, further than to allow of the return of all outlying ships and property that could be obtained preparatory to a convenient opportunity for an open declaration of war against Great Britain. Such opportunity seemed to present itself at the period when Napoleon was vainly indulging in the conquest of Europe, by planting his standard of victory on the battlements of Moscow; it was at that critical and ever memorable period when great Britain was left without a single ally, that the United States, on the 18th of June, 1812, issued her denunciation of war against Great Britain, and which continued till December, 1814; this experiment we consider redounding as little to the interest and honor of the United States as did her former one in 1807, but at the present time we deem it a fitter subject on all sides for reflection, than for comment or observation, it sufficiently explains the disparity in the accompanying account in the years 1812–14; this suspension of social intercourse was followed by an extraordinary large importation from England in 1815–16, compensated for, in part, by a large accumulation of capital that had taken place even during the war for large supplies of flour, rice, &c. covertly introduced for the consumption of the British army then in Spain and Portugal, in 1812–13; the exportation of wheat flour from the United States in those two years, notwithstanding the war, having amounted to 2,700,000 barrels, when its value in England was not less on an average than £3:10:0 per barrel; the diminished amount of imports, in 1821, 1826 and 1830, denote successive periods of inordinately increased rates of import on British products, the effect and consequences of which to England we shall, by the time we have exhibited the whole of the statistical details, fully explain.

On taking a general view of the exports of the produce of the United States through the whole period from 1803 to 1839, the aggregate increase will be seen to result entirely from the single article of cotton wool, the produce exclusively of the slave portion of the population; all other articles indicate a stationary or decrease, rather than an increase, the average of the last five years being less than the average of the first five years of the period, notwithstanding a marked increase under the head of manufactures; and what is still more remarkable, when the extent and inherent fertility of so large a portion of territory is considered, the entire annual exports of all the products of the United States, (cotton wool, the produce of slave labor excepted), do not exceed half the value of the products of Ireland, annually exported from thence to Great Britain; and if we further separate tobacco, also the produce of slave labor, all the other products do not equal a third part, if a fourth of the value of the exports of Ireland as abovementioned. In our next we shall exhibit the extent of the intercourse between the United States and Great Britain direct, and with twelve other European countries, and also with British America and with China, and show that the bulk of the inordinate excess of import into the United States, during the last nine years, has been exclusively at the expense of Great Britain.

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* One Vacancy.

†Elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hugh Lawson White.

An account in dollars of merchandise exported from, and of merchandise imported into the United States of North America in each of the 36 years 1803—1838.

Years.	Products of the sea.	Products of the forest.	Cotton wool.	Tobacco.	All other agricl. produc'tions.	Manufactures.	Unenumerated articles.	Foreign produce re-exported.	TOTAL. Export.	TOTAL. Import.
1803	2,635,000	4,850,000	7,920,000	6,230,000	19,845,000	1 355,000	....	13,594,072	55,800,033	64,666 666
1804	3,433,423	4,654,466	7,404,117	6,000,000	16,981,145	2,189,000	....	36,231,697	77,699,074	85,000,000
1805	2,884,000	5,961,000	9 445,000	6 341,000	15,776,000	2,300,000	....	53,173 019	95,566,021	120,000,000
1806	3,116,000	4,861,000	8 332,000	6,872 000	18,271,000	2,707 000	....	60,283,236	101,536,963	129,000,000
1807	2,804,000	5,476,000	14,232,000	8,476,000	18,124,000	2 120,000	....	69,643,558	108,343,154	138,500,000
1808	832 000	1 399 000	2,231,000	684,000	3,687,000	344,000	....	12,997,414	22,430,960	56,900 000
1809	1,710,000	4,543 000	8,515,000	9,774,000	10,945,000	2,145,000	373,000	20 797,531	52,203,231	59,400,000
1810	1,481,000	4 978,000	15 108,000	9,018,000	12,344,000	2,405,000	498,000	24,391,295	66,757,974	85,400,000
1811	1,413,000	5,286,000	9,652,000	2,150,000	23,754,000	3,039,000	663,000	16 022 790	81,316,831	52,400,000
1812	935 000	2,701,000	3,080,000	1,514,000	19,971,000	1,255 000	486,000	8,495,127	34,527,236	77,030,000
1813	304,000	1,107,700	2,324 000	319,000	20,478,000	390,000	89,300	2,847,845	27,855,997	22,005,000
1814	188,000	570,000	2 643 000	232,000	2,698,000	411,000	104,700	143 169	6 927,441	12 965,000
1815	913,000	3,901,000	17,529,000	8,235,000	13,014,000	1,553,000	791,000	6,583,350	52,557,752	113,041,274
1816	1,331,000	7,293,000	24,106,000	12,809,000	16,439,000	1,765,000	1,049,000	17,139,556	81,920,432	147,103,000
1817	1,671,000	6,444,000	22,628,000	2,230,000	25,364,000	2,202 000	734,000	19,358,069	87,671,569	99,259,000
1818	2,187,000	5,691 000	31,334 000	31,563,000		2,439,000	....	19,426,696	93,281,133	121,750,000
1819	2,094,000	4,927,000	31,082 000	20,342,000		9,441,000	....	19,165,683	70,142,521	87,125,000
1820	2,251,000	5,304,000	22,309 000	7,969,000	11,207,000	2,018,000	626,000	18,088,029	89,691,669	74 450,000
1821	1,499,186	3,794,341	20,157,484	5,644,962	9,601,546	2 262,622	707,751	21,302,488	64 974 382	62,585,724
1822	1,384,539	3,815,542	24,035,088	6 222,838	11,014,503	2,483,052	918,667	22,286,202	79,160 281	83,241,841
1823	1,658,224	4,495,911	20 445,520	6,232,672	11,918,534	2,357,597	994,020	27,543,622	74 699,030	77,579,267
1824	1,610,990	4,889,646	21,947,401	4,855 560	12,092,231	3,264 421	1,089 945	25,337,157	75,986,657	80,549,007
1825	1,595,065	4,938,949	36,846,549	6,115 623	11,275,479	3,169,115	3,003,865	22,590,512	99,536,388	96,340,075
1826	1,473,388	3 951,250	23,025,214	5,347,209	19,890,579	5,852,733	525 238	24,539,612	77,695,322	84,974,477
1827	1,579,333	3,343,970	29,359,548	6,775 123	11,128,475	6,386 846	550,400	23,403,136	82,394 927	79,484 068
1828	1,693,380	3,899,611	22 497,229	5,269,969	10,859,735	5,993,401	491,793	21,595,017	72,264,686	88,509,924
1829	1,817,100	3,681,759	26,575,311	4,992,974	12,396,299	5,716,1[illegible]	530,650	16,658,478	72 358,671	74,492,527
1830	1,725,470	4,192 047	29,674,883	5,586,368	11,722,084	5,910,90[illegible]	656,477	14,387,479	73,963,30[illegible]	70,876,920
1831	1,889,472	4,263 477	25,249,492	4,892 288	17,079,543	5,752,[illegible]	1,119,992	20,033,526	81 310 583	103,191,124
1832	2,054,538	4,347,794	31,724 692	5,999,769	11,691,732	5,984,507	830,448	24,039,473	87,176 943	101,029,266
1833	2,402 469	4,936 339	36,191,105	5,755,968	13,725,246	6 323,0[illegible]	933,541	19,822,735	90,140,433	108,118,511
1834	2,071,493	4,457,997	49,448,402	6,596,305	11,337,080	5,998,012	1,115,873	22,312,811	104,336,973	126,521,333
1835	2,174,524	5,397,004	64,961,302	8,250,577	12,833,035	7,184,391	1,413,199	20,504 495	121,693,577	149,895,742
1836	2,666,058	5,361,740	71,284 925	10,058 610	10,292,358	5,912,867	1,350,091	21,746,360	128,663,040	189,980,035
1837	2,711,452	5,479,213	63,240,102	9,795,647	9,346,532	7,833,752	1,169 611	21,854,962	117,413,376	140,989,217
1838	3,179,576	5,200,499	61,556,511	7,392,025	9,145,621	8,463,321	979,979	12,463,796	109,486,616	113,717,404
1839	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	118,359,104	157,609,560

The following statement shows the quantity of flour and grain exported in each of the eighteen years 1821-38, and of bullion imported in each of the thirteen years 1526 38.

Year.	BARREL OF 196 LBS. Wheat flour.	Rye flour.	Indian meal.	BUSHELS OF Wheat.	Indian corn.	Value in dollars of bullion imported.
1821	*105 619	23,523	131,669	25,819	607,277	
1822	227,865	19,971	148,288	4,419	509,098	
1823	756,709	25,666	141,501	4,872	749,034	
1824	996,792	31,879	153,723	20,373	779,297	
1825	913,906	29,545	187,285	17,960	859,614	
1826	957,820	14,472	158,625	45,166	505,381	6,880,986
1827	865,491	13,349	131,041	92,189	78,874	7,819,574
1828	860,809	22,214	174 639	8,906	704,909	7,489,741
1829	837,396	24,191	173,775	4 007	897,656	7,409,612
1830	1,229,981	26,296	145,301	45,289	444,107	8,159,964
1831	1,806,529	19,100	207,604	408,910	571,319	7,305,945
1832	884,919	17,254	146,713	88,304	451,230	9,907,504
1833	955,768	36,038	146,678	97,221	497,174	7,070,368
1834	835,352	39,191	149,609	96,348	309,449	17,911,832
1835	779,396	30,854	166,789	47,783	755 781	19,131,447
1836	505,400	26,816	140,917	2,062	174,791	13,400,881
1837	918,719	28,323	159,439	17,303	151,876	10,516,414
1838	448,161	22,864	171,543	6,291	179,921	17,747,116

The annexed statement shows the exports in each of the three years 1836 and 1837 38, in a more amplified form than above.

	Exports.	1836.	1837.	1838.
1. Products of the sea.	Whale oil,	$924,810	$1,871,543	$1,556,779
	Dried fish,	712,317	588,506	626,245
	Spermaceti, &c.	789,342	991,401	992,556
2. Produce of the forest.	Lumber,	2,218,227	2,584,746	2,369,187
	Tar, turpentine,	483,712	823,419	703,394
	Ashes, pot and pearl,	914,398	731,596	710,349
	Skins and furs,	841,933	651,908	633,945
	Other articles,	628,069	680,644	783,631
3. Products of agriculture.	Flour,	9,619,010	9,957,269	9,603,299
	Grain, &c.	1,610,938	1,686,920	1,579,639
	Rice,	2,744,419	2,309,379	1,721,819
	Pork, pickled,	9,191,558	1,299,796	1,312,346
	Beef, &c.	1,405,322	1,066,208	1,028,504
4. Manufactured articles.	Cottons,	2,532,517	2,631,479	2,738,753
	Gold and silver coin,	966,849	1,283,519	472,941
	49 other articles,	6,423,671	6,720,765	4,251,825
5. Unenumerated articles		933,941	1,156,611	979,978
	Total of the above,	$28,878,023	$26,528,663	$27,074,981
6. Tobacco, Cotton wool		9,755,969	9,795,847	7,392,029
		36,191,105	89,240,109	91,556,811
Foreign produce re-exported,		19,822,738	21,854,962	12,463,796
	Total exports,	$90,140,433	$117,419,976	$108,486,616

This is an error, it should have been 1,056,119, but it is correctly copied from an American work in which, the error was detected, after the edition had been distributed.—Editor Commercial Register.

[Banker's Circular.

ANNUAL COMMERCIAL STATEMENT. We have received from Washington the annual statement of the commerce and navigation of the United States for the year ending 30th September 1839. Some of the leading facts we have already published. We now subjoin a summary statement of exports:

Summary statement of the value of the exports of the growth, produce and manufacture of the United States, during the year commencing on the 1st day of October, 1838, and ending on the 30th day of September, 1839.

The sea.		
Fisheries—		
Dried fish, or cod fisheries,	$709,218	
Pickled fish or river fisheries, (herring, shad, salmon, mackerel),	141,320	
Whale and other fish oil,	915,454	
Spermaceti oil,	89,019	
Whalebone,	288,790	
Spermaceti candles,	178,142	
		$1,917,969
The forest.		
Skins and furs,	732,067	
Ginseng,	119,904	
Products of wood—		
Staves, shingles, boards, hewn timber,	2,270,603	
Other lumber,	927,687	
Masts and spars,	37,122	
Oak bark and other dye,	309,696	
All manufactures of wood,	659,291	
Naval stores, tar, pitch, rosin, and turpentine,	686,800	
Ashes, pot and pearl,	620,360	
		5,764,550
Agriculture.		
Product of animals—		
Beef, tallow, hides, horned cattle,	371,646	
Butter and cheese,	127,550	
Pork, (pickled), bacon, lard, live hogs,	1,777,220	
Horses and mules,	291,625	
Sheep,	19,690	
Vegetable food—		
Wheat,	144,161	
Flour,	6,925,170	
Indian corn,	141,099	
Rye meal,	656,421	
Rye, oats, and other small grain and pulse,	79,050	
Biscuit, or ship bread	249,871	
Potatoes,	97,536	
Apples,	60,879	
Rice,	2,460,196	
		16,588,866
Tobacco,		9,532,949
Cotton,		61,238,982
All other agricultural products—		
Flaxseed,	161,896	
Hops,	72,426	
Brown sugar,	28,729	
		263,048
Manufactures.		
Soap and tallow candles,	453,471	
Leather, boots and shoes,	179,859	
Household furniture,	361,840	
Coaches and other carriages,	88,950	
Hats,	123,169	
Saddlery,	42,743	
Wax,	69,961	
Spirits from grain, beer, ale and porter,	142,085	
Snuff and tobacco,	616,312	
Lead,	6,003	
Linseed oil and spirits of turpentine,	78,767	
Cordage,	25,899	
Iron—pig bar, and nails,	134,568	
Castings,	61,100	
All manufactures of,	748,862	
Spirits from molasses,	183,446	
Sugar refined,	691,117	
Chocolate,	4,689	
Gunpowder,	197,162	
Copper and brass,	81,334	
Medicinal drugs,	97,418	
		4,179,011
Cotton, piece of goods—		
Printed and colored,	412,661	
White,	2,535,301	
Nankeens,	1,492	
Twist, yarn and thread,	17,465	
All manufactures of,	18,114	
Flax and hemp—		
Cloth and thread,	9 810	
Bags and all manufactures of,	2,047	
Wearing apparel,	167,957	
Combs and buttons,	37,966	
Brushes,	4,186	

Billiard tables and apparatus,	2,504	
Umbrellas and parasols,	11,615	
Leather and morocco skins, not sold per pound,	12,952	
Printing presses and types,	35,231	
Fire engines and apparatus,	2,036	
Musical instruments,	7,413	
Books and maps,	32,854	
Paper and other stationery,	80,049	
Paints and varnish,	41,450	
Vinegar,	4,743	
Earthen and stone ware,	11,645	
Manufactures of glass,	43,488	
Tin,	19,931	
Pewter and lead,	12,637	
Marble and stone,	7,661	
Gold and silver, and gold leaf,	5,264	
Gold and silver coin,	1,908,358	
Artificial flowers and jewelry,	3,402	
Molasses,	3,438	
Trunks,	1,665	
Bricks and lime,	16,298	
Domestic salt,	64,272	
		5,515,520
Articles not enumerated—		
Manufactured,	542,906	
Other articles,	694,089	
		1,236,998
		103,533,881

[*Journal of Commerce.*

MAIL ROBBER ARRESTED AND MONEY RECOVERED. Chas. Bostwick, the robber of the mail near Springfield, Ohio, last winter, was lately arrested at that place, and about $18,000 of his illgotten plunder recovered from him.

THE ARMY.

New York, Sept. 5. Gen. Scott and col. Worth are now in this city, just arrived from the north.

Florida. We have received by the steamer Santee, capt. Poinsett, the following from our attentive correspondent:

Fort Holmes, Sept. 5, 1840.

SIR: The express has just arrived from the west and says that capt. Beall, 2d dregoons, has taken three young warriors prisoners, fifteen miles N. W. of Fort Clinch—every little helps.

Excuse haste, as I write while the horses are changing.

A slip from the Savannah Georgian, under date of the 12th instant, mentions that on the 30th ult. the express rider between Pilatka and Fort King was shot in the wrist by Indians.

On the 31st, a detachment of ten soldiers on their way from Fort Tarver to Micanopy, was fired on by Indians. Three of its soldiers were killed, the rest escaped.

On the 2d instant, Hillary Parsons, a young man of about eighteen, was shot by a party of Indians, about 7 miles from Black creek, on the Newnansville road.

THE NAVY.

The U. S. ships Macedonian and Erie were below at New York, from Boston, on Monday afternoon.

The U. S. schooner Flirt, lieut. McLaughlin, has arrived at Philadelphia from Florida, in distress.—She was bound to New York.

Orders—Aug. 3—Purser Thos. Gedsden, Charleston station.

Lieut. H. A. Adams, naval asylum, Philadelphia.

4—Lieut. S. P. Lee, detached from W. I. squadron, and leave three months.

5—Surgeon Wm. F. Patton, detached from Levant, and two months leave.

6—Lieut. J. C. Walsh, survey of stores, navy yard, Washington.

Passed midshipman John B. Dale, coast survey under lieut. Blake.

7—Midshipman Henry Rodgers, W. I. squadron.

STATES OF THE UNION.

MAINE.

The election for governor, legislature and members of congress took place on Monday last the 14th instant.

As being useful for the purpose of comparison, we insert the following tables, showing the state of parties at the elections of 1838 and 1836, in this state.

For governor.	1838.	1839.
Fairfield, (V. Buren)	46,216	41,033
Kent, (whig)	42,897	34,748
V. Buren plurality,	3,321	6,290
Scattering,	486	208
Fairfield's majority,	2,835	5,082

Congress—1839.

District.	*Van Buren.*		*Whigs.*		*Scat'g.*
1st	Clifford,	5,568	Appleton,	4,900	31
2d	Smith,	5,709	Whitman,	5,622	70
3d	McCrate,	4,606	Randall,	5,200	88
4th	Hubbard,	4,591	Evans,	7,143	1
5th	Parris,	6,765	Long,	4,999	23
6th	Davis,	7,838	Tenney,	7,042	226
7th	Lowell,	8,033	Noyes,	4,626	11
8th	Anderson,	5,727	Crosby,	5,515	151
		45,838		42,712	515
2 whigs and 5 V. Buren men elected.		43,326	Scattering,	515	
				43,325	

V. B. majority, 2,513

The following are the regularly nominated candidates at the election on Monday last.

	Van Buren.	*Whig.*
For governor.—	J. Fairfield,	Edward Kent.
	For congress.	
Waldo,	Ab. Marshall,	S. A. Kingsbury,
Kennebec & Somerset,	John Hubbard,	George Evans,
York,	Nathan Clifford,	D. Goodenow,
Cumberland,	Albert Smith,	W. P. Fessenden,
Oxford,	N. S. Littlefield,	Zed. Long,
Lincoln,	James Sewall,	E. H. Allen,
Hancock, &c.	Josh. B Lowell,	J. C. Noyes.

In the Oxford district the friends of V. B. Parris, the present Van Buren representative, held a meeting and placed him in nomination for re-election, and in the Hancock district a Mr. Wheeler, was nominated at a meeting of Van Boreemen opposed to the regular nomination.

Of the result of the election which took place on the 14th inst. we have returns from the Cumberland congressional district sufficient to ascertain that *Albert Smith*, the present Van Buren representative, has been beaten by *W. P. Fessenden* (whig) by a small majority. The votes in this district at the election in 1838 were, Albert Smith (V. B.) 5,709; Whitman (whig) 5,622; scattering 70. The result now in all the towns in the district except one, Danville, which in 1838, gave Smith a majority of 44, is,

Fessenden,	5,698
Smith,	5,522
Scattering,	25

The success of the whigs in Cumberland county gives them four senators, which it is said insures them a majority in the state senate; this is deemed of the more importance as a United States senator is to be elected.

York gives a Van Buren majority of about 800; this and partial returns from Lincoln and Kennebec show a whig gain of some 700 votes on the election of 1838, so far as heard from.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The law's delay. We learn from the Dover N. H. Enquirer that the court of common pleas closed its session at Gilford on Monday the 24th ult. after setting three weeks. There were 620 actions on the old docket and 330 new entries. Three cases only were delivered to the jury, and but *one* verdict returned by them. The court was occupied from Thursday of the first week, until its adjournment, with the case of Scribner vs. Rollins, but the jury being unable to agree, the case was continued for another trial. It is stated that the jory, for their services in that single case, have received from the county about *three hundred and twenty dollars*, and that it has already cost the parties *over three thousand dollars*. This "going to law" is a beautiful thing!

MASSACHUSETTS.

The grand fair to aid in the construction of the Bunker Hill monument, was opened in Quincy Hall on Tuesday the 8th. Nothing was to be sold the first day but confectionary.

Amongst the contributions mentioned are the following:

The Boston Daily Advertiser says: "A lady, now a resident of Charlestown, who, to use her own language, heard the warring of the musketry and cannon, and saw the smoke of the conflagration on the ever memorable 17th June, '75, has with her own hands, prepared several articles, such as indispensables, socks, &c. and sent them in aid of the great object of the Bunker Hill fair."

The New Bedford Express says: A lady of Martha's Vineyard, eighty years of age, who was the wife of an officer of the revolutionary army, has made with her own hands, twenty large and beautiful pin cushions, which have been received at the office of deposite in New Bedford, for articles for the Bunker Hill fair.

The president of the Bunker Hill monument association has acknowledged the receipt of a donation for the monument fund, of $600 from the ladies of Brooklyn, N. Y. with a very handsome letter from their treasurer, Saloma G. Hazard; also of a donation of $150 from Miss Mary Otis, treasurer of the ladies of Fair Haven; also of a donation of $200 from a gentleman of Boston. The ladies of a number of towns in Worcester county have made contributions for the same object, and paid them over to the treasury of the ladies of Worcester.

The Boston Courier says: "Among the many beautiful articles which have been contributed for the fair, is an interesting figure of an Indian Sagamore, sent as a delegate by the ladies of Philadelphia. It is the generous, high-souled sachem of the Wampanoags, Massasoit, the true and steadfast friend of the pilgrim fathers—he whose friendly care fostered and protected the infant colony, which has since sent forth her sons by thousands and tens of thousands, to reclaim the wilderness, and make her desert places glad. The figure is remarkably well conceived, and cannot fail to be an object of interest to those whose native state derives its name from this renowned chief. He is supposed to be making his friendly feelings known, and offering the pipe of peace to the pilgrims. His dress is made of an Indian dressed deer skin. The embroidery on the shirt and mantle is accurately copied from an Indian tobacco pouch. The beads which ornament them are genuine wampum. The tomahawk and knife are in his belt; the stone, with one arrow at his feet, emblematic of his peaceful intentions; the pouch, filled with tobacco, at his waist. The form and attitude of the Indian dog have been pronounced perfect. The parchment, on which is written the name and character of Massasoit, is beautifully drawn—the devices all relating to Indian life.

One is a *China plate*—once the property of the ancient governor, Dodley, and knowe to be more than one hundred and seventy years old. The other is a *snuff box*, formerly owned by the celebrated French minister, Talleyrand, and purchased by a gentleman of Boston, at the sale of the archbishop's effects. This would be a valuable acquisition to any one who might wish to enjoy a pinch of snuff from the box from which, no doubt, the fingers of Napoleon have often drawn an exhilirating provocative."

Congressional candidate. In the congressional district now represented by John Reed, who declines a re-election, Barker Burnell, of Nantucket, has been nominated as the whig candidate.

RHODE ISLAND.

Election. The Providence Journal of Friday gives the names of the representatives elected from all the towns in the state, excepting five, from which it appears that 46 whigs and 16 V. B. have been elected. The five towns yet to be heard from will probably return 3 whigs and 7 V. B. Should this be so, the next legislature will be divided as follows:

	Whigs.	*V. B.*
Senate,	11	0
House of Rep.	49	23
	60	23

Whig majority on joint ballot, 37.

CONNECTICUT.

Whig electoral ticket. The whig state convention met at Hartford on Tuesday, and nominated the following ticket for presidential electors:

For Hartford co. Hezekiah Spencer, of Suffield.
For New Haven co. James Brewster, of New Haven.
For New London co. Adam Larabee, of Ledyard.
For Fairfield co. Reuben Booth, of Danbury.
For Litchfield co. Peter Pierce, of Cornwall.
For Windham co. Philip Pearl, of Hampton.
For Tolland co. John S. Peters, of Hebron.
For Middlesex co. Timo. Green, of East Haddam.

NEW YORK.

Census of the city of Albany. The population of the city of Albany, as ascertained by the United States assistant marshal, who has recently completed taking the census, is as follows:

	White males.	*White females.*	*Col'd. males.*	*Col'd. females.*	*Total.*
1st Ward,	4,531	4,810	197	245	9,783
2nd Ward,	3,192	3,483	56	69	6,800
3rd Ward,	1,902	2,135	38	65	4,140
4th Ward,	3,418	3,666	51	80	7,225
5th Ward,	2,686	2,927	26	40	5,678
	15,729	17,021	378	499	33,627

	Population in 1835.	*In 1840.*	*Increase.*
1st Ward,	7,638	9,783	2,145
2nd Ward,	5,742	6,800	1,058
3rd Ward,	3,844	4,140	296
4th Ward,	6,351	7,225	874
5th Ward,	4,510	5,679	1,169
	28,085	33,627	5,542

Population of the cities:

	1835.	1840.	*Increase.*
Albany,	28,085	33,627	3,343
Troy,	16,959	19,373	2,414
Buffalo,	15,661	18,356	2,695
Rochester,	14,404	20,129	5,725

Rochester, it will be seen, presents far the greatec ratio of increase.

A revolutionary hero, nomed Danial, otharwise Dr. Jones, e colored man, was "held" yesterday at the upper police to pay $1 per week for tha support af e pickaninny, which Adeline White, e *white* woman, hailing from Vermont, swore anto him. Tha doctor denied the soft impeachmeut, but she swore to the *liason*, and the magistrate locked him up until he could procure bail or security for tha payment of tha $1 per week [*Times.*

PENNSYLVANIA.

Van Buren electoral ticket.

James Clarke of Indiana, } senitorial
Geo. G. Leiper, of Delaware, }

1. Geo. W. Smick,	13. Frederick Smith,
2. Benj. Mifflin,	13. Charles McClure,
Frederick Steever,	14. Jacob M. Gemmill,
3. Wm. H. Smith,	15. Geo. M. Hollenback,
4. John F. Steinmen,	16. Leonard Proats,
John Dowlin,	17. John Hurton, jr.
Henry Myers,	18. Wm. Philson,
3. Daniel Jacoby,	19. John Morrison,
6. Jesse Johnson,	20. Westley Frost,
7. Jacob Ahle,	21. Benj. Anderson,
8. Geo. Christman,	22. Wm. Wilkins,
9. Wm. Schoenec,	23. Ahm. K. Wright,
10. Henry Dehuff,	24. John Findley,
11. Henry Logan,	25. Stephen Beriow.

The election takes place the 30th of October.

Gubernatorial candidates. The Milton Ledger has placed the uame of governor Porter at the head of their paper for renomination for govarnor, subject to tha decision of the 4th of March convention. The Jefferson county "Backwoodsman," subject to the same decision, has place the name of George M. Keim up for the same office!

Congressional candidates. The following are the candidatea for congress as far as heard from:

District.	*Whig.*	*Van Buren.*
1.	J. Wash'n Tyson,	Charles Brown,
2.		Joseph C. Neal.
		Andrew Miller.
3.	Charles Naylor,*	Charles J. Ingersoll.†
4.	John Edwards,* Jeremiah Brown, Francis James,*	John L. Pearson.
8.		Peter Newhard.*
10.		Valentine Hummel.
11.		James Gerry.*
16.		John Snyder.
18.	Charles Ogle,*	
19.		Albert G. Marchand.*
20.		Enos Hook.*
21.	Joseph Lawrence,	Isaac Leet.*
22.		William Wilkins.
23.		William Jack.
25.	W. A. Irwine,	Arnold Plumec.*

In the present congress tha delegation stands 11 whigs and 17 Van Buren men.

Tha election takes place on tha 2d Tuesday (13th) of October.

DELAWARE.

Delawara is at present the scene of e very active struggle, preparatory to the forthcoming election. The legislature now to be chosen, will have to elect a governor and two United States senators.

VIRGINIA.

Whig gathering at Wheeling. The whig papers assert that at least thirty thousand persons attended the meeting on the 3d inst.

The Pittsburg Gazette says: Those who have returned gave the most glowing descriptions of the whole affair; none of those with whom we have conversed, pretend to express the delight and gratification which they received from their visit and stay at that spirited and hospitable place. The assemblage was truly immense; the lowest estimate we have heard of the enthusiastic collection of freemen, is 25,000; some go far above that number. A friend has furnished us the following statement of the substantials furnished for tha public table: 360 hams, 20 sheep, 20 calves, 1,500 lbs. beef, 8,000 lbs. bread, 1,012 lbs cheese, 4,500 pies.

Besides this, every Harrison house in Wheeling was abundantly supplied, and open throughout the day; above five hundred banners were displayed aloft, and exhibited the appearance of the top gallant masts of numerous shipping with their flags flying.

The noble, generous inhabitants of that city have won the hearts of Pittsburghers, whom they could not conquer; and our dalegates are all willing to admit, that, although Wheeling is not tha "head of navigation," she must be very near tha fountain head of hospitality.

A convention of whigs was held at Portsmouth, on the 10th inst. Among the speakers on the occasion was the hon. Henry A. Wise, who addressed the meeting for three hours.

GEORGIA.

Savannah city election. The administretion ticket succeeded at the election on the 7th inst. by an average majority of 81 votes.

Van Bureu's majority in 1836, over White, in Chatham county, which includes the city, was 175; in 1834, the Jackson majority in tha city was 280; in 1835, it was 195, in 1836, it was 198; in 1837, in was 144; in 1838, 139; in 1839, there was no contest; and in the recent, in which more votes were taken than on any previous occasion, 902 votes having been taken, the majority is 81.

ALABAMA.

Tha Bellefonte Courier states that almost one-fourth part of tha population of Jackson county, Alabama, are suffering from a prevailing epidemic, supposed to be bilious fever.

Mr. Boyd, the whig, candidate for the senate of Alabama, in Sumter county, having resolved to contest tha election of his Van Buren opponent, (Mr. Jones), the latter has resigned, with the intention of submitting the matter anew to the people.

Col. Thomas Riddle, senator elect from Green county, to the Alabama state legislature, died recently of congestive fever.

LOUISIANA.

Election. The following is the returns from the 3d congressional district, which were not received when we inserted the result of the late election—and are registered now for reference.

THIAD DISTRICT.

	Moore (W.)	*Winn (Adm.)*	
St. Landry and Calcasieu,	535	330	
St. Mary,	314	86	
St. Martin,	361	69	
Rapides,	355	393	
Lafayette,	288	301	
Avoyalles,	155	270	
Catchoula,	000	108	maj.
Carroll,	54	122	
Concordia,	212	75	
Madison,	113	117	
Ouachita,	196	146	
Union,	000	101	"
Natchitoches,	289	483	
Caldwell,	35	111	
Caddo,	000	8	"
Claiborne,	000	143	"
	2,907	2,874	

Moore's majority, 33.

Avalanche at Plaquemine. Sept. 4th. Tha New Orleans Bee has the following letter:

"We are in the midst of desolation; the whole level in front of the town is gone; my newspaper office has taken a trip down the river in company with several other buildings, and I have only had time to save the materials of the printing establishment. I am completely exhausted with fatigue and beg you to excuse my not giving more ample details of this public calamity. I can merely add in a few words, that more than eight arpents front by an average depth of about 300 feet has been swept away, and it is my opinion that it will not stop there, for every thing seems to indicate that the ground will continue to slide off for several days to come."

Health. The city of New Orleans remains up to the 8th inst. quite healthy, but accounts from the interior are very unpleasant. There is much sickness on the coast.

Insurrection. Letters received in New Orleans from Opelousas state that four hundred negroes had planned an insurrection in the parish of Lafayette, which was to have taken place at Vermillionville, on the night of the 22d instant. Most providentially a negro belonging to Mr. Mercier told his master of the circumstance, and the principal ringleaders to the number of twenty, were immediately arrested, nine of whom were sentenced to be hung on the 27th ult. We have since heard that four white abolitionists, who instigated the negroes to revolt, have been arrested and placed in confinement.

[*N. O. Bee, Sept. 3.*

The N. Orleans papers state that about 3 o'clock, on tha morning of the 1st of September a fire broke out at the lower cotton press, or rather in a building attached to the same, which was destroyed, together with a quantity of bagging, rope and other articles. Loss estimated at $30,000.

ILLINOIS.

Election. The Springfield (Illinois) Journal of the 4th instant, gives complete returns of the vote in all the counties of Illinois, at the recent August election. From these, it appears that the aggregate vote of the whig ticket is 40,203; and tha aggregate Van Buren vote, 41,843—showing an aggregate vote in the state of 82,046, and a Van Buren majority of 1,640.

KENTUCKY.

Inauguration. The hon. Robert P. Fletcher and Manlius V. Thomson were respectively qualified on Wednesday, the 2d instant, as governor and lieutenant govarnor of the state of Kentucky.

OHIO.

Cincinnati common schools. Tha annual report represents the schools as being in a very flourishing condition. Pupils received during the year 5,037

Number of teachers	64
Cost of education for each pupil	$7 50
Total expenditures	$19,604 35

Census of Cincinnati. Tha officer employed to take the census of Cincinnati reports that he has finished the census of the fourth ward and accompanies his returns with some interesting remarks. Among the oldest inhabitants of tha ward, some instances of longevity are mentioned; one a woman of 95, another a man of 91, and a third aged 101. This last is a native of Ireland, and recollects the landing of Thurot in 1762. Since the last census a man has died in Cincinnati "who stood by Wolfe when his glorious victory and death made him immortal in both worlds."

The number of surviving soldiers of the revolution is set down at ten or twelve for that city. They are said to be all temperate, intelligent men—a fact which may account for their protracted age satisfactorily enough without recurring to John Randolph's remark that "a pension was the true *elixir vitæ*, and did more to render man immortal than any thing else."

The writer in his report goes on to say:

There are a great number of widows, and women deserted by their husbands, in this city. Of these I have found four and five cases in one house. I am glad my employment does not bring me into the survey of these persons under privations and sufferings. The cases of those whose husbands have fallen victims to the mortality which under so many shapes, on the river, and at New Orleans, carries man to his grave, deserves our sympathy far less than that of those who mourn the absence of partners ignorant whether they be dead or living, and whether necessity or choice prevents their return or accounts for their silence. How many, alas, are continually forgetting in such absence from home and families, one of the most sacred duties of life, to provide for the support and training for usefulness of their families. I found in the fourth ward persons who have lived on or adjacent to the spot they now occupy, 28, 33 and 40 years. These, in a new country like ours, are remarkable cases. In another ward I found two brothers respectable mechanics, who were born on the ground which they still occupy with their dwellings

TENNESSEE.

General Jackson. On Wednesday morning, 19th ult. five hundred of general Jackson's friends rode out from Nashville to the Hermitage, to render him their heartfelt homage of gratitude. The general, apprized the day before of their intended visit, received his guests with a suitable entertainment. It was gratifying to all to find him in his usual good health and spirits. He visited Nashville next day, and returned to the Hermitage on Friday.

Ex speaker Polk presented by a grand jury. Tha grand jury of the Sevier county court, in Ten. have *presented* governor Polk, of that state, as follows:

"The executive of our state, James K. Polk, instead of being found at his post, executing the laws, and devising means for improving the deplorable condition of the country, and restoring it to the prosperity it has lost, he, our said governor, is found traversing the state, conducting an electioneering campaign for the elevation of others, and in keeping in train the system which is so oppressive, and to power the rulers who ask for power at such a price.

"This we present as a most serious grievance—a dereliction of duty in one who ought to be a high functionary—an evil example to others who may be prompted to do the like, and which, in the end, will prove the overthrow of our free institutions.

"We therefore call for a change of rulers; and, in the spirit of that freedom which we so much prize, we call upon every man to inquire; and, as he wishes to avert the horrors of civil war, that to November each and every one will appear at the polls, and, by means of the ballot box, make tha change and revolution effectual. JAMES SEATON.

"*Foreman of the grand jury.*"

*Members of the present congress.

†Irregular V. B. candidate, Morton M. Michael, nominated by some of the partizans of gov Porter.

IOWA.

Census of 1840. It will be seen by the following that the population has nearly doubled itself within the last two years. At the enumeration of 1838 it was 22,859; on the 1st of June last 43,117.

Population of Iowa—Census of 1840.

Clayton county	1,945	Washington	1,872
Delaware	171	Henry	3,782
Dubuque	3,056	Jefferson	2,780
Jackson	1,432	Van Buren	6,030
Jones	475	Lee	6,096
Clinton	800	Des Moines	5,646
Lion	1,335		
Scott	2,193		42,984
Muscatine	1,042	Attached to V. B.	126
Cedar	1,225		
Johnson	1,504		43,117
Louisa	1,925		

The Burlington Gazette states that the health of Iowa territory is, thus far this season, universally good. The crops of wheat, rye and oats have been an abundant as usual, and the crop of corn will be very large.

FLORIDA.

A deluge in the south. The Apalachicola Gazette of 29th August, states that the town has been visited with rain for *fifty* days in succession, and that the earth in that region is absolutely saturated with water. Perennial vegetation has almost been drowned out, and in consequence of the humid atmosphere miriads of insects infest the air, while millions of small toads and tadpoles have appeared in several of the principal streets. Notwithstanding these evils the general health of the town has been good, and commerce brisk for the season.

A melancholy accident happened at Apalachicola lately. Four persons were drowned in attempting to pass from St. George Island to the pilot boat anchored a short distance from the shore. The names of those who perished were Mrs. Wm. Roan, Mrs. Lewis, her son, a boy of six years of age, and Mr. Ross, one of the pilots of that harbor.

POLITICS OF THE DAY.

THE PRESIDENT'S OPINION UPON THE SUBJECT OF PRE-EMPTION RIGHTS—THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE, &c.

From the Globe of the 31st ult.

Interrogatories, propounded to the president by a portion of the citizens of Illinois, have called out from him a paper on a trite subject, which will impart to it additional interest, and we have no doubt, greatly improve the legislation of congress in regard to it, as the consequence of the influence of his views on the public mind. The letter throughout is admirable. The document referred to, as embodying his opinions in regard to the right of suffrage, will be published in a few days.

Danville, Illinois, May 23, 1840.

SIR: You are now before the people of the United States for re-election. We claim it as the privilege of citizens, to propose for your consideration and answer the following interrogatories:

1st. If re-elected, should a bill pass congress abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, would you oppose the law?

2d. Do you approve of pre-emption laws?

3d. Did you, or not, as a member of the "convention of amendments, for amending the constitution of the state of New York," vote against a proposition "to restrict the right of voting to white citizens?"

4th. Did you, or not, vote in the same convention to allow negroes who were worth two hundred and fifty dollars, the right of voting?

5th. Did you, or not, advocate in the same convention a property qualification as necessary for all electors?

6th. Did you, or not, in the same convention, propose and advocate the principles of justices of the peace being appointed by the governors?

7th. Have you examined "Holland's life of Van Buren," of date 1835, and if so, is it a faithful and true history of your political opinions?

Respectfully, your obedient humble servants,

W. FITHIAN,
GEORGE MAY,
MICHAEL CLINE,
WM. McKIBBERS,
WILLIAM WRIGHT,
JAMES PARMER,
J. C. ALEXANDER,
MILTON LESLEY,
ADAM SILLAVENT,
D. H. REED,
WM. J. MOORE,
SAMUEL PARTLOW.

M. Van Buren, president United States.

Washington, August 20, 1840.

GENTLEMEN: I informed you, upon the receipt of your letter, proposing to me several questions, that I would reply to them in full season for the object you had in view. I now proceed to do so.

Your first question seeks information as to the course I would pursue, if elected, in regard to a bill abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia.

My views upon this subject have been repeatedly given to the public, and more particularly in a letter addressed by me but a short time before the date of your communication, to a committee at Louisville, Kentucky. I send you a copy of that letter, in which you will find a full answer to your question.

You next ask me, "whether I approve of pre-emption laws?"

There are not many subjects, within the scope of federal legislation, of greater importance, or which I have regarded with greater solicitude, than that to which this question refers. It deserves to be so considered, as well on account of the interest which all the states have in a wise and equitable disposition of the public lands, as of the bearing which the particular branch of the general question has upon the prosperity of the states, in which the lands are situated, and, especially, upon the individual welfare of a large portion of our fellow citizens in every part of the union. My views in regard to the proper disposition of the public lands were asked by a portion of my fellow citizens of New York, as far back as 1835, immediately after my nomination for the presidency. They were then given in the following terms; "I regard the public domain as a trust fund, belonging to all the states, to be disposed of for their common benefit. Ample authority is for that purpose, conferred upon congress by an express provision of the constitution. In making such disposition, that body should, in my opinion, act upon the principle, that the people of the United States have a greater interest in an early settlement and substantial improvement of the public lands, than in the amount of revenue which may be derived from them. To accomplish this object, the accumulation of large tracts in a few hands should be discountenanced, and liberal facilities afforded to the acquisition of small portions by such of our citizens, wherever residing, as are in good faith desirous of possessing them as homes for themselves and families. The particular measures by which these results are to be secured, are matters of detail to be settled by congress in the exercise of a sound discretion, aided by the lights of experience, and having reference to the general interests of the country." These sentiments were repeated in my letter to the honorable Sherrod Williams, and have guided my action upon the general subject since I have been in office. Pre-emption laws could not be overlooked in considering the measures by which these principles must be carried into practical effect. Such laws had been occasionally enacted during the administration of my predecessors, but the passage of them has not, I believe, in a single instance, been recommended by the executive. The frauds occasionally resulting from them, and apprehended to be inseparable from their execution, and the circumstances under which the possessions they were designed to confirm, were taken, doubtless had an influence in preventing such recommendations. The propriety of such recommendation was carefully considered at an early period of my administration. It was not without hesitation that I decided to depart from the course of my predecessors in the matter. Believing, however, upon mature reflection, that good would result from placing the pre-emption system, in some respects, upon a different footing from that which it had hitherto occupied, I brought the subject to the notice of congress in my first annual message, and recommended the passage of a pre-emption law for the present, and such a graduation of the price for the public lands, for the future, as would produce an equally beneficial result by affording liberal facilities for the early settlement of them, and enable the industrious poor to obtain small tracts upon reasonable terms. A pre-emption law was passed, but the graduation bill failed. The execution of the former act proved to be eminently successful, and was attended with the happiest consequences, in quieting titles, and in securing to industrious settlers their improvements. It was also, to a very gratifying extent, free from the frauds which had been practised under former laws. Thousands of hard working men, coming from all quarters of the union, acquired, under it, a home for themselves and their families, which most of them could not otherwise have obtained, whilst large sums of money were received into the public treasury from this source. These results, which were communicated to congress in my last annual message, have had a powerful tendency in removing in some quarters, and qualifying in others, objections to this species of legislation, and doubtless contributed mainly to the passage of another pre-emption bill at the last session.

Seldom indeed, if ever, has the legislation of any country produced a measure for the encouragement and advancement of honest industry, which has been more beneficent and useful in its operation than have the pre-emption laws of the United States for the last two years. Their provisions are doubtless susceptible of still greater improvement. Whether they shall be passed periodically hereafter, will depend in a greater degree upon the use which is made of the privilges they secure. The reasons in favor of such a course, or, at least, as equally liberal policy, towards that enterprising, hardy, and too often depressed class of men, who partake most largely of the benefit they confer, are, indeed, of a very imposing character. It cannot be disguised that the almost invariable tendency of all legislation, which looks to the advancement of special interest, is to aggrandize those who stand least in need of its assistance. This result is not, in general, to be traced to any settled predetermination to foster the interests of the richer, in preference to those of the poorer classes, but to the greater activity of the former impressing their objects upon the representatives of the people, and still more to the materials of which our legislative bodies are usually composed. Through a want of confidence in themselves, and in each other, there is not, generally, a due proportion of the producing classes elected to the state legislatures, or to congress. While there is little direct legislation for the benefit of the farmer and mechanic, and scarcely any for their special benefit, our statute books, particularly those of the states, are filled with laws designed to secure special advantages to some other classes. To tax the people, and to enrich particular individuals by giving them the amount of the tax, would be deemed an outrage; but the same thing, in substance, is often accomplished unobserved, by grants of corporate, and other special privileges. In the exercise of these privileges, a great number of people become dependant on a few, and that number increases as these privileges are increased, and as population advances. The final consequence is a reduction of the price of labor, until, as in other countries, the greater portion of the laboring class, only able to procure the bare means of subsistence, are doomed to hopeless poverty and perpetual dependence. Pre-emption laws not only serve to check this tendency of the many special privileges already existing in our country, but afford also relief against the evils which are thus produced. If wages become so low as to afford no profit to the laborer beyond a bare subsistence, he can, at any time, not only deliver himself from a condition so dispiriting, but become an independent farmer by settling on the vacant lands of the west. A few years of industry and economy will enable him to pay for a small tract, and acquire the means of living comfortably educating his children, and establishing them respectably in the world.

In counteracting, therefore, the effects of monopolies, as they operate unfavorably upon the working classes, I look upon the pre-emption laws as a valuable expedient. But it is not in this point of view alone, that laws of this character deserve to be favorably regarded. The pre-emptioner, after having occupied, for a short period, the land on which he enters, and made it productive by his labor, pays for it the government price of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. The results of many years experience show that this is equal, or nearly so, to the average amount actually received by the government for all its lands, however sold, excluding, perhaps from the calculation, the sales of brief seasons of great inflations of the currency and extravagant speculation, like those of 1819 and 1836. These moneys are paid into the national treasury, and exonerate the people of all the states from taxes to an amount greater by two or three per cent. than that received for the lands, being the difference in the expenses of collection. Whilst the people of the old states thus receive a fair equivalent for their interest in these lands, the states in which they are situated receive also additional advantages, without prejudice to the former. Presenting, as the new states are thus enabled to do, a place of refuge and a comfortable home to the laborious and unfortunate of every state and country, their numbers increase with astonishing rapidity and constitute the chief element of a state's prosperity; an industrious, independent and virtuous population. The regret which some in the old states might otherwise feel on account of the withdrawal of many of their inhabitants, will be assuaged by the reflection that the emigrants are, generally, bone of their bone, and flesh of their flesh, bound to them by innumerable and indissoluble ties, and that, as communities, they can never have a higher political interest than to assist us in raising

our common country to that elevated position in the family of nations, which she is, we trust, under the Providence of God, destined to occupy. The justification of this anticipation depends, in no inconsiderable degree, upon the manner in which the public domain is disposed of by congress. It may, unfortunately, pursue such a policy as shall tend to vest large tracts of public lands in the hands of a few, and prevent that distribution of them among the many, which is most congenial with republican institutions.

Your third, fourth and fifth questions, relate to my course in regard to the right of suffrage in the New York state convention. Although your inquiries are made to refer to a few specific points only, I do you the justice to believe that it will be more agreeable, as it certainly must be more useful, to be informed of the ground occupied by me, with the reasons for it, upon every material question that arose in that body upon the vitally important subject of the elective franchise. It was my intention to prepare a statement containing such information for you, and I have for some time been waiting for the requisite intermission in my onavoidable official duties to enable me to do so. I find, however, that my friends at Albany, sensible of the injustice which had been done to me upon the subject, in various and remote quarters of the union, having access to the best means of information, have, of their own accord, and without communication with me, prepared a full statement of the matter, and published the same over their own signatures. Upon a careful examination of this document, I find it to contain a true and fair exposition of my course in the convention, upon the subject referred to, and I send it to you as such. In its details you will find not only the particular information you seek, but also additional facts in regard to other branches of the general subject, which cannot be otherwise than serviceable in enabling you to form a correct estimate of the merits or demerits of my course.

I did not advocate, but, on the contrary, opposed vesting in the governor the absolute right to appoint justices of the peace. My proposition was to give the nomination of justices to the board of supervisors to each county, (which is composed of individuals annually elected by the people, one in each town in the county), and to the court of common pleas of each county. When they agreed in their nominations, the governor had only to perform the duty of issuing commissions to the persons nominated, but if these two bodies presented different lists, he had the right of selecting from either, but was confined in his choice to the names thus presented. To do justice to my course, it is necessary that you should understand the circumstances under which it was adopted, and the reasons by which I was influenced, as they were assigned at the time. Under the old constitution, almost every officer of the state government was appointed by a council of appointment, composed of the governor and four senators, selected by the house of assembly. Those who entertained the erroneous opinion which regards the possession of patronage, as a source of popularity, and an engine of power in governments like our own, attributed the long ascendancy of the then dominant party in the state, to the influence derived from this council; and were, therefore, slow to believe, that a majority of friends of that party in the convention, would be willing to abandon it entirely. Their apprehensions, in this respect, were, in no inconsiderable degree, confirmed, when I was placed by governor Tompkins (president of the convention) at the head of the committee on the appointing power. Our report, however, put to flight these suspicions, by recommending, 1st. The abolition of the old council of appointment; and, 2d. That the different officers of the government should be selected and appointed in the following manner, viz: The officers of the militia, principally by the militia themselves; the state officers by the legislature; sheriffs and all judicial officers, except justices of the peace, by the governor and senate; clerks and district attorneys by the courts; mayors and clerks of cities by the common councils of the respective cities, and justices of the peace by the people of the towns. Most of these recommendations were adopted by the convention; but sheriffs and clerks of counties were directed to be chosen by the people, and justices of the peace in the manner stated above, as having been proposed by me, after unessential modification. My reasons for that proposition are fully stated in the copy of Holland's life, which has been transmitted to me by Mr. Alexander, one of the signers of your letter, but are too extended for insertion here. Some of those reasons had their origin, as you will perceive, in the difficulties which we had experienced during the war, in consequence of the local magistracies being for a season in the hands of the opposition, and a consequent indisposition, on my part, to separate the executive, whose duty it was to cause the laws to be enforced, from all agency in their selection.

Another and a prominent reason is expressed in the following extract from the observations, made by me, on the occasion: "We do not, sir," said Mr. Van Buren, "deny the competency of the people to make a proper choice; this argument has been unfairly and untruly stated. Those who oppose the election of justices, do not do so because they have any distrust of the people. The objection to having them elected did not flow from that consideration, but was with respect to the officer elected. It was because the magistrate would, of necessity, be acquainted with all who opposed and all who supported him. This would more or less bias his mind in favor of those to whom he owed his election. It would be giving the rich and powerful a great advantage over the poor; and even if it did not, it would excite jealousy and suspicion of unfairness on his part, which in its operation, would be nearly as prejudicial to the public peace as if real injustice was done. These were the reasons which had led him and others to doubt the propriety of having magistrates elected."

The constitution of New York has subsequently been so amended as to make justices of the peace elective, and although I have been absent from the state during most of the time since the change, I have good reason to believe that the system, thus altered, has worked well. No one, I assure you, rejoices more sincerely than I do at this renewed evidence of the competency of the people for the direct management of the most important of their public concerns. But while I am thus gratified by the change, I cannot regret the motives by which I was actuated in supporting the measure originally adopted. To protect the weak against the strong, is one of the chief ends for which civil governments are instituted. We may differ, for none of us are infallible, about the means of accomplishing this cardinal object, but shall, I trust, never do so as to the principle.

The publication sent to me by Mr. Alexander is a genuine copy of the first edition of professor Holland's work. I herewith return it, with the remark that it was written without communication with me, but contains, as far it goes, *a substantially correct history of my political course.* I am, gentlemen, respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. VAN BUREN.

To Messrs. *W. Pitthian, George May, Michael Cline, and others.*

CONTEMPLATED VISIT OF COL. R. M. JOHNSON TO MICHIGAN.

From the Free Press.

It is with the highest degree of gratification that we lay the following interesting correspondence before our readers this morning. The letters of col. Johnson will be read with the greatest pleasure by the democracy of Michigan, who will welcome the visit of the Kentucky patriot, statesman, warrior and philanthropist, with the most general and enthusiastic joy. An early meeting of the democratic state central committee should be held, to adopt appropriate measures connected with the reception of our distinguished guest.

Washington, July 20, 1840.

GENTLEMEN: Herewith we transmit to you the correspondence with colonel Johnson, vice president of the United States, in relation to his intended visit to Michigan. Very respectfully, your fellow citizens, JOHN NORVELL,

ISAAC E. CRARY.

Hon. Ross Wilkins and others, Detroit.

The original of the following letter was enclosed to Messrs. Norvell and Crery, with the request to present the same to the vice president:

Detroit, June 11, 1840.

To the hon. Richard M. Johnson:

SIR: A number of your fellow citizens in the state of Michigan, desirous to see and greet you near the scene of that gallant exploit of the late war, which rescued this portion of our common country from foreign dominion, and in which you bore the most prominent part, respectfully request you to visit the city of Detroit, on your return from congress, this summer, to Kentucky.

Identified as you are with the history of civil liberty, and holding so high a place in the affections of your countrymen, it is fondly hoped that your acceptance of this invitation at the present crisis, will be greatly instrumental in preserving and maintaining those free principles of our constitution for which you perilled your life, shed your blood, and have subsequently met the denunciations of the parasites of the moneyed power; a power now threatening to bind us anew as colonies to Great Britain. Very respectfully, your fellow citizens,

JOHN MCDONELL, W. HALE, and others.

Washington, June 19, 1840.

SIR: We have the honor to transmit to you a letter from a patriotic and respectable portion of our democratic fellow citizens of the state of Michigan, inviting you to visit the city of Detroit, on your return from congress, this summer, to Kentucky.

Concurring, as we cordially do, with the estimate which they have formed of your close identity with the cause of civil liberty, your ability and patriotism in the public councils, and your heroic devotion to your country in the field of battle, it affords us peculiar satisfaction to have been selected as the organs for the communication of this invitation to you.

In the event of its acceptance, we can assure you, that, your reception will correspond with the universal sentiment of gratitude, cherished by the democracy of Michigan for your distinguished military services.

Your exertions to relieve the unfortunate vindictive penalities of barbarous laws, the philanthropy of the principles which have guided and governed you in all the public stations which you have held, and your sympathies with the oppressed of other nations have been equalled only by your gallantry and sufferings in maintaining the honor and independence of your own country.

To your courage and perseverance, to those of the chivalric Croghan, the brave Perry and veteran Shelby, the people of Michigan are peculiarly indebted for the prompt and final expulsion, in the late war, of the foreign and savage invader from their borders, for their permanent relief from oppression and cruelty, and for their secure return to the paths of peace and prosperity.

They cannot but anxiously desire to see you in person, to take you by the hand, and to evince the grateful sensibilities with which your name is always associated in their hearts.

Your presence, sir, in the midst of the democracy of that "beautiful peninsula," will animate their exertions for the maintenance of those great principles of liberty and sound government, to which your life, in one unbroken chain, has been devoted, and for the continuance of that safe and constitutional public administration, which alone can ensure the perpetuity of our free institutions.

Permit us then to ask you to make one more sacrifice of personal convenience and interest to the welfare of your country—and to subscribe ourselves, as we sincerely do, your friends and fellow citizens,

JOHN NORVELL,

ISAAC E. CRARY.

Hon. R. M. Johnson, vice president of the United States.

Washington, July 15, 1840.

Hons John Norvell and Isaac E. Crary:

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 19th ult. was received, enclosing the invitation of your patriotic and intelligent constituents of Detroit, to visit that interesting city. I thank you for the kind manner in which you have communicated their wishes; and through you I beg leave to give my reply.

Your expressions of approbation of my public career are the more grateful, because I know your sincerity and the value of your friendship; but to that friendship, and your liberality in awarding praise to the honest efforts of a feeble arm, I must ascribe much of what you have said in relation to me. I know your hands incapable of penning what your hearts do not indite; and I therefore set the higher value upon this testimonial of your approbation.

The circumstances under which I drew the sword in our late war, were such as would have indeed either of you to do the same. You have never voted for a measure in which you were not conscientiously sincere; and if so situated as to require the peril of your lives to sustain it, you would not have counted your lives as your own, but your country's. Such was my situation.

My country had called me to its national councils; and I had obeyed the call. In performing my duty there, I had given a vote which contributed to render the dangers of the field necessary for its support. My country now called her citizens to the field; and I was happy to call myself one of her citizens. Could I then disobey the call? No: if my constituents must perish in sustaining a measure to which I was accessary. I preferred perishing with them, to the enjoyments of peace and safety while they were braving the storm of battle. In this act I performed no more than what duty required; and I claim no merit beyond what belongs to every citizen volunteer, who met and combatted the foe.

My course in the legislature of my country has always been based on principle; and as my principle has never changed, so it has dictated a uniformity of action. Your principle is the same; and

therefore it is, that it approves the measures which I have advocated.

We imbibed our republican sentiments in the days of our youthful simplicity, and among those who were practical democrats. They knew no superior, no inferior, all citizens were fellow citizens—equal in power, in rights and in rank. On this principle we have not ceased to act; and our republican brethere have sustained us. I have often congratulated Michigan, a state on which my affections are so strongly fixed, on her good fortune in finding men to whom her first national interests are confided, who could not be tempted, by any earthly consideration, to forego those principles.

Men of greater powers than I possess, and with the best intentions, have erred, and I know I am liable to err.

On the great principles of republican government, the rights of suffrage, the rights of conscience, the rights of equal laws and immunities, there can be no mistake; but in the details of measures best calculated to sustain and carry out those measures, I may have committed many unintentional errors; though I can say, in the sincerity of my heart, that not one error has been voluntary.

But your approbation of my course, tends to confirm my judgment in favor of the measures in general which I have advocated, and to satisfy me, that when I may have been wrong, the errors were pardonable.

That you may long continue to enjoy that confidence of your fellow citizens, which you have so richly merited; and that our beloved country may still be favored with your services in her councils, is my ardent wish, and my confident hope. I have the honor to be, very respectively, your friend and fellow citizen, RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

Washington, July 15, 1840.

GENTLEMEN: Through your republican senator and representative, Messrs. Norvell and Crary, I have received your flattering invitation to visit Michigan after the close of the session of congress. Please accept my thanks for the honor you do me in this kind notice.

A combination of circumstances renders your state a subject of special interest to me, and strongly inclines me once more to visit that delightful region. For more than twelve years after the close of the revolutionary war, the British in violation of the treaty of peace, continued to occupy that territory. They saw its importance as a frontier and commanding position, to either action; and they fortified with the greatest care, the two strongest military posts then within the territorial boundary, Forts Detroit and Mackinac. It was with the greatest reluctance that they eventually relinquished it. To the present day, it retains all the importance, to which are superadded the extensive improvements, and the multiplication of an intelligent population, alike distinguished for patriotism and moral excellence.

Its local position renders the state of Michigan of deep national interest. It is the post ordained by nature to be the safeguard of all our northwestern frontier, both from civilized and savage foes — Scarcely an improvement there can be divested of a national character, and in providing for the general safety and public welfare, it is hardly possible that the general government can do too much for Michigan.

The climate of the country, salubrious and exhilarating, renders it alike favorable to physical and mental enjoyment. The fertility of its soil affords, in their greatest variety and richest luxuriance, all the productions of nature which any parallel latitude on earth can yield. Let its fortifications be made impregnable; let the hand of industry improve the advantages which nature offers, in harbors and facilities of internal intercourse; let the moral habits and republican principles of the citizens remain uncontaminated; and Michigan will long exhibit to the world, an example of the highest state of bliss which man has ever known.

When the government which ruled the provinces bordering on Michigan, had long continued a systematic course of depradation upon our national rights; when our national flag was humbled, and our independence invaded, when negotiation was exhausted, and the last ray of hope extinguished, it became my duty to vote for war; and having done this, I regarded it no less my duty to exert my personal energies, in conjunction with those of my fellow citizens, to give efficiency to the measure. It was foreseen that Michigan would be exposed to attack, and a strong force was assembled there for its defence.

Mackinac had fallen by surprise, and to the mortification of every patriotic American, Detroit, through moral imbecility or treachery, was ingloriously surrendered to the enemy. From that moment, the whole territory, and with it our whole northwestern border, were exposed to British invasion and savage cruelty. Under such circumstances it was but the voice of patriotism—the voice of justice—the voice of philanthropy, that called me to the field. I sought no distinction—I did not aspire to military fame—I fought not for glory, but for my country.

My only ambition was to do my duty in the service. The field of carnage has no charms for me—I would rather contribute to make life happy, than to destroy it, even in an enemy, when it can be done with safety. But I loved my country as I hope ever to do, and when her service called, I could not remain inactive.

I volunteered as a private, without claiming promotion—my fellow citizens who volunteered upon the same principle, honored me with the command of a regiment of a thousand men, all mounted and equipped at their own expense, and all ardent to meet their country's foes, only for the sake of sustaining their country's rights. With such associates, no man could be a coward, no heart could fail to beat with patriotic life. It was under such circumstances that I marched to Detroit in 1813, the second year of the war, and at that point marched with general Harrison and gov. Shelby to pursue the retreating foe.

The enemy had evacuated Detroit, and were falling back upon their resources in Upper Canada, succored by a powerful force of their Indian allies, who were continually increasing in numbers. By forced marches we overtook them; and as in duty bound, we fought and conquered them.

The whole British force was taken, with the exception of their commander and a few mounted officers, who saved themselves by the fleetness of their steeds; and the whole savage force, with the loss of their favorite chief, suffered a dreadful carnage and a total defeat.

But the storm of battle had beaten heavily upon me. Disabled with five wounds; and the existence of a very precarious life, languishing in excruciating pain, I was taken to Detroit and lodged in that city of hospitality and kindness. There the hand of benevolence was extended to me; and all that human skill could dictate or friendship offer, was done for me.

Under the kind attentions which I received there, I soon became so convalescent as to be able to commence my travel to Kentucky. Those days of reflection and hospitality, can never fade from my memory—and the thought never recurs, without associating with it a grateful recollection of the favors which I then enjoyed, and an increasing solicitude for the prosperity and happiness of that city.

The great length to which the session of congress is protracted—public duties, and the necessary calls to private business, render it inconvenient for me to command my time; but if circumstances should not present insurmountable obstacles, I shall be at Detroit on the 28th of Sept. Most respectfully,

RICHARD M. JOHNSON,

To John McDonell, esq. and others, Detroit, Mich.

EX-PRESIDENT JACKSON.

To the editor of the Gallatin Union:

Hermitage, Aug. 24, 1840.

SIR: Your letter of the 22d instant, reached me to day. You remark that on many occasions this summer we have heard it charged from the stump, that our talented governor, James K. Polk, received from me, some years since, a certificate to his willingness to defend his person; and that "on a late occasion, a gentleman by the name of Peyton stated that Mr. Wise had said to colonel Polk, when speaker of the house of representatives, 'you are a *damned little petty tyrant; I mean this personally; pocket it;*'" and that I had endeavored to rescue the speaker from disgrace, by giving him a certificate that his conduct was not improper or pusillanimous and now desire to know from me whether there is any foundation in truth, for such statements.

I answer, that there is not the slightest authority for such statements. Col. Polk never in his life applied to me for a certificate, nor did I ever suppose or believe, that one was required by him from me or any one else, to sustain his personal character.

I recollect that when Wise assailed him as speaker of the house of representatives, using probably the expressions you have quoted, I spoke of Wise's conduct as did every citizen who had any respect for the character of the house, in strong terms of disapprobation. And I concurred with others in the opinion that the speaker, in treating such blackguardism with contempt, pursued the course which was most consistent with the dignity of the house, and a just self-respect. But the idea of my giving col. Polk a certificate, or having applied for, or obtained one, is entirely unwarranted, and could only have been suggested by a mind capable of falsehood and of applying the vulgar language you have quoted to the speaker of the house for the performance of his duties. I am, very respectfully your ob't servant, ANDREW JACKSON.

The Nashville Banner states the facts to be these:

We (the editors of the Banner) stated that whilst Mr. Peyton was speaking, he asked if there was any gentlemen present from Bedford county who knew any thing of the matter, and that a *dozen voices in the crowd* spoke out and said, that gov. Polk had read such a letter in a public speech at Shelbyville. The statement was made by citizens of Bedford county, and not by us. The issue is between gov. Polk and his own constituents. They say he read a letter to them in order to prove that gen. Jackson did not disapprove of his conduct in the affaire with Wise. He says, through the editor of the union, that it was not a letter he read—that it was only an article in the Globe *authorized by general Jackson.*"

GEN HARRISON'S SPEECH ON ABOLITION,

Delivered at Carthage, Ohio, on the 20th of August, 1840.

Having recently received a letter from a personal friend, who is a member of an abolition society, proposing to me two questions, which he requested me to answer; but having from necessity, arising from the absolute impossibility of my answering the numerous letters I receive requiring my opinion upon political subjects, declined to answer any from individuals, I willingly embrace the opportunity of answering them which this occasion has given me without violating the rule I had found myself under the necessity of adopting.

The questions are the following, viz:

1st—Do you believe the people of the United States possess an unrestricted right to discuss any subject, that to them may seem worthy of consideration?

2nd—Do you believe the people of the U. States have the right to petition their legislature for the redress of whatever they may deem a grievance, and for the adoption of such measures as the petitioners may think conducive to the welfare of the nation?

I do not hesitate to answer both of these questions in the affirmative. The constitution of the United States, and that of our own state, have secured to the people the enjoyment of the rights referred to in both questions, entirely unrestricted but by their own sense of propriety, and the legal rules which protect the rights of others. The freedom of speech and the press is the distinguishing characteristic of a free government. Without it we might call our country a republic, but it would be so only in name. Like that of Rome, under the emperors, it might be a mask to cover the most horrible despotism. The right of the people to write and to speak openly and freely upon all matters of public policy, "is the palladium of all civil and religious liberty." The authors of our constitution must have known that it would be subject to abuse to be used for improper, and, indeed, sometimes for criminal purposes; yet they declared it without restriction. More than half a century has passed away since it came into operation, and although upon one memorable occasion it was resorted to for the purpose of giving effect to councils tending to paralyze the efforts of the nation, in the midst of a dangerous war, and to encourage the enemy to persevere in supporting their unjust pretensions, still these declarations of rights in relation to writing, speaking and publishing, have been suffered to remain in all their pristine force. I should be the last person who could, under any circumstances, consent to restrict them by legal enactments.

I must, however, take this occasion to repeat what I have before declared, that the discussion of the right of one portion of the states which compose our union to hold slaves, by an assemblage of citizens of other states, which hold none, is, in my opinion, not sanctioned by the spirit of the constitution. It is tolerated by the broad and unrestricted declaration in the constitution, to which I have referred; it is forbidden by the general tenor of that instrument, and the fundamental principle of the government which it has established. Our government is certainly one of a very complicated character, difficult in some of its aspects to be well understood. To foreign governments it presents, and was intended to present, a power clothed with the most important attributes of sovereignty; and so far as our relations with them may be concerned, they are to see nothing beyond that which is described in our glorious motto "*e pluribus unum.*" We are, however, not "one," in the sense that it would be understood if applied to other nations which have been formed from once disjointed and

separate parts. Our union is not that which, like marriage, merges the *whole* rights of the parties in a common stock. We are not

"Joined like meeting rivers
Which roll into the sea one common flood,
And are no more distinguished."

Our union is more properly like an ordinary copartnership, composed of a number of individuals, who each furnish a portion of capital, to be subjected to the control of the majority of the partners, but who each also retain another portion under their own exclusive management. With the latter neither the partners collectively nor individually have any more right to interfere than if there existed no sort of connection between them. This is, also, the theory of our general and state governments. Over the powers retained by the states respectively, neither the general government nor the other states, nor the citizens of the other states, can exercise the least control. If this opinion is correct, it follows that discussions in public assemblies in relation to the institutions of other states, with a view to alter or affect them, was not in the contemplation either of those who framed the constitution, or of those by whom it was adopted. Let us apply the theory I endeavor to maintain to this assembly. We are here, some 3,000 persons, in the double character of citizens of Ohio and citizens of the United States. In the first, we can undertake the consideration and discussion of any subject belonging to our state policy, embody our sentiments in the shape of resolutions or petitions, and in the event of a supposed grievance, present them to the appropiate state authorities for redress. As citizens of the United States we are competent to consider and discuss any subject of national policy, and by a similar process submit the result of our deliberations, if we should choose to do so, to that department of the federal government which possesses the power to give us relief. But in which of these characters, either as citizens of Ohio, or citizens of the United States, could we, consistently with the theory and spirit of the constitution, discuss a subject belonging exclusively to any other state?

There are many principles to be found in the constitutions of some of the states (other than the toleration of slavery) which are very much unlike those of Ohio. The property qualication of voters for instance. This is a restriction upon the right of suffrage to which personally I am opposed. I would accord this important privilege to every citizen. Having ascertained that he was a citizen, I would not proceed to inquire the amount of money he had in his pocket, or what other species of property he might possess. With these sentiments I might offer for our adoption a resolution declaring that the restricted suffrage to some of the states was an aristocratical feature in their system of government, and should be abolished. Such a proposition could not fail to create much surprise, and bring to the mind of every man in the assembly that neither in his capacity as a citizen of Ohio nor of the United States, could he interfere with the people of Massachusetts, Virginia and Louisiana, in the management of their domestic concerns. Should I be asked if I thought that any harm could arise from such a discussion, I answer decidedly in the affirmative. Harm in more ways than one. It would tend more perhaps than any thing else, to destroy the idea of the purest individuality and distinctness of the state governments, which has ever been considered as one of the most important features in our system, and prepare the minds of the people for the prostration of the barriers which have been erected with so much art and care between the general and state governments, and those of the states respectively, and finally lead to that dreaded consolidation, which, in the opinions of our wisest and best statesmen, would be the immediate precursor of the downfall of liberty. It could not fail, also, to impair, if not entirely destroy those feelings of confidence and affection between the citizens of the respective states, which is the only effectual bond of our union.

From the discussion of any question in an abstract form, no possible injury could arise.

I conclude with the repetition of my opinion that the right of the people to write on, speak on, and discuss, any subject which they may deem worthy of consideration, and that of petitioning for the redress of any thing "which they may consider a grievance," are secured to them both by the general and state constitutions, and that these rights can neither be impaired nor restricted. The abuse of these rights is no argument for abolishing them. In the forcible language of the late distinguished chief justice of the United States "it is an evil inseparable from the good to which it is allied, a shoot which cannot be stripped from the stalk without vitally wounding the plant from which it is torn."

THE BUNKER HILL CONVENTION.

From the Boston Atlas of September 11.

"Every mountain has sent its rill—every valley its stream—and lo! the avalanche of the people is here!"

Such was the impressive and sublime commencement of the speech of Mr. McMahon at the organization of the great convention of whig freemen at Baltimore last May. But striking and just as they were upon that occasion, with how much greater justice may the same be said of the mighty concourse that yesterday marched in an almost endless procession through the streets to Bunker Hill.

From the day when the May Flower first landed our pilgrim fathers on the rocky and inhospitable coast of Plymouth to the present time, there has never, either in peace or in war, been witnessed such a mighty gathering together of freemen, from the remotest confines of the union, as was yesterday displayed in this city. From Louisiana and the farthest southwest, on the one hand, to the remotest east of Maine on the other, there flocked hither, to pledge at the hill side consecrated by the best blood of the revolution, undying devotion to the true republican cause, thousands upon thousands of as true-hearted and enthusiastic patriots as can be found on the face of the earth.

The farmer left his plough in the still unfinished furrow, or turned from the half gathered grain field, to be here—the mechanic threw aside his apron and his tools—the fishermen laid down their oars and their lines—in a word, all classes of society, from the east and the west, the north and the south, joined in this pilgrimage to Bunker Hill, to manifest the devotion to the principles of the revolution that still inspired their bosoms, and their determination to rescue their beloved country from a thraldom more unjust and more oppressive than that which had once led their fathers to shed on that very spot their blood, in the day of the revolution, and to consecrate by it the hill which they were visiting. We state, without the slightest fear of contradiction, that the convention which yesterday assembled in this city, was without exception—almost without approximation—the largest ever held in this country. The people have gathered, it is true, in mighty force in every section of the union, but never before has there been witnessed on this continent, and seldom on the old, so large a concourse as SIXTY THOUSAND SOVEREIGNS—sixty thousand of those who have been, before the days of modern loco focoism, the sovereign people of America, and who mean to reassume their defrauded rights next November.

But it is not only for its immense numbers that the BUNKER HILL CONVENTION will ever be memorable; in the gorgeous splendor of its flags and banners, in the beauty and taste displayed in the triumphal arches and other decorations that ornamented the streets through which the procession passed, in the lovaliness of the many thousands of fair faces, that from every window and from every accessible roof, gazed with sympathising interest and delight upon the immense concourse in the streets—and above all, in the pervading, strong and enthusiastic feeling of patriotism and devotion to country, that animated every bosom, the 10th of September convention will ever stand pre eminent.

A finer or more magnificent day never favored a better cause than smiled upon the GREAT WHIG JUBILEE of yesterday, during the passage of the procession, and certainly none was ever more fully improved. From the earliest twilight of morning, the people came pouring into the city. Every avenue was thronged at an early hour, and the streets were nearly impassable from the density of the throng that filled them.

The streets were decorated in every part of the city, but particularly in the course of the procession, with every species of banner, flag, pennant and other similar emblems, and together with the triumphal arches, produced a most exhilirating effect. Even the care-worn tory officeholder, anxious as he felt at the prospect of his loss of place, could hardly check his rising feelings of patriotism, so long strangers to his bosom, or forbear joining in the hazza for OLD TIP.

The people have arisen in the majesty of their strength. They have aroused themselves from the lethargy into which they had fallen—and come forth like a giant refreshed by sleep! They rallied around the banner of the constitution, with all the chivalrous spirit and patriot devotion of their illustrious ancestors. From mountain and valley, from hill and plain, from the workshop and the field, they came! The city has poured forth its thousands, they have descended like an avalanche from the hill; our hardy sons of toil, unconquered and unconquerable—the intelligent YEOMANRY of New England. Well may the minions of power stand back in speechless consternation at this mighty demonstration of PUBLIC OPINION! Well may the startled herd of officeholders quail before the majesty of the assembled people. The days of oppression are numbered. Their hour of triumph is passed, and the FREEMEN shall again enjoy their own!

We feel utterly incompetent to give our distant friends any correct idea of the splendor of the scene which has just passed before our eyes. The magnificence of this "never ending pageant" cannot be described in suitable terms of admiration. It will live in the recollection of those who witnessed it, to the last period of existance. When the uncultivated Indian, who visited our fatherland, was requested by his chief to give the population of their tribe, what was his reply? "Count the leaves of the forest or the sands of the sea shore, for such is the number of the people of England!" An estimate just as vague, just as illimitable, must be ours of this great gathering of the sons of New England.

From the commencement of the week there has been a constant flowing of the population of the interior into this metropolis. They came in steamers as numerous as the rivers which pour their waters into the unfathomable ocean. From the east and west, from the north and south, delegations of the people, with banners and emblems, were constantly arriving. Till the last moment, before the procession started, the cry was still *they come!*

Such were the admirable arrangements of the chief marshal, that the mighty procession was formed, and put in progress without the slightest confusion or delay. The various state, county and city delegations, took their stations at the appointed hour, and wheeled into their respective places with the precision of a military corps. Amidst the spirit stirring sounds of martial music, and the enlivening shouts of the spectators, they commenced their triumphant march through the decorated streets. The windows were thronged with the beauty and fashion of the metropolis, and the surrounding country, waving their handkerchiefs, as they advanced, whilst the streets presented a never ending succession of animated spectators.

To attempt any thing like a complete description of all, or any large proportion of the banners, badges, &c. &c. or refer to each one of the thousands of towns, cities, counties and states, that were here represented by delegates, is obviously out of the power of man to accomplish in our narrow limits, or of any press, however capacious, to contain. Still we hope that the descriptions we have gathered together—confused, almost chaotic as they are unavoidably, will furnish some idea of the splendor and magnificence of our convention, to say nothing of the extent of the task to describe it in the short space of less than 12 hours.

Among the many distinguished whig patriots that took part in yesterday's convention, we were happy to notice such brilliant specimens of nature's true nobility as hon. B. W. Leigh, of Virginia; the firm and inflexible governor Pennington, of New Jersey; hon. Ogden Hoffman and hon. Philip Hone, of New York; hon. Reverdy Johnson, of Baltimore; hon. Jabez W. Huntington, United States senator from Connecticut; hon. S. S. Phelps, of Vermont; hon. Francis Johnson, of Kentucky; hon George Evans and hon. Benjamin Randall, of Maine; hon. Joseph L. Tillinghast, of Rhode Island; hon. John Whipple, of Providence; gov. Ellsworth and hon. David Daggett, of Connecticut, and about all the whig members from this state.

The procession formed agreeably to the arrangement previously fixed upon, and at about half past ten commenced its march in the following order:

CAVALCADE.

First came the mighty cavalcade, such an one, so far as numbers are ascertained, as was never before seen, in times of peace, on this continent. Their number is not exactly known, but cannot fall much short of TWO THOUSAND AND FIVE HUNDRED.—They were led off by Newell A. Thompson, esq. chief marshal of the cavalcade. They were preceded by a band of music, mounted. Then followed upwards of two hundred truckmen, in white frocks and dark pantaloons. They carried two banners, (the same usually worn by our city truckman on public occasions). These succeeded the regular Boston Cavalcade, led on by Mr. Braman. It was preceded by the beautiful banner designed for the occasion by Mr. Somerby, representing gen. Harrison on horseback, leading his troops onward to victory, with the words "gen. Harrison, the Washington of the west." On the reverse—"Harrison and Tyler." The Boston cavalcade also carried a large number of plain white banners; all with appropriate and significant inscription. Among them we noticed the following:

1 HARRISON AND TYLER,
The people's choice.
Protection in industry,
The people's right.

On the reverse—
If government will not protect us, we must protect ourselves, with the ballot box.

2 A well regulated credit system,
The poor man's capital.

Reverse—
The sub-treasury scheme, the poor man's destruction.

3 The rights purchased on Bunker Hill,
We pledge ourselves to maintain.

Reverse— The people have come.

4. Matty's policy: fifty cents a day,
And French soup!
Our policy: two dollars a day,
And roast beef.

Reverse— March 4th, 1841,
The end of the administration of broken promises.

5 Those who trade on borrowed capital ought to break. How much has the government borrowed.

Reverse— The sub-treasury,
The first blow at the industry of the north.—*Pickens.*

6 One presidential term!
A protecting tariff!
A sound currency!
A well regulated credit.

Reverse— No standing army!
No direct taxation!
No sub-treasury!

7 JOHN DAVIS
AND
GEORGE HULL

Reverse—
The fisherman—the farmer—the mechanic—the laborer,
All have suffered!
All are aroused!!

The Dorchester cavalcade carried a plain banner, painted by Mr. Somerby, and inscribed on one side

OLD DORCHESTER.
Thou our honored Harrison,
Like the sainted Washington,
Honest hearts has proudly won.

Reverse— HARRISON,
Known as the people's friend,
Blessings his steps attend.

Next came the Essex county cavalcade, headed by B. T. Reed, esq. bearing a beautiful banner, contrasting the claims of the two candidates for the presidency. The town of Cambridge contributed quite a number to the cavalcade, and carried a white banner, representing the American eagle. They were followed by eighty from Brighton, who bore a handsome standard, on the side of which was a painting of an ox, on the reverse the motto: "Thou shalt not muzzle the ox that treadeth out the corn." The Roxbury cavalcade carried a beautiful banner painted by Gerry. On one side, of white satin, was represented a shield, on which was a full length miniature of Harrison on horseback—above the words OLD NORTH; below—HER SONS MANNED THE BRAVE. On the reverse the following inscription, on crimson satin; ROXBURY—HER GALLANT WARREN DIED A MARTYR TO LIBERTY ON BUNKER HILL.

Behind the cavalcade came forty barouches and carriages, in single line, carrying the surviving patriots of the revolution, a portion of the invited guests, officers in the last war, &c. Col. O'Fallon, of St. Louis, the aid of general Harrison at Fort Meigs and Tippecanoe, went in the first barouche. At the head of the Essex carriages was borne a white flag, representing a liberty tree, motto: "we appeal to heaven."

Next came the chief marshal of the day, hon. Franklin Dexter, with his aids, preceeding the state central whig committee. The president of the day, hon. Daniel Webster, followed, and was succeeded by the invited guests and the committee of arrangements. They were followed by a band of music.

NEW JERSEY.

The whigs of cheated, trampled and disfranchised New Jersey, were well represented, particularly old Essex, Newark and Orange. The delegation from the Tippecanoe club of the latter carried the beautiful banner presented to them by the ladies of Newark. On one side was represented a large monument symbolical of the overgrown power of the executive. At its foot was chained in captivity the American eagle—the constitution lies near, torn, and the fragments scattered about. The arms of the United States are in the dust, and the stripe of New Jersey effaced. In front stands the goddess of liberty, pointing in indignation at the sight. The motto—"your rights and your sovereignty—your men to the rescue." On the reverse is inscribed, "presented to the Orange Tippecanoe club by the whig ladies of Newark—our homes—our honor—our liberty."

The whigs of New Jersey were headed by governor Pennington, and carried in their front a banner representing the coat of arms of New Jersey, motto, "the emblem of our sovereignty shall be respected."

On the reverse, "New Jersey—presented by the ladies to the Elizabeth Tippecanoe club."

MARYLAND.

The OLD MARYLAND LINE, well represented, next made its appearance. The delegates were principally from the city of Baltimore. They were preceded by the state banner, representing the coat of arms of the state, motto: "The heart of the union will drop her last blood for the union." They also carried quite a number of beautiful banners, among which we noticed the following. One representing no one side, Jackson, Van Buren and Benton, in pursuit of a gilded butterfly, which is leading them in the pursuit, over a precipice. Motto: "the golden humbug." On the other side is a portrait of Harrison. Another, with the inscription, "10th ward. The administration say down with the wages of labor—we say down with the administration." On the reverse a coat of arms, encircled with a wreath, in which are interwoven the words Fort Meigs, Tippecanoe, battle of the Thames, &c.—Another was a painting of a ship, with the word "currency." The reverse represents Van Buren under the pressure of a screw, turned by the hand of a mechanic. Motto: "No pressure that an honest man need regret." Another banner represented a view of the monument in the square of Baltimore, with the inscription, Baltimore Harrison delegation."

NEW YORK.

The New York delegation was quite large, and made a fine display of attractive standards. They were preceded by one representing the coat-of-arms of the state, with the motto "Excelsoir." Another represented an inverted rooster, labelled "Chapman" with the words

"Crow, Chapman, crow,
For our party laid low,
By the log-cabin boys
Of old Tippecanoe."

Another, and very large banner, represented a view of the seige of Fort Meigs. The standard of the 15th ward Tippecanoe club was a pretty affair; presenting no one side a painting of the goddess of liberty, with the motto—"One country, one constitution, one destiny." On the reverse, motto—"E pluribus union." Another was a large banner, representing a laborer, at work in the field gathering in his grain, over it—"Harrison and reform." Below—"The laborer is worthy of his hire."

The next banner contained a painting symbolical of commerce, agriculture and industry, with the motto—"Harrison and Tyler, the guardians of the constitution." Their last banner was a plain white one; on it represented a cannon in the act of going off, marked "whig gun"—over it the inscription, "Amos' baby waker."

VIRGINIA.

Next came a small delegation from Virginia, bearing a banner representing the arms of the state, with the motto—"Union of the whigs for the sake of the union."

NORTH CAROLINA.

The victorious old north state next appeared with quite a respectable delegation. The banner they bore represented the coat of arms of the state.—Motto—"We are here."

TENNESSEE.

Just behind North Carolina came a small delegation from Tennessee without a banner. The members arrived in the city too late to procure one.—They promise at least 1,500 majority for Harrison in the "lion's" den.

KENTUCKY.

Triumphant Kentucky, next entered the field, with her delegation of victorious freemen. They carried a banner with the arms of the state. Over it—"20,000 majority." Beneath—"Truth omnipotent—public justice certain."

OHIO.

The young empire state of the west—the Buckeye home of the hero farmer, was well represented, by as spirited a delegation of devoted whigs, as was to be found in the whole procession. Their standard contained the arms of the state—a canal boat, the sun rising in the distance, with the motto—"The nation will rest in peace, under the shade of her buckeye."

LOUISIANA.

Although almost the most distant of any state in the union, Louisiana, on this occasion, turned out more than a hundred of as fine looking and enthusiastic whigs as could be seen in the procession. Full well did they show by the interest they manifested on the occasion how little the cry of abolition, or enmity to the rights of the south, with which gen. Harrison has been assailed by the bitter malice of party rancor, had availed to turn away their hearts from their country's gallant defender, and a gratifying earnest was thus afforded of what the country may expect from Louisiana in the presidential election. They bore a beautiful and gorgeously rich banner of crimson satin, on which was painted the coat of arms of the state—a pelican feeding its young. Over it the word "Louisiana." Underneath—"Justice, union and confidence." On the reverse—"What can stay our onward march! Who roll back the Mississippi's mighty torrent!"

MISSISSIPPI.

The Mississippians were but few but not wanting in enthusiasm. Their banner represented their state coat of arms, with the motto—"We come in the rescue."

GEORGIA.

The delegates from Georgia presented quite a respectable array, both in point of numbers and personal appearance. They bore a neat banner representing the coat of arms of the state, with the motto "Georgia comes late, but come she will."

On the reverse—"Our country calls, the people answer, for Harrison and reform—5,000 majority." The standard was surmounted by two small cotton bags, one of white, the other nankin.

ALABAMA.

The whigs of Alabama came in quite respectable numbers, with the laurels of their well earned triumph still green upon their brows. They carried a neat banner, representing the arms of the state—the two rivers of Alabama with the goddess of liberty, with the motto—"Alabama is coming to the rescue."

MICHIGAN.

Next in order came a small delegation from the youthful state. They carried a plain white banner with the inscription—"Michigan all ready."

MAINE.

The state of Maine was well represented, when it is remembered that her election takes place next Monday, and that all could not come who would have wished to have been here. All who were here were compelled to leave by last evening's boat in order to be at home next Monday in season to vote. The Maine delegation carried a banner representing the coat of arms of the state, with the motto—"She'll try." On the reverse—"A representative of a log cabin, a single star in the firmament"—motto—"The star in the east."

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The state of New Hampshire turned out in large numbers, no less than twenty-five hundred strong. At the head of the delegation went the coat of arms, with the motto—"Late but sure." The delegation from Portsmouth were preceded by a plain white banner inscribed—"Portsmouth delegation to Bunker Hill." Another white flag bore the inscription: "Honor to whom honor is due—Harrison, Sullivan, Stark, Cilley, Seammel, McCleary, Miller—brothers in arms." On another flag was a painting of a log cabin with Harrison and Tyler on a flag—"The old homestead to let next March." On the reverse, a painting symbolical of husbandry, manufactures and commerce.

The Concord delegation carried a banner belonging to their Tippecanoe club, representing an eagle, motto—"The spirit of 1776."

Another banner from New Hampshire contained a painting of gen. Harrison on horseback, over it the words—"The hero of Tippecanoe."

Another banner represented the tree of locofocoism, to the root of which one of the people is to the act of applying the axe, motto—"The axe is laid at its roots." On the reverse is represented the bolt of public opinion in onward motion. Above it, "The people are coming." Below—"Stop that ball."

The delegation from Cheshire county, the "Gibraltar of whigdery," in that state, bore a neat banner, it represented Harrison surrounded by a wreath of roses—motto, "For our country and its gallant defenders."

Peterborough delegation bore an excellent device on their standard. It represented Uncle Sam looking with amazement at the sum total of the expenditures of his family, $30,000,000! On the reverse gen. Harrison is represented at the plough in front of his log cabin. Over it the inscription, "The farmer of North Bend."

Amherst sent quite a respectable delegation.—They carried a plain white standard, on it inscribed, "Amherst whig delegation."

The Dover delegation carried a standard representing a log cabin, inscription, "Harrison and reform—Bunker Hill." On the reverse, an eagle bearing the motto, *E pluribus unium;* inscription, "The republic in danger—to the rescue! to the rescue!—Dover delegation."

The towe of Derry had e targa representattou.—Their banner bad on one side e portrait of Harrison, inscription, "Harrison and reform—honesty is our public servante:" On the reverse, Derry Tippecanoe clnh." "Sub treasury currency, both haods to the treasury end 200,000 men in the field."

On one nther banner was ioscribed, "Amoskeag, N. H.—The granita hills will echo." The banner also represeoted e sub treasury vault—"This shall be the law of the land—perish credit, perish commerce."

On the reverse is represeoted e log cabin, surrounded by implements of husbandry, inscription, "Manchester, N. H. We will try, sir."

Nashua presented e fine array of true hearted whigs, from that nopolluted portion of New Hampshire. They carried e plain white banner, on one side the following inscription: "Whigs of Nashua, N. H. early at the battle of Bunker Hill in 1775, and not e whit behind in 1840." On the other:—"To the rescue. We battle for freedom—our prize is in view, betweeo the hroad banner of Tippecanoe."

VERMONT.

The glorious Green Mouotaio state, with leurels of victory still green upon its brow, was well represeoted. Wherever her delegation showed itself, it was received with the most gratifying marks of the high estimatioo in which she was every where held since her triumphant resistance to nppression and successful opposition to misrule. They carried e banner representing the arms of the state, beneath the motto which will henceforth become that nf the state—"The star thet never sets."

RHODE ISLAND.

As we watched from nur desk, from which the kindness of John L. Dimmock, esq. had enabled us to enrvey a large portion of the procession at e single view, we began to believe that the whole of "Little Rhody" had really come to pey e visit to Bunker Hill. Nu state, except Massachusette, was nearly so well represeoted here as our gallant little neighbor. Her sons marched to the hill sides, to the nomber of full 2,500! Among the banners carried by the Rhode Island delegatioo, we nbserved the following: One loscribed—"Providence couoty boys left this spot to form a state; we return to it to save a country."

The Tippecanoe club of Providence displayed e magnificent hanner; on one side was a representation of Perry's victory on Lake Erie. Ioscription—"Sept. 10th, 1840. We have met the enemy, and they are ours." On the reverse an anchor, above it, "Providence Tippecanoe club." Below it, "God our hope."

The delegation from Pawtucket, carried a banner representing an anchor; nver it, "her labor is her wealth. Let it he encouraged."

On the Seebonk standard was inscribed, "no monopoly, we will have an equal share in the goverooment." Another banner represented the arms of the state, with e motto, that should sink deep ioto the hearts of every voter in the land. "A full vote is a whig victory."

On the reverse, a representation of a mechanic, motto, "Protective duties and liberal wages. Mark the calumniators of the factory girl." On the remaining banners were the following inscription:

"Washington county—We are farmers and are good for a farmer president."

"Kent county—We came as whigs, with Greene in '76. As whigs we come in 1840."

"Bristol county—Our fathers came to Bunker Hill in 1775. The spirit of our fathers comes in 1840."

"Newport county—We furnished the Nelson nf the new world in our Perry."

The Providence delegation carried in their procession an enormous broom, with the inscription; *"Clera de Kitchen."*

CONNECTICUT.

The land of steady habits mustered a goodly host, but did not do quite so well, in proportina, as her little sister Rhody. Still, she did well. Her delegation was headed by his excellency governor Ellsworth. The delegatioo from the state brought a large number of banners—among them were the following: One from New Haven with the inscription—"New Haven, the Gibraltar of the Connecticut whiggery." Over an uplifted arm, below—"Always ready." The graduates of Yale college carried a simple banner on one side of purple, and the other of white satin, and on each side the word "Yale" in large letters. A plain white banner bore the following inscription—"Connecticut still values too highly her political, social and domestic institutions to adopt the abominable doctrines of Brownson, Kendall, Fanny Wright, and others of the loco foco party."

The Hartford delegation carried e white banner with a representatioh of the Charter Oak—inscription, "Hartford and her Charter Oak—resistence to foreign enemies, 1687, to domestic 1840." On the other banner was a painting of a "HUMAN PAW," underneath the inscriptioo, "the huge paws of this republic—the men who are the springs of our industry and sinews of wealth—our mechanics and farmers, our laborers and mariners, will prove themselves in November worthy of the land whose liberties were defended by the sword of a Washington, and whose rights were proclaimed by the pen of a Jefferson."

On another was the following inscription:—"Connecticut, we owe no allegiance but to the laws—we fight under no banner but the constitution—we acknowledge no sovereignty but a free people."

On another—"No local or limited feeling has brought us here—no feeling but an American one—a hearty attachment to the country."

[Here follows the OLD BAY STATE, making nearly six columns of the Atlas, which we are obliged, to omit for want of room.

MARCH OF THE PROCESSION.

The cavalcade, 2,000 strong, began to move a little before eleven o'clock in the van of the procession. Then came a very large number of carriages, containing the veterans of '76, a portion of the invited guests, and such of the whigs as were too infirm to march on foot, and yet too enthusiastic to remain at home on so momentous an occasion. More than half an hour afterwards the main body issued from the gate of the Common at the corner of Beacon and Charles streets, and began their march up Beacon street towards Bunker Hill. Onward they moved, in an almost interminable column, eight abreast, waving numberless flags of every conceivable shape, hue and device, wherein was displayed the amazing variety of "Yankee notions," and answering with enthusiastic shouts and drooping banners, the cheering smiles of the fairest of the land, whose beaming faces filled the windows and balconies, whose light draperies and waving handkerchiefs, mingled with the glancing of the blazoned banners, to give the whole scene that air of lightsomeness so necessary to set off to advantage the imposing array and heavy tread of such an immense procession.

Leaving Beacon they marched down Park and through Tremont streets, still cheered by the smiles of beauty, and still acknowledging its power by joyous shouts—passing under festoons of flags and triumphal arches, through Common into Washington street. Thence, with the same enthusiasm, and under the happy influences, down State street, not forgetting, as they passed, to give our office occasionally a hearty cheer, for which honor we are happy to take this opportunity to express our gratitude) through Merchants' Row, and around the "Cradle of Liberty," which was enthusiastically hailed, though we feel not *quite* so cordially and joyously as were the ladies, whose bright eyes shone upon them from either side of South Market street. Not only did the ladies deign to take a deep interest in the progress of the whig procession, but dense crowds of spectators of the sterner sex lined either side of the streets through which it passed.

Some faint idea may be formed of the appearance of the procession, when we state that there were borne in it, 369 distinct banners, with different insignia upon them. These with the far more numerous spectators, with the mounted decorated marshals, flitting constantly about with orders, and the innumerable flags suspended over the streets, formed a spectacle, which, to be appreciated, must have been seen and which will long be remembered by the immense multitude, and all who had that distinguished pleasure.

From South Market the procession moved through Commercial, Blackstone, Hanover, and the intermediate streets, to Warren bridge, crossing which it entered Charlestowe, under a beautiful triumphal arch, and met as warm and glad a welcome from its citizens as they had received at each step of their progress, more than which words cannot say. They ascended the eminence consecrated by the blood of our patriotic fathers, from 1 o'clock to 2—and, when all assembled, they seemed to occupy every foot of the hill. The monument was crowded with eager spectators. The windows of the neighboring houses were filled with them, and the hill was covered with a dense crowd, in the midst of which were mingled, in brotherly union, whigs from every corner of the land—and banners from New York and Alabama were side by side with those from New Hampshire and Hampshire county. The crowd soon began to grow more and more dense around an awning on the northwest corner of the field, where the invited guests were assembled, and where the proceedings for the organization nf the convention were considered and adopted.

The convention was organized by the choice of Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, *president.*

Hon. WILLIAM KING, of Maine,
Hon. WILLIAM UPHAM, of Vermont,
Col. JOSEPH CILLEY, of N. Hampshire,
Hon. DENNIS KIMBERLY, of Conn.
Hon. ASHER ROBBINS, of R. Island,
Vice presidents.

PHILLIP GORELY, jr. of Boston, } *secretaries.*
GEO. WADDAM, of Charlestown, }

Mr. Webster opened the meeting with a short address to the assembled multitude, after which he read the following

BUNKER HILL DECLARATION, SEPTEMBER 10, 1840.

When men pause from their ordinary occupations, and assemble in great numbers, a proper respect for the judgment of the country, and of the age, requires that they should clearly set forth the grave causes which have brought them together, and the purposes which they seek to promote.

Feeling the force of this obligation, more than —— thousands of the free electors of the New England states, honored also by the presence of like free electors from nearly every other state in the union, having assembled on Bunker Hill, on this 10th day of September, 1840, proceed to set forth a DECLARATION of their principles, and of the occasion and objects of their meeting.

In the first place, we declare our unalterable attachment to that public liberty, the purchase of so much blood and treasure, in the acquisition of which the field whereon we stand obtained early and imperishable renown. Bunker Hill is not a spot on which we shall forget the principles of our fathers, or suffer any thing to quench within our own bosoms the love of freedom which we have inherited from them.

In the next place, we declare our warm and hearty devotion to the constitution of the country, and to that union of the states which it has so happily cemented, and so long and so prosperously preserved. We call ourselves by no local names, we recognise no geographical divisions, while we give utterance to our sentiments an high constitutional and political subjects. We are Americans, citizens of the United States, knowing no other country, and desiring to be distinguished by no other appellation. We believe the constitution, while administered wisely and in its proper spirit, to be capable of protecting all parts of the country, securing all interests, and perpetuating a national brotherhood among all the states. We believe that to foment local jealousies to attempt to prove the existence of opposite interests between one part of the country and another, and thus to disseminate feelings of distrust and alienation, while it is in contemptuous disregard of the counsels of the great father of his country, is but one form in which irregular ambition, destitute of all true patriotism, and a love of power, reckless of the means of its gratification, exhibit their unabashed and burning desire.

We believe, too, that party spirit, however natural or unavoidable it may be, in free republics, yet when it gains such an ascendency in men's minds, as leads them to substitute party for country, to seek an ends but party ends, no approbation but party approbation, and to fear no reproach or contumely, so that there be no party dissatisfaction, not only allays the true enjoyment of such institutions, but weakens, every day, the foundation on which they stand.

We are in favor of the liberty of speech and of the press; we are friends of free discussions; we espouse the cause of popular education; we believe in man's capacity for self government; we desire to see the freest and widest dissemination of knowledge and of truth; and we believe especially in the benign influence of religious feeling, and moral instruction, on the social as well as on the individual happiness of man.

Holding these general sentiments and opinions, we have come together to declare, that under the present administration of the general government, a course of measures has been adopted and pursued, in our judgments, disastrous to the best interests of the country, threatening the accumulation of still greater evils, utterly hostile to the true spirit of the constitution and to the principles of civil liberty, and calling upon all men of honest purpose, disinterested patriotism, and unbiased intelligence, to put forth their utmost constitutional efforts in order to effect a change.

Gen. Andrew Jackson was elected present of the United States, and took the oaths and his seat on the 4th of March, 1829, and we readily admit, that under his administration, certain portions of the public affairs were conducted with ability. But we have to lament that he was not proof against the insinuations and influences of evil counsellors, or perhaps against his own passions, when moved and excited. Hence, in one most important branch of the public interest, in that essential part of commercial regulation which respects the money, the

currency, the circulation and the internal exchanges of the country, accidental occurrences, acting on his characteristic love of rule and uneasiness under opposition, led him to depart from all that was expected from him, and to enter upon measures which plunged both him and the country in greater and greater difficulties at every step, so that, in this respect, his whole course of administration was but a series of ill fated experiments, and of projects, framed in disregard of prudence and precedence, and bursting in rapid succession; the final explosion taking place a few months after his retirement from office.

Gen. Jackson was not elected with any desire or expectation, on the part of his supporters, that he would interfere with the currency of the country. We affirm this as the truth of history. It is incapable of refutation or denial. It is as certain as that the American revolution was not undertaken to destroy the rights of property, or overthrow the obligations of morals.

But, unhappily he became involved in a controversy with the then existing Bank of the United States. He manifested a desire, how originating or by whom inspired is immaterial, to exercise a political influence over that institution, and to cause that institution to exercise, in turn, a political influence over the community. Public documents prove this as plainly as they prove any other act of his administration. In this desire he was resisted, thwarted and finally defeated. But what he could not govern he supposed he could destroy; and the event showed that he did not overrate his popularity and his power. He pursued the bank to the death and achieved his triumph by the veto of 1832. The accustomed means of maintaining a sound and uniform currency, for the use of the whole country, having been thus trampled down and destroyed, recourse was had to those new modes of experimental administration, to which we have already adverted, and which terminated so disastrously, both for the reputation of his administration and for the welfare of his country.

But general Jackson did not deny the constitutional obligations, nor seek to escape from their force. He never professedly abandoned all care over the general currency. His whole conduct shows that he admitted, throughout, the duty of the general government to maintain a supervision over the currency of the country, both metallic and paper, for the general good and use of the people; and he congratulated both himself and the nation, that by the measures adopted by him, the currency and exchanges of the country were placed on a better footing than they ever had been under the operation of the Bank of the United States. This confidence in his own experiments, we know, proved most illusory. But the frequency with which he repeated this and similar declarations, established, uncontestably, his own sense of the duty of the government.

To all the measures of general Jackson upon the currency, the present chief magistrate is known to have concurred. Like him he was opposed to the Bank of the United States; like him he was in favor of the state deposite banks; and like him he insisted that by the aid of such banks, the administration had accomplished all that could be desired, on the great subject of the currency and the exchanges.

But the catastrophe of May, 1837, produced a new crisis, by overthrowing the last in a series of experiments, and creating an absolute necessity, either of returning to that policy of the government which gen. Jackson had repudiated, or of renouncing altogether the constitutional duty which it had been the object of their policy to perform. The latter branch of the alternative was adopted. Refuge was sought in escape. A duty, up to that moment admitted by all, was suddenly derided, and the fearful resolution announced that government should hereafter provide for its own revenues, and that for the rest, the people must take care of themselves.

Assembled here, to-day, and feeling in common with the whole country the evil consequences of these principles and these measures, we utter against them all, from first to last, our deep and solemn disapprobation and remonstrance. We condemn the early departure of general Jackson from that line of policy which he was expected to pursue.—We deplore the temper which led him to his original quarrel with the bank. We deplore the headstrong spirit which instigated him to pursue that institution to its destruction. We deplore the timidity of some, the acquiescence of others, and the subserviency of all his party, which enabled him to carry its whole, unbroken phalanx to the support of measures, and the accomplishment of purposes, which we know to have been against the wishes, the remonstrances and the consciences of many of the most respectable and intelligent. We deplore his abandonment of measures that had been pursued for forty years; his rash experiments with great interests; and the perseverance with which he persisted in them, when men of different temperament must have been satisfied with their uselessness and impotence.

But gen. Jackson's administration, authority and influence, are now historical. They belong to the past, while we have to do, to-day, with the serious evils, and the still more alarming portents of the present. We remonstrate, therefore, in all earnestly and emphatically, against the policy upon this subject of the present administration. We protest against the truth of its principles. We deny the propriety and justice of its measures. We are constrained to have too little respect for its objects, and we desire to arouse the country, so far as we can, to the evils which oppress and the dangers that surround us.

We insist, that the present administration has consulted its own party ends, and the preservation of its own power, to the manifest neglect of the great objects of public interest. We think there is no liberality, no political comprehension, no just policy in its leading measures. We look upon its abandonment of the currency as fatal; and we regard its system of sub-treasuries, as but a poor device to avoid a high obligation, or as the first in the new series of ruthless experiments. We believe its professions in favor of a hard money currency to be insincere; because we do not believe that any person of common information and ordinary understanding, can suppose that the use of paper, as a circulating medium, will be discontinued, even if such discontinuance were desirable, unless the government shall break down the acknowledged authority of the state governments to establish banks. We believe the clamor against state banks, state bonds, and state credits, to have been raised by the friends of the administration to divert public attention from its own mismanagement, and to throw on others the consequence of its own misconduct. We heard nothing at all this in the early part of general Jackson's administration, nor until his measures had brought the currency of country into the utmost disorder. We know that in times past, the present chief magistrate has, of all men, had most to do with the systems of state banks, the most faith in their usefulness, and no very severe chastened desire to profit by their influence.

We believe that purpose of exercising a money influence over the community has never departed from the administration. What it could not accomplished by an attempt to bend the Bank of the United States to its purposes, we believe it has sought, and now seeks, to effect by its project of the sub treasury. We believe, that in order to maintain the principles upon which the system of the sub-treasury is founded, the friends of the administration have been led to espouse opinions destructive of the internal commerce of the country, paralyzing to its whole industry, tending to sink its labor, both in price and in character, to the degraded standard of the uninformed, the ignorant, the suffering labor of the worst parts of Europe. Led by the same necessity, or pushing the same principles still farther, and with a kind of revolutionary rapidity, we have seen the rights of property not only assailed, but denied, the boldest agrarian notions put forth, the power of transmission from father to son openly denounced, the right of one to participate in the earnings of another, to the rejection of the natural claims of his own children, asserted as a fundamental principle of the new democracy, and all this, by those who are in the pay of the government, receiving large salaries, and whose offices would be nearly sinecure, but for the labor performed in the attempt to give currency to these principles and these opinions.

We believe that the general tone of the measures of the administration, the manner in which it confers favors, its apparent preference for partizans of extreme opinions, and the readiness with which it bestows its confidence on the boldest, and most violent, are producing serious injuries upon the political morals and general sentiments of the country. We believe that to this cause is to be fairly attributed the most lamentable change, which has taken place in the temper, the sobriety and the wisdom, with which the high public counsels have been hitherto conducted. We look with alarm to the existing state of things in this respect; and we would most earnestly, and with all our hearts, as well for the honor of the country as for its interests, beseech all good men to unite with us in an attempt to bring back the deliberative age of the government, to restore to the collected bodies of the people's representatives that self respect, decorum and dignity, without which the business of legislation can make no regular progress, and is always in danger either of accomplishing nothing, or of reaching its ends by unjustifiable and violent means.

We believe the conduct of the administration respecting the public revenue to be highly reprehensible. It has expended twenty millions, previously accumulated, besides all the accruing income, since it came into power; and there seems at this moment to be no doubt, but that it will leave to its successors a public debt of from five to ten millions of dollars. It has shrunk from its proper responsibilities. With the immediate prospect of an empty treasury, it has yet not had manliness to recommend to congress any adequate provision. It has constantly spoken of the excess of receipts over expenditures, until this excess has finally manifested itself in an absolute necessity for loans, and in a power conferred on the president, altogether new, and in our judgment hostile to the whole spirit of the constitution, to meet the event of want of resources, by withholding, out of certain classes of appropriations made by congress, such as he chooses to think may be best spared. It lives by shifts and contrivances, by shallow artifices and delusive names, by what it calls "facilities," and the "exchange of treasury notes for specie," while in truth it has been fast contracting a public debt, in the midst of all its boasting, without daring to lay the plain and naked truth of the case before the people.

We protest against the conduct of the house of representatives in the case of the New Jersey election. This is not a local, but a general question. In the union of the states, on whatever limb the blow of injustice or usurpation falls, it is felt, and ought to be felt, through the whole chain. The cause of New Jersey is the cause of every state, and every state is therefore bound to vindicate it.

That the regular commission, or certificate of return, signed by the chief magistrate of the state, according to the provisions of law, entitles those who produce it to be sworn in as members of congress, to vote in the organization of the house, and to hold their seats until their right be disturbed by regular petition and proof, is a proposition of constitutional law, of such universal extent, and universal acknowledgment, that it cannot be strengthened by argument or by analogy. There is nothing clearer and nothing better settled. No legislative body could ever be organized without the adoption of this principle. Yet, in the case of the New Jersey members, it was entirely disregarded. And it is of awful portent that on such a question, a question in its nature strictly judicial, the domination of party should lead men thus flagrantly to violate first principles. It is the first step that costs. After this open disregard of elementary rules of law and justice, it should create no surprise that pending the labors of a committee especially appointed to ascertain who were duly elected, a set of men calling themselves representatives of the people of New Jersey, who had no certificates from the chief magistrate of the state, or according to the laws of the state, were voted into their seats, under silence imposed by the previous question, and afterward gave their votes for the passage of the sub-treasury law. We call most solemnly upon all who, with us, believe that these proceedings alike invade the rights of the states and dishonor the cause of popular government and free institutions, to supply an efficient and decisive remedy, by the usurping application of the elective franchise.

We protest against the plan of the administration respecting the training and disciplining of the militia. The president now admits it to be unconstitutional; and it is plainly so, on the face of it, for the training of the militia is by the constitution expressly reserved to the states. If it were not unconstitutional, it would yet be unnecessary, burdensome, entailing enormous expense, and placing dangerous powers in the executive hands. It belongs to the prolific family of executive projects, and it is a consolation to find that of least one of the projects has been so scorched by public rebuke and reprobation, that no man raises his hand, or opens his mouth in its favor.

It was during the progress of the late administration, and under the well known auspices of the present chief magistrate, that the declaration was made in the senate, that in regard to public office, the spoils of victory belong to the conquerors; thus boldly proclaiming, as the creed of the party, that political contests are rightfully struggles for office and emolument. We protest against doctrines which thus regard offices as created for the sake of incumbents, and stimulate the basest passions to the pursuit of public trust.

We protest against the repeated instances of disregarding judicial decisions, by officers of government, and others enjoying its countenance; thus settling up executive interpretation over the solemn adjudications of courts and juries; and showing marked disrespect for the model and constitutional interpretation and execution of the laws.

This misgovernment and mal-administration would have been the more tolerable, if they had not

been committed, in most instances, in direct contradiction of the warmest professions, and the most solemn assurances. Promises of a better currency, for example, have ended in the destruction of all national and uniform currency; assurances of the strictest economy have been but preludes to the most wasteful excess; even the Florida war has been conducted under loud pretences of severe frugality; and the most open, unblushing and notorious interference with state elections, has been systematically practised by the paid agents of an administration, which in the full freshness of its oath of office, declared that one of its leading objects should be *to accomplish that task of reform which particularly required the correction of those abuses which brought the patronage of the federal government into conflict with the freedom of elections.*

In the teeth of this solemn assurance, it has been proved that the United States officers have been assessed in sums bearing proportion to the whole amount they receive from the treasury; for the purpose of supporting their partizans even in state and municipal elections. Whatever, in short, has been most professed, has been least practised; and it seems to have been taken for granted that the American people would be satisfied with pretence, and a full-toned assurance of patriotic purpose.

The history of the last twelve years has been but the history of broken promises and disappointed hopes. At every successive period of this history, an enchanting, rose-colored futurity has been spread out before the people, especially in regard to the great concerns of revenue, finance and currency. But these colors have faded as the object has been approached. Prospects of abundant revenue have resulted in the necessity of borrowing; the brilliant hopes of a better currency end in general derangement, stagnation and distress—and while the whole country is roused to an unprecedented excitement by the pressure of the times, every state paper from the cabinet at Washington comes forth fraught with congratulations on that happy state of things which the wise policy of the administration is alleged to have brought about! Judged by the tone of these papers, every present movement of the people is quite unreasonable; and all attempts at change only so many ungrateful returns for the wise and successful administration of public affairs!

There is yet another subject of complaint to which we feel bound to advert, by our veneration for the illustrious dead, by our respect for truth, by our love for the honor of our country, and by our own wounded pride as American citizens. We feel that the country has been dishonored, and we desire to free ourselves from all imputation of acquiescence in the periodical act. The late president, in a communication to congress, more than intimates that some of the earliest and most important measures of Washington's administration were the offspring of personal motives and private interests. His successor has repeated and extended this accusation, and given to it, we are compelled to say, a greater degree of offensiveness and grossness. No man with an American heart in his bosom can endure this without feeling the deepest humiliation as well as the most burning scorn. The fame of Washington, and his immediate associates, is of the richest treasures of the country. His is that name which an American may utter with pride in every part of the world, and which wherever uttered, is spouted to the skies by the voices of all true lovers of human liberty. Imputations which assail his measures so rudely, while they are abominable violations of the truth of history, are an insult to the country, and an offence against the moral sentiments of civilized mankind.

Miserable, miserable indeed, must be that cause which cannot support its party predominance, its ruinous schemes and senseless experiments, without thus attempting to poison the fountain of truth, and to prove the government of our country disgracefully corrupt, even in its very cradle. Our hearts would sink within us, if we believed that such efforts could succeed; but they must be impotent. Neither the present, nor the present president, was born to cast a shade on the character of Washington or his associates. The destiny of both has been, rather, to illustrate by contrast that wisdom and those virtues which they have not imitated, and to hurl blows, which the affectionate veneration of American citizens, and the general justice of the civilized world, will render harmless to others, and powerful only in their recoil upon themselves. If this language be strong, so also is that feeling of indignation which has suggested it; and on an occasion like this, we could not leave this consecrated spot, without the consciousness of having omitted an indispensable duty, had we not thus given utterance to the fullness of our hearts, and marked with our severest rebuke, and most thorough reprobation and scorn, a labored effort to fix a deep and enduring stain on the early history of the government.

Finally, on this spot, the fame of which began with our liberty, and can only end with it, in the presence of these multitudes, of the whole country, and of the world, we declare our conscientious convictions that the present administration has proved itself incapable of conducting the public affairs of the nation in such a manner as shall preserve the constitution, maintain the public liberty, and secure general prosperity. We declare with the utmost sincerity, that we believe its main purpose to have been, to continue its own power, influence and popularity; that to this end it has abandoned indispensable but highly responsible constitutional duties; that it has trifled with the great concerns of finance and currency;—that it has used the most reprehensible means for influencing public opinion; that it has countenanced the application of public money to party purposes;—that it seeks to consolidate and strengthen party by every form of public patronage; that it laboriously seeks to conceal the truth from the people on subjects of great interest; that it has shown itself to be selfish in its ends and corrupt in its means; and that if it should be able to maintain itself in power through another term, there is the most imminent danger that it will plunge the country in still farther difficulty, bring on still greater disorder and distress, and undermine at once the foundations of the public prosperity and the institutions of the country.

Men thus false to their own professions, false to the principles of the constitution, false to the interests of the people, and false to the highest honor of their country, are unfit to be the rulers of this republic.

The people of the United States have a right to good government. They have a right to an honest and faithful exercise of all the powers of the constitution as understood and practised in the best days of the republic for the general good. They have an inalienable right to the blessings of that liberty which their fathers achieved, and all the benefits of that union which their fathers established.

And standing here, this day, with the memory of those fathers fresh on our hearts, and with the fields of their glory and the monuments of their fame full in our view—with Bunker Hill beneath us, and Concord, and Lexington, and Dorchester Heights, and Faneuil Hall all around us—we here, as a part of the people, pledge ourselves to each other and to our country, to spare no lawful and honorable efforts to vindicate and maintain these rights, and to remove from the high places of the nation men who have thus contemned and violated them.

And we earnestly, and solemnly invoke all good men and true patriots throughout the union, foregoing all considerations of party, and forgetting all distinction of state or section, to rally once more, as our fathers did in '75, against the common oppressors of our country, and to unite with us in restoring our glorious constitution to its true interpretation, its practical administration, and its just supremacy.

In such a cause, principles are every thing; individuals nothing. Yet we cannot forget that we have worthy, honest, capable candidates for the offices from which we hope to remove the present incumbents.

Those who desire a change, throughout the whole country, have agreed with extraordinary unanimity to support gen. William H Harrison for the office of president. We believe him to be an honest and faithful citizen, who has served his country successfully in divers civil trusts, and we believe him a veteran soldier, whose honor and bravery cannot be questioned. We give him our unhesitating confidence; and in that confidence we shall support him and the distinguished citizen of Virginia, who has been nominated for the vice presidency, with all our hearts, through the present contest; convinced by their election the true spirit of the constitution will be restored, the prosperity of the people revived, the stability of our free institutions reassured, and the blessing of union and liberty secured to ourselves and posterity.

Mr Webster then severally introduced gov. Pennington, of New Jersey; gov. Ellsworth and hon. Dennis Kimbly, of Connecticut; gov. Kent and Geo. Evans, of Maine; hon. B. Watkins Leigh, of Va.; hon. S. S. Phelps, of Vermont; hon. Asher Robbins and hon. J. L. Tillinghast of Rhode Island, and hon. Ogden Hoffman and hon. Philip Hone of New York; all of whom made brief addresses, and all of whom were greeted with enthusiastic and long continued cheers—need we say that none were louder or more hearty or longer continued than those which rent the air at each address of Daniel Webster to his countrymen.

The clouds had been collecting, like every thing else in the neighborhood of Bunker Hill, during the afternoon, and there had been occasional drops from them for an hour or so, though not enough to lay the dust or to cool the heated air; but when the hon. Philip Hone called upon all those in favor of Harrison's election, to say ay, there rose a deafening shout, which fairly "tore the welkin to tatters," and dissolved the clouds into their original elements; and had not the hospitable citizens of Charlestown interposed, we venture to say, there would have been a greater number of "dem'd damp, moist, unpleasant bodies" together on the 10th September, than were ever before congregated on the western continent.

LAST NIGHT'S PROCEEDINGS.

The city rang again last night with the hozzas of the whigs. At old Faneuil Hall, Daniel Webster presided, and the hall was crowded by one of the largest assemblages of citizens that ever convened within its time-honored walls. Upon the entrance of Mr. Webster and the distinguished gentleman who had been invited to attend, the building resounded with loud and prolonged acclamations.—"Three cheers for Webster, three cheers for Leigh," were given in rapid succession, and the utmost enthusiasm was manifested.

Mr. Webster addressed the audience in a few remarks, and then presented the hon Benjamin Watkins Leigh, of Virginia, who was received with immense cheering. It is impossible to give even a sketch of the eloquent address of this most distinguished son of the Old Dominion, at the late hour at which we write—suffice it to say, it was worthy of the high reputation of the orator, and of the state which has the honor and the pride of numbering him among her jewels. Gov. Pennington, of New Jersey, followed Mr. Leigh, and he had good reason to be proud of his reception. The governor is a straight-forward, bold, commanding speaker, and was most loudly cheered. Then came governor Ellsworth—that whig of whigs—whose appearance and remarks were greeted with prolonged shouts. The gallant col. O'Fallon of Missouri, one of gen. Harrison's aids at the battle of the Thames, was also introduced to the multitude by Mr. Webster, and he rendered his thanks in a happy and appropriate manner.

Marlboro Chapel. Here the hon. Robert C. Winthrop presided, and there was a great gathering.—Ogden Hoffman, of N. York, delivered a most thrilling and soul-stirring speech. Mr. Hoffman's style of speaking is remarkably pleasing, and his eloquence met with a most enthusiastic response from every voice in the hall. The applause was deafening. He was followed by Reverdy Johnson, of Baltimore, in an able and impressive address. The chapel was thronged.

At City Hall. The hon. James T. Austin presided at the meeting held in the balcony of the City Hall. Here there were most animated and spirit-stirring speeches delivered by Mr. Ralph, of Illinois, gov. Lincoln, of Mass. Mr. Saltonstall, of Essex, and Mr. Evans, of Maine. More than five thousand people composed the audience.

At Whig Republican Hall. There were first rate addresses delivered from the balcony of the whig reading room, at which meeting Stephen Fairbanks, esq. presided. The gentleman who spoke were Messrs. Upham, of Vermont, Neal, of Portland, and Eliot, of New Bedford, and some other gentlemen whose names we could not obtain. There were from five to eight thousand present.

Every thing passed off every where in the most joyous and delightful manner.

From the Boston Atlas, Sept. 12.

Meeting in Faneuil Hall yesterday. One of the most interesting and impressive scenes growing out of the Bunker Hill convention, was the meeting in Faneuil Hall yesterday forenoon. The spacious building was thronged to its utmost capacity with true hearted whigs, eager to gaze upon the venerable survivors of the revolutionary army, who, to the number of from 50 to 75, were seated on the platform of the main floor, to testify their sense of the invaluable services of these ancient heroes in delivering our country from British tyranny. They were marshaled to their places and guarded by the Boston committee of arrangements, under the direction of George W. Gordon, chairman. The hon. Daniel Webster presided with the dignity of manner and impressiveness of address peculiar to himself, and near him were many distinguished gentlemen from various states, with members of congress from Massachusetts, the speaker of our house of representatives, &c &c. Able and impressive speeches were made by the president, and hon. Asher Robbins, of Rhode Island, hon. B. W. Leigh, of Va. hon. P. Hone, of N. York, hon. R. Johnson, of Maryland, hon. Mr. Eastman, of New Hampshire, Messrs. Dawson, of Michigan, King, of N York, and Plummer, of N. Hampshire.

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CHRONICLE.

AMHERST COLLEGE. At a late commencement of Amherst college, there were forty-four graduates.

EX-PRESIDENT ADAMS. The St. John's (N. B.) Herald of the 9th inst. announces the arrival at that city of the hon. John Q. Adams, in the steamer Maid of the Mist. He was to leave for Fredericktom next morning.

AMERICAN BOARD OF MISSIONS. The receipts of the American board of missions, during the past year, have amounted to $241,991; expenditures, $265,774. Balance against the board, $24,093.

COCHRANE'S CANNON. The New York American contains a notice, at some length, of an experimental exhibition of Mr. Cochrane's patent bomb cannon at Castle Garden. The advantages which it possesses over the common cannon appear to be incalculable. The rapidity of the discharges is so great that three balls may be in the air at the same moment, so that a regular stream of shot or shells can be kept up from this terrible weapon. There are three chambers, through which, after every discharge, a stream of cold air rushes, thus preventing the piece from acquiring a degree of heat capable of igniting powder—a fact demonstrated by Mr. Cochrane, who, after sixty discharges, and when the gun was as hot as it could possibly be made, took a keg of powder and poured a charge therefrom into the chamber of the cylinder with the utmost coolness and with perfect safety. The gun requires neither sponging nor stopping the vent.

Mr. Cochrane is about to carry his gun to England, where he will no doubt find a quick eye to its advantages, and a ready purse to secure them. The efficiency of the gun is so great that it is computed that one steamer, with two of Cochrane's sixty-four pounders, could cope with and destroy any line of battle ship, armed in the ordinary way.

CHAMBERSBURG, Pa. Population, white males in borough, 1,693; white females, 1,551; black males, 106; black females, 163. Total 3,216.

White males in suburbs, 345; white females, 336; black males, 71; black females, 114. Total 864.

Total in the borough and suburbs 4,080.

CROPS. English papers of 3d Aug. represent the crops as promising abundance. Harvest had commenced earlier than for the last ten years—the grain extremely well cured and the kernels plump and sound. The fine sunny weather had ripened the corn with extreme rapidity. The crops will be much above an average.

London, Aug. 15th. From all parts of the three kingdoms, the accounts of the state of the weather, and the progress of the harvest, are uniformly good.

The Indicateur of Bordeaux says, that the crops in the south of France will about equal those of 1839.

COTTON. *London, Aug.* 8. Market firm, to-day, 6,000 bales sold, 1,000 on speculation, with a slight advance of price.

Liverpool, 15th August. We have had a general demand for cotton, and the sales for the week ended last evening amount to 45,950 bales, of which, 15,640 were Uplands, at 4¾a6¼; 11,800 Orleans at 5a5⅜; 14,300 Alabama and Mobile at 4¾a7; 320 Sea Island at 15a15½; and 140 stained at 6a12d. per lb. Speculators have taken 18,500 bales during the week, and 3,000 have been sold for exportation. The market has not been so animated to-day, but a fair business has been done, the sales being estimated at about 6,000 bales, of which 1 200 are on speculation. Prices of the ordinary and middling qualities have improved ⅛a¼ per lb. on the last ten days, the advance being most decided in the inferior descriptions, but the better qualities are without change of moment. The accounts of the Manchester market continues favorable.

The week ending Aug. 29th, the sales amounted to 17,700 bales, including 1,500 American on speculation, and 600 American for export. 5,580 New Orleans, quoted at 5a7½; 3,340 Mobile, at 5a6¾. The market during the week remained steady.

August 31st. Cotton in Liverpool was selling largely at moderate but steady prices; say for Upland, from 6d. to 6¾. for Mobile from 6d. to 6¾. and for New Orleans 5d. to 7d.

Ihara, Aug. 8. Cotton remains stationary, for want of buyers.

At N. York, Sept. 15. The stock has been augmented to 10,000 bales—sales 500 bales at steady prices.

The exports from Charleston, from October 1, 1839, to August 23, 1840, have been—Sea Island, 19,683 bales; Upland, 281,206 bales; against last season—Sea Island, 10,435 bales, Upland, 199,879 bales. The stock on hand, August 23, was—Sea Island, 350 bales, Upland, 2,412 bales; against last season, Sea Island, 1,464 bales, Upland, 3,511 bales.

DEATHS. The number reported for the last week in *Boston* was 59.

In New York 183, of which 69 were under 2 years of age.

At Philadelphia 95, of which 45 were under 2 years of age.

At Baltimore 49 of which 20 were under 2 years, 3 free colored and 3 slaves.

At Washington City, during the month of August, 43, of which 23 were of and under 2 years, and 8 of consumption.

At Charleston S. C. for the week ending 30th ult. 12, for the week ending 9th inst. 17.

ELECTIONS. State elections take place in Maryland on the 7th, Massachusetts on the 2th, South Carolina on the 12th, Pennsylvania and Ohio on the 13th October. In Mississippi, Michigan and Arkansas on the 2d, New York on the 2d, 3d and 4th, New Jersey on the 3d and 4th, and Delaware on the 10th November.

Pennsylvania is the first state which elects electors of president and vice president, their election occurs on the 30th October. New York is the last to elect, their election occurs on the 23d and 24th November.

EXCHANGE. New York on Boston, par; Philadelphia, ¾; Baltimore, 1; Washington, 2; Richmond, 3½; Charleston, 1¾ a 2; Augusta, 6 a 7; Macon, 12; New Orleans, 4 a 4½; Cincinnati and St. Louis, 6.

FLOUR. *At New York* for western, $5a5 12; Ohio round hoops, $4 94; Georgetown and Howard street, $5 50.

At Baltimore, receiving price $5a5 12½; selling $5 25.

At Alexandria, $5 receiving price.

At Charleston S. C. selling price $6 25a6 50.

At Wheeling on the 12th flour was selling at $3a3 25.

At Baltimore considerable demand during the week, and holders ask an advance of 12½ on the last quotations—some sales of choice brands at $5 10; receiving price $5. for city mills holders ask $5 25; Susquehanna, $5 12½. Inspections of the week, 5,665 bbls. of Howard street; 5,447 city mills; 100 Susquehanna.—Total 11,212 bbls. and 295 half bbls.

London, Aug. 15. Sweet flour in bond 27s.a29s. and duty paid dull at 34s. 6d.a35s. 6d. per bbl. The duty on wheat is reduced this week to 10s. 8d. per qr. and on flour to 6s. 3d. per bbl.

KYANISING TIMBER. Within the last two or three weeks, the Manchester and Birmingham railway company have commenced kyanising their wood sleepers in a much more quick and effectual manner than by the old mode of simply depositing the timber immersed in the prepared liquid. The company have had made a large iron cylindrical vessel, weighing about 10 tons, and which is about 30 feet long and six or 7 feet diameter, made from wrought iron plates five-eighths thick and double riveted, which vessel is capable of resisting a pressure of 250 pounds on the inch. The vessel being filled as compactly as possible with wood sleepers, 12 inches broad and seven inches thick, the liquid is then forced in with one of Bramen's hydraulic pumps, worked by six men to a pressure of 170 pounds on the inch. By this means the timber is completely saturated throughout in about 10 hours, which operation on the old system, took some months to affect. [*Clipper.*

MAINE ELECTION. The information from Maine by last night's mail is, that the whig gain for governor so far, over the election of 1839 is 6,612, and over the election of 1838, 2,804—rendering it very probably that Kent is elected, the Portland Advertiser says, by about 1,000 majority. A majority of the senate certainly, and probably a majority of the house will be whig. Allen is said to be elected in congress in the Penobscot district.

NASHVILLE. By the recent census, it appears that the city and liberties of Nashville contain 8,133 inhabitants, and that there are eight commission houses, the united capital of which is $200,000. And 72 dry good and grocery stores, employing capital to the amount of $1,844,400.

OPIUM. No less than 30,000 chests of opium are smoked up by the Chinese annually, the passion, while it increases the use of the poison to a species of insanity, destroys body and mind.

WM. M. PRICE, late United States district attorney for the state of New York, has returned to the practice of law in that city. He contends that the government is in debt to him. Suits to a large amount have been commenced against him.

RICE CROPS. The Georgetown (S. C.) American of the 2d instant, says: "A number of the planters of this district commenced harvesting several days ago. From the inquiries we have made, we feel authorised in say the crop will not be short of that gathered last year."

STEAMBOATS. The steamboat Boston came in collision with the sloop North American near Buttermilk falls about 12 o'clock at night, by which her boiler was displaced, one of her hands killed and a passenger drowned.

STEAMERS. The Britannia reached her moorings in Liverpool in the afternoon of August 14, making the run from Boston in 13 days, and in 9 days and 15 hours from the time she tripped her anchor off Halifax. The British Queen was off Plymouth August 15th, making just 14 days on the passage from New York.

SALEM, MASS. The United State census of the city of Salem exhibits a population of 15,051, of whom are white males, 7,013; do. female, 7,746; colored males, 140; do. females 152.

THE SISTERS OF CHARITY. An agent of this association has purchased a ten acre lot on the Harford road in the suburbs of Baltimore city, for the purpose of erecting thereon, two spacious buildings as hospitals for invalids; the one for male and the other for female patients.

SILK. The Peru (Indiana) Gazette states that the silk business is pursued with success in that vicinity. A Mr. Noyer of Miami county has so far exceeded his expectations in the production of the article during the first year of his experience, that he is about to enlarge his means and prepare for extensive operations the next season.

Some fine specimens of silk have been raised by Mr. Coleman, of Frederick, Md. from worms fed on the white mulberry.

SPERM AND WHALE OIL. We learn from the Nantucket Inquirer, that during the month of August there were imported into the United States 9,990 barrels or 324,350 gallons of sperm, and 11,325 barrels, or 369,064 gallons of whale oil.

STOCKS. *American stocks.* The following were the quotations in London on the 8th August:

Alabama sterling fives, 78a80; Indiana do. dn. 77½ a 78; do. fives, 1865-6, 69a70; Illinois sixes, 1860, 75a76; Kentucky do. 1868, 84a86; Louisiana sterling fives, 89a90; dn. fives, 1844-52, 89½; Maryland four and a half, 82a83; do. sterling fives, 84; New York fives, 1855, 87a88; do. do. 1860, 89a89½; Ohio sixes, 1850, 90a91; Pennsylvania fives, 1860, 82a83 ex. div.; South Carolina sterling fives, (Palmer's), 89a90; Tennessee sixes, 84; United States bank shares, £15|o.£15½; do. debentures, 98a99; New York city, fives, 80½a81; New York Life and Trust, fives, 81½a81¾.

The stocks of the United States bank has revived some what—sales were made in Philadelphia on the 12th instant, at 66a67; and at New York on the 14th 300 shares at 63½; and on the 15th at 63¾.

Virginia bank stock. At auction, on the 8th instant, at Norfolk, twenty shares of stock of the Farmers' Bank of Virginia, sold at 98¾, and ten shares of exchange bank at par, ($100).

London, Aug. 14. The funds were again heavy today in both markets, particularly towards the close. Consols, which had been done at 90¾ for money, left off at 90½, the final quotation, for the account, being 90¾, buyers. Bank stock declined to 169 60, and exchequer bill to 23s. 24s. premium.

TEMPERANCE. The consumption of spirits in Great Britain and Ireland, has risen from 9,200,000 gallons, in 1817, to 29,200 000 in 1837. The poor law commissioners estimate the money annually spent in ardent spirits, at £24,000,000. The quantity consumed in England, is in the ratio of 7 1-9th pints per head; to Ireland, more than 12 pints per head; and in Scotland, 23 pints per head per annum.

TOBACCO. *Amsterdam, July* 30. Maryland and Virginia tobacco sold readily. Of the former 437 hhds. lately arrived, found instant buyers; but at what price was not said. Cuba and Porto Rico leaves were also inquired after; but in all other sorts no business had been done.

At Baltimore. Former quotations fully sustained and the demand active. Inspections of the week 978 hhds. Maryland, 338 Ohio and 40 Kentucky.

Inspections of tobacco in Virginia for the year ending August 31st.

			Hhds.	*Stock.*
Richmond—passed and refused			13,560	uncounted.
Petersburg	do.	do.	13,490	2,298
Lynchburg	do.	do.	12,519	2,053
Farmville	do.	do.	4,464	653
Clarksville	do.	do.	2,600	small.
Official			52 633	
Other places, conjectured			1,875	
Total			54,508	

The editor of the Lynchburg Virginian offers the following advice to the growers of Virginia tobacco:—

The additional duty placed on tobacco by Great Britain makes it the interest of the Virginia planter to raise heavy, rich, thick leaf tobacco for that market. In order to do this, top low, never exceeding eight leaves, and come down to six, and prime in that way which is best calculated to effect the object, and be sure to let the tobacco stand until it is thoroughly ripe. We would especially guard the planters upon this subject, for nine out of ten cut their tobacco entirely green. Unless we adopt the above system, we shall have our tobacco superceded by the western not only in Great Britain but in all Europe. We have a climate and soil unrivalled, and with care can raise the finest tobacco in the world.

WHEAT. Supplies are now coming forward by the Erie canal more freely. From the 1st to the 7th September more than 70,000 bushels were delived at West Troy.

Export. The Liverpool packet ship Monongahela is loading with wheat and oats. About 16,000 bushels of the former and 10,000 bushels of the latter are already engaged. [*Phil. N. Amer.*

At Baltimore, Maryland red $1 00a1 06; Pennsylvania $1 03 to 1 11.

At Wheeling, wheat was selling on the 12th at 40 cts.

London, August 15. The harvest is proceeding favorably and the grain market continues dull—we quote bonded wheat 7s. 6d.a8s. 6d. per 70 lb. and 9s.a10s. per of lb. for free.

London, August 31. It seems to be considered that our amount of crops will be increased—and that the value of no article may be expected to range very high excepting that of wheat and flour—which is not expected to fall below the present excessive rates. The duty on foreign wheat declined on Thursday last to 6s. 8d. per quarter and to 4s. 4d. per barrel of 196 lbs. with the probability that on Thursday next the duty will further decline to 2s. 8d. per quarter on wheat and 2s. 4d. per barrel on flour of 196 lbs. This will be about equivalent to an opening of the ports.

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☞REMITTANCES BY MAIL. "A postmaster may inclose money in a letter to the publisher of a newspaper, to pay the subscription of a third person, and frank the letter, if written by himself."—*Amos Kendall.*

Some of our subscribers may not be aware that they may save the postage on subscription money, by requesting the postmaster where they reside to frank their letters containing such money, he being able to satisfy himself before a letter is sealed, that it contains nothing but what refers to the subscription. [*Am. Farmer.*

FOREIGN ARTICLE.

HAYTI.

Catholic church. We find the Journal des Debats, (Paris) the following letter from the pope to president Boyer:

To our dear son, the illustrious and honorable Boyer, president of the republic of Hayti. Gregory XVI, pontiff.

Many and unanimous accounts, on which as the correspondence of your ministers, have apprised the chair of Rome, which, by the will of God, we now occupy, of the zeal which distinguishes your excellency, and of your sincere desire to cherish and consolidate the Catholic religion, which has been tendered by the constitution of Hayti, the religion of the state.

These sentiments, worthy of a Christian and of an enlightened prince, have filled us with the more lively satisfaction, because we hope that they will advance the glory of God and the eternal salvation of man; that they will constitute a title of honor to yourself in life, and will obtain for you a great and glorious recompense hereafter.

In former years, the apostolical chair of Rome has labored, by correspondence and by missions, to promote the interests of the faith in the illustrious republic of Hayti: but, owing to the distance, and various other circumstances, nothing definitive has yet been done. We have now determined to send near your excellency, our legate, the venerable brother John England, bishop of Charleston, in the United States of North America, whose intelligence and piety are well known, that he may treat with your excellency respecting the affairs of the Catholic religion throughout the republic; that he may deliberate with your excellency respecting the choice of pastors; that he may form a national clergy, establish ecclesiastical discipline, and provide for the spiritual wants of the people: that by your excellency's aid and favor, our said legate may execute his task successfully. He is invested with the requisite authority, and we recommend him to your protection. In the hope that this will be extended, we cordially bestow on your excellency, and the republic which you govern, the apostolical benediction.

Given at St. Peter's, at Rome, sealed with the seal of the fisherman, the 20th of May, (4,) A. D. 1834, and of our pontificate, the third.

GASPER GASPARINI.

VOL IX—SIG. 4.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

APPOINTMENT OF THE PRESIDENT. Gabriel Moutsant to be deputy postmaster at New Orleans, in the state of Louisiana, vice William McQueen, resigned.

FOREIGN LEGATION. M. Pageot, brother-in-law of M. Serrurier, passes from Washington, where he has been secretary of legation, to Madrid, as first secretary of the embassy. He is replaced [at Washington,] by M. Charlty-Lalosse, son of the colonel of that name. [*Courier des Etats Unis.*

THE REVENUE. *Suspected fraud.* We learn from the Boston Times that an extensive importer of French goods has been arrested by order of the collector of New York, Mr. Hoyt, charged with perjury for entering and swearing to a false invoice of merchandise. He was held to bail in the sum of three thousand dollars.

TRADE AND COMMERCE. *American cotton.* The chamber of commerce and manufactures of Amsterdam has published a notice to the effect, that, according to arrangements made by his majesty the emperor of Russia, in concert with the Danish government, American cotton, no matter under what flag, and coming from any European ports excepting those of the Mediterranean, will be henceforth admitted into the Russian ports in the Baltic without being furnished with clean bills of health delivered by the Dutch quarantine officers. The American origin of the cotton must be proved by the requisite certificates delivered by the Russian consuls in the ports from which it is consigned, or in the absence of consuls, by certificates of the local authorities.

COMMERCE OF THE U. STATES. Conformably to the intimation contained in the circular of the 3d instant, we to-day insert a statement of the extent of the commerce and exchange of the United States with Great Britain direct, and indirect through British America, China, and ten different European nations. We announced in our exposition of the extent and nature of the aggregate external commerce of the United States, that whilst the characteristic of British commerce was an inordinate excess of export, that of the United States was an inordinate excess of import, the imports in the last nine years, (including upwards of 100,000,000 of dollars in gold and silver), having exceeded the exports by upwards of 230,000,000 of dollars, and we concluded our exposition by stating that that excess was exclusively at the expense of England; in corroboration of that conclusion we now direct the attention of our readers to the account, not with Great Britain alone, but to that with Russia, Sweden, Spain, Italy and with China, and with subsequent statements which will appear, we shall further direct attention to the account with British India, and with some other countries, and establish the fact of the excess above stated, resolving itself into an abstraction of the resources of Great Britain. We are aware of having to place to the credit of this excess treasury notes, bills of credit, bank, state, and various other stocks and representations of amount, many and most of which may prove of value to the individuals that hold them; but without intending to cast the slightest imputation either on the validity of those representations of amount, or integrity of purpose, which led to their involvement with the legitimate commerce and exchange, we shall show to demonstration that whatever be their amount, whether £50,000,000 or only £30,000,000 or £20,000,000 sterling, they are as much a spoliation of the resources of England, as though a marauding force had landed on our shores and levied contributions to the same extent. We do not in the slightest degree impugn either the intelligence or character of the individuals either in England or the United States identified with these acts of continued spoliation; the fault is not with them; but we must forbear to express what we feel in respect to those whose duty it has been to have prevented the painful embarrassments they have occasioned, and privations they are permanently calculated to inflict on the productive class of the British community; the existing corn law may be open to complaint on the [illegible] part of the British manufacturer, and we admit the hardship of his being precluded by fiscal severity, from receiving flour or wheat in exchange for his products, where no other means of payment exist, and numerous cases may doubtless be adduced where the restraint may be made to appear as palpably absurd as the prevention is fatal to the interest of the individuals more immediately involved in the question; but the corn law, to whatever objection it may be liable as pressing severely on the interest of individuals in particular cases does not weigh a feather in the scale in comparison with the baneful effects resulting from the involvement of loans and investments in foreign securities with legitimate commercial exchange; all the socializing tendencies and reciprocal benefits which the latter is so well calculated to confer on the world at large are withered and paralyzed (we had almost said blasted) by the insidious and delusive tendency and baneful effects of the other. If such be the case, it will be naturally asked, where and what is the remedy? How are you to restrain capital? Has not every man a right to do what he likes with his own? We shall briefly answer these queries by directing attention to the cause of so extensive an interpolation of extraneous bill and money operations with the legitimate exchange. If, at the conclusion of the war, a corn law had been based on rational principles and compatible with the altered circumstances which the sudden suspension of £25,000,000 per annum of war commercial equivalents* necessarily occasioned, much of the embarrassment that has taken place might and would have been prevented, but much would still have remained for endurance under so iniquitous, absurd, and inapplicable a measure as a low fixed price of gold. There are now many circumstances mingling there injurious effects on the productive interest and energies of Great Britain, but the gold currency is the root and base of the whole, and must be abandoned, despite the compact that has been entered into by so influential portion of British *pseudo*-legislators; we make this asseveration conscious of the influence which that compact phalanx at present exercises, and of all the strong prepossessions and prejudices, instructed as well as ignorant and vulgar, in favor of an adherence to a gold currency, and also of the venal and stupid insensibility of the existing public men of all parties on the subject.—But notwithstanding all this, one or two things is certain, either an entire abandonment of a gold currency and the substitution of a means, for facilitating exchange proportionate to and compatible with the resources and energies of the empire, or embarrassment and privation must continue to prevail with increasing severity. It is not our province to prescribe or to propose what steps shall be taken to remedy so grievous an evil as the embarrassment and privation endured by the manufacturing and trading portion of the community for the last twelve months; but when, as we have said on a previous occasion, we have produced all the facts we have now collected to evidence, and in demonstration of the cause of the successive embarrassments that have prevailed, and still continue to prevail, we shall be prepared to point out as demonstratively the way such derangements may be prevented, and a career of progressive advancement in all the means of social enjoyment instituted, instead of the existing one of progressively increasing embarrassment. For the present, we must confine ourselves to placing the bane and antidote plainly in view; our banking and commercial friends are equally involved in the question, and it is for them to devise the means and to produce the requisite excitement to avert a large portion of their own possessions becoming in turn a prey to the desolating tendency of the existing order of things. We shall confine our further remarks on this occasion to directing attention to some other of the accompanying details. Whilst the characteristic of the commerce of the United States, in the aggregate, is an inordinate excess of import over export, with British America, Holland, (which in-

*The bills put into circulation externally by the British government for subsidies and obtaining supplies for the fleets and armies in various parts of the world during the three last years of the war, averaged £25,000,000 per annum, and constituted commercial equivalents, or means of payment for exports to that

cludes Belgium,) Gibraltar and Trieste, the exports will be seen greatly to exceed the imports; those to British America and Holland will have equalized themselves principally with Great Britain, and are so far a set-off to the excess on the other side we have before adverted to; the excess of export to Gibraltar and Trieste may in part also have equalized itself with Great Britain, but more particularly so, perhaps, with Spain and Italy; these equalizations and inculcements it is that constitute the question of "balance of trade," so much occasionally talked about, yet so little understood, but which it will be one of our objects hereafter to make intelligible. The progressive intercourse between the United States and France merits the serious attention of our manufacturing and commercial friends, and it ought in a more imperative manner to command the deliberate consideration of our statesmen. Nor is the intercourse with British America, though much less in amount, not less deserving of attention; it would be interesting to know the proportion of the amount here represented that passes over the lakes and frontier district, from that passing by sea, but the American published accounts do not show that, except what passes from the state of Vermont, which in the year 1852-5 averaged about 350,000 dollars, annually exported without any import; in 1831 the export from Vermont was 925,127 dollars, and in 1827, 1,259,441 dollars. When we exhibit a display of the extent of shipping employed between the United States and the several parts of the world, it will be seen that 600,000 tons annually enter and clear from the ports to the United States to ports in British North America, which far exceeds the amount of shipping employed between the U. States and England direct. We believe a mountain of gypsum at the head of the bay of Fundy, (similar to that of *Mont Martre*, near Paris), is conveyed in large quantities to the Delaware and state of Pennsylvania for manure; and that it is this that employs a large portion of the tonnage above mentioned. As one evidence of the absurdity and baneful tendency of our gold standard, we direct attention in the note at the head of the accompanying statistical display; but it is not now the standard merely that must be abandoned, gold must *in toto* be dispensed with as a token of exchange or circulating medium.

An account (in dollars) of the value of imports into, and of exports from the United States of North America, from and to each of 44 different parts of the world, in each of the eighteen years 1821—1838.

*** The American dollar contains 416 grains of standard or 371¼ grains of pure silver, in weight 1,000 dollars equal to 868 oz. troy, the par of exchange between the United States and England was formerly four dollars 44 centimes per £ sterling but by an alteration in the coinage of the United States in 1834 the English gold £ or sovereign is now equal to 4 dollars 87 centimes or nine seventeenths per cent. to the disadvantage of England, that is in relation to the absurd and ruinous tendancy of our low fixed price of gold.

Years	GREAT BRITAIN		BRITISH AMERICA.		RUSSIA.		SWEDEN.		CHINA.	
	Imports.	*Exports.*	*Imports.*	*Exports*	*Imports.*	*Exports.*	*Imports.*	*Exports.*	*Imports.*	*Exports.*
1821	25,087,108	30,777,480	490,704	2,014,539	1,852,199	628,894	759,756	217,181	3,111,951	4,290,569
1822	34,706,287	34,498,347	526,817	1,898,573	3,307,328	529,081	1,151,788	260,621	5,242,596	5,935,368
1823	27,335,141	21,868,939	463,374	1,827,204	4,258,777	848,734	1,317,242	298,228	6,511,425	4,636,061
1824	28,188,317	21,620,179	795,931	1,782,967	2,209,663	231,951	998,915	324,758	5,918,502	5,301,171
1825	36,715,246	37,102,978	610,788	2,556,032	2,067,110	287,401	1,335,890	334,542	7,533,115	5,370,515
1826	26,131,969	21,991,575	630,315	2,588,795	2,617,169	174,648	1,128,236	214,548	7,422,186	2,566,644
1827	30,287,113	25,392,200	445,118	2,830,748	2,095,077	382,244	1,015,507	403,041	3,617,183	3,864,405
1828	42,811,200	23,260,669	417,689	1,674,674	2,788,562	450,495	1,570,788	471,754	5,339,108	1,482,802
1829	25,279,489	24,291,693	377,542	2,784,969	2,218,995	386,226	1,020,919	249,634	4,680,847	1,354,862
1830	24,512,214	23,529,352	850,803	3,786,373	1,621,899	419,874	1,168,110	571,302	3,878,141	742,193
1831	14,093,717	32,983,519	864,909	1,061,838	1,608,328	462,766	901,812	277,030	3,083,205	1,290,835
1832	36,911,799	30,814,695	1,229,526	3,614,385	3,251,852	582,682	1,097,234	366,413	5,344,907	1,260,522
1833	37,845,824	43,363,456	1,793,303	4,471,084	2,772,550	702,805	1,108,697	314,849	7,511,570	1,433,753
1834	47,242,807	44,212,007	1,548,733	3,535,276	2,595,840	330,891	1,079,527	405,799	7,892,327	1,016,483
1835	91,249,427	52,180,874	1 435,168	1,047,858	2,395,245	585,447	1,283,178	515,228	5,987,187	1,868,580
1836	78,645,968	37,875,213	2,427,571	2,651,266	2,778,554	911,019	1,245,189	518,641	7,324 816	1,194,264
1837	44,889,943	54,583,570	2,359,263	3,288,986	2,818,119	1,306,735	1,399,901	420,404	8,965,337	830,591
1838	41,869 678	52,173,610	1,553,570	2,723,431	1,898,296	1,048 289	854.771	277,431	4,764,535	1,516,602

IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES.

Years	*France.*	*Holland.*	*Germany.*	*Denmark.*	*Spain.*	*Gibraltar.*	*Italy.*	*Trieste.*	*Turkey.*	*Africa.*
1821	4,939,940	1,934,953	990,164	16,156	549,398	1,234,263	979,463	229,792	395,686	129,943
1822	5,089,843	853,395	1,578,757	21,232	826,131	490,378	1,562,033	274,575	364,677	115,544
1823	5,668,730	754,930	1,981,025	24,028	982,026	477,969	1,369,440	189,137	703,761	168,157
1824	7,191,569	1,210,267	2,527,830	....	568,517	893,434	1,029,439	268,867	471,238	181,320
1825	15,964,182	1,253,369	2,739,526	45,827	577,593	748,546	1,454,022	105,839	540,799	139,023
1826	8,579,526	1,106,408	2,816,515	43,264	665,117	677,808	1,120,749	195,152	421,932	105,249
1827	8,527,232	965,917	1,638,558	40,822	614,725	828 953	1,013,126	163,540	785,128	206,460
1828	3,390,854	1,398,372	2,344,592	117,946	632,166	666,578	1,507,417	237,378	498,333	250,286
1829	8,838,078	1,057,854	2,274,375	32,911	801,329	217,471	1,409 538	191,896	283,237	211,735
1830	7,722,198	888,408	1,873,278	3,384	1,004,538	90,028	944,994	132,593	417,392	172,861
1831	14,055,743	989,837	3,493,301	575	1,275,094	150,517	1,848,301	161,062	521,538	148,932
1832	12,175,758	1,360,668	2,865,096	63,342	1,418,184	279,858	1,778,412	362,027	923,520	321,532
1833	13,431,678	1,306,484	2,227,726	28,175	1,143,908	182,508	1,195,921	314,611	786,044	441,909
1834	17,141,173	1,509,635	3,355,856	62,542	1,753,284	200,691	1,726,552	550,614	559,311	465,361
1835	22,313,376	1,932,537	3,841,943	121,000	1,295,878	160,200	1,764 332	492,567	422,204	580,821
1836	36,618,417	1,528,231	4,594,820	48,971	2,394,489	245,978	2,612,830	1,529,099	975,371	689,239
1837	22,082,314	1,886,976	5 642,221	102,819	2,139,965	207,173	2,235,140	629,455	693,181	709,977
1838	17,871,797	1,180,887	2,847,358	27,118	1,102,536	25,624	1,249,600	372,378	296,533	541,931

EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Years.	*France.*	*Holland.*	*Germany*	*Denmark*	*Spain.*	*Gibraltar.*	*Italy.*	*Trieste.*	*Turkey.*	*Africa.*
1821	5,528,559	3,591,205	2,132,541	626,103	539,746	1,469,746	1,099,667	549 331	437,880	126,891
1822	6,025,306	1,602,054	2,505,015	192,786	216,566	1,155,754	1,450,184	475,720	411,521	141,318
1823	8,701,329	5,053,146	3,163,439	92,817	237,258	1,903,876	1,067 905	945,315	564,560	165,970
1824	3,097,673	2,215,345	1,863,273	335,309	516,710	1,868 847	684,348	524,655	409,428	148,409
1825	10,873,402	3,793,307	3,121,033	851,663	181,326	1,803,714	645,099	652,402	398,964	85,085
1826	11,148,784	3,870,056	2,116,697	315,870	194,556	1,747,921	580,221	287,320	318,333	163,066
1827	12,524 563	3,223,831	3,013,185	402,941	191,404	1,905,388	610,521	276,793	602,059	194,840
1828	11 073,871	2,229,413	2,995,251	537,668	358,936	1,406,130	920,750	321,188	202,951	157,610
1829	11,719,395	3,985,157	3,277,160	86,768	917,137	461,262	901,012	689,488	74,984	158,353
1830	10,993,939	1,030,078	2,274,880	105,340	745,839	885,898	740,360	594,126	413 340	149,103
1831	9,181,802	1,920,152	2,532,178	955,216	841,351	594,673	691,525	579,361	336 802	245,057
1832	12 619 723	5,103 282	1,888,212	531 720	575,183	613,997	687,563	1,136 688	746,600	353,971
1833	13 772,221	3,262,377	2,903,296	292,964	962,886	737,646	423,011	854,961	685,676	335,368
1834	15,508,974	5,082,336	1,659,674	418,103	415,250	790,488	530,983	1,478,337	383,679	323,192
1835	19,751,244	3 251,238	3,328,276	823,306	655,901	813,585	516,839	1 202,413	296 037	530,179
1836	20,649,	1,013 184	1,363,852	585 983	939,737	860,478	859,956	1 968,105	631,931	496,728
1837	19,690,576	3,333,525	3,754,949	251,631	631,282	564 901	645,174	1,811,591	111,312	423,493
1834	15,783,519	2.954,238	3,291,645	128,231	449,374	762,189	507,228	768 563	257,909	491,942

[*Baker's Circular.*

Among the goods imported into the U. States during the commercial year ending 30th September last, were the following: [*Jour. Com.*

	Quantity.	*Valued at*
Tea	9,340,061 lbs.	$2,424,504
Coffee	106,696,992	9,744,109
Raisins	18,890,667	999 565
Specie	4,280,916	4,280,316
Undressed furs		3,158,029
Wool over 8 cents per lb.	526,654	171,918
Spices	6,938,279	854,531
Indigo	1,168,761	1,171,644
Silk from other places than India and China		31,560,669
Do. from India and China		1,789,139
Sewing silk from India and China		50,650
Do. from other places		818,884
Manufactures of silk and worsted		2,319,884
Worsted stuff goods		7,025,898
Linens, bleached and unbleached		6,731,278
Cloths and cassimeres		7,078,906
Other manufactures of wool		3,567,161
Manufactures of cotton		14,692,397
Thread and cotton lace		1,219,672
Hats and bonnets, Leghorn, straw, &c.		941,983
Do. fur, wool or leather		19,012
Manufactures of iron		12,051,668
Manufactures of leather		1,305,707
Earthen and stone ware		2,183,887
Spirits from grain	1,175,591 galls.	536,095
Do from other materials	2,327,124	1,586,331
Wines	6,573,219	3,441,697
Molasses	23,094,677	4,364,234
Beer, ale and porter	245,463	238,950
Vinegar	92,041	13,513
Sugar	195,289,025	9,924,632
Cotton	2,235,734	287,435
Salt	3,061,608 bush.	887,092
Coal	5,083,424	415,761
Potatoes	92,803	22,668
Wheat	32,884	35,270
Oats	5,096	2,313
Segars	93,247,009	1,526,740

Imported liquors. The quantity of ardent spirits and wines imported into the United States from foreign countries in each of the last six commercial years, ending 30th September, is as follows:

	Spirits.	*Wines.*
In 1839	3,802,718	6,573 219
1838	3,092,775	4 348,121
1837	2,672,228	9,350,444
1836	3,524,288	7,582,579
1835	3,394,489	6,325 210
1834	2,511,354	3,159,063

It appears from this statement of, which we have derived from official documents that the importation of spirits last year was larger than in either of the five preceding years, and of wines, rather above the average. But within the period mentioned, there has been a great diminution in the quantity of spirits manufactured in this country.

BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES. Condensed statement of the condition at different intervals of all the banks in the United States, extracted from a report of the secretary of the treasury, dated Feb. 27, 1839.

DATE.	Total no. of banks.	*Loans and discounts.*	*Circulation*	*Capital.*
Jan. 1811	89	–	$28,100,000	$52,601,601
Do. 1815	208	–	45,505,000	82 250,590
Do. 1818	248	–	68,000,000	89,822,422
Do. 1820	308	–	44,563 344	157,119,311
Do. 1830	330	200,451,214	61,523,898	145,192,263
Do. 1834	506	324,119,499	91,639,576	208,005,944
Do. 1835	558	365,163,834	103,692,495	231,250,337
Do. 1836	567	457,506,080	140,301,038	251,875,282
Do. 1837	934	525,115,702	149,185,890	290,772,091
Do. 1838	668	485,631,057	116,128,918	317,656,778

POTTAWATTAMIE INDIANS. The South Bend, Indiana, Free Press, states that the Pottawattamie Indians were to leave that place on the 17th inst. under the charge of Mr. A. Coquillard, for their new homes west of the Mississippi. The number that had consented to go was something over 600.

THE ARMY.

Sickness and desertion. The St Louis New Era states that there are many soldiers on the sick list at Jefferson barracks, and desertions are said to be very frequent.

Florida. On the 7th inst. the house of Mr James Dorsey, about two miles from Chattahoochee, was plundered and burnt by Indians.

On the 4th inst. capt. Beall of the U. S. dragoons captured four Indian warriors.

On the 8th Lieut. Henson left his post at Waccahoota with 30 men, on a scout, and soon after received a heavy fire from upwards of 100 Indians lying in ambush. One of his men was killed and four wounded.

THE NAVY.

The West India squadron, under command of com. Shubrick, consisting of the frigate Macedonian, and sloop of war Levant after leaving Portsmouth, touched at Provincetown, and arrived at Newport on the 17th, where they were welcomed by a salute, fired by the artillery company under command of col. Sweo at Fort Wolcott. It is stated that the squadron is to proceed to Norfolk, which station com. Shubrick is to assume the command, vice commodore Warrington, transferred to the navy board, at Washington.

Com. Downes will take command of the East India squadron.

Purser Jackson will be relieved at this station by purser Clark, and will join the sloop of war, Boston, of the E. I. squadron.

The U. S. ship Warren, lying at Pensacola, was struck by lightning, but no damage was sustained.

The U. S. ship of war Cyane sailed from Smyrna for Seyrout on the 28th July.

A naval court martial is about to sit in N. York for the trial of lieut. James Glynn.

The sloop of war Preble, commander Breeze, left Portland to look after the interests of our fishermen at the eastward.

STATES OF THE UNION.

MAINE.

The election on the 14th inst. has entirely revolutionized the state, which has heretofore been decidedly in favor of the administration, and has now gone for the whigs in all its departments.

Governor Fairfield was elected in 1839 by a majority of 6,497—Kent now beats him by a small majority. The following comprise nearly all the towns of the state—and in no event will the entire vote vary the result materially.

	1840.		1838.	
	Kent.	*Fairfield.*	*Kent.*	*Fairfield.*
York, complete	4,530	5,419	4,580	5,577
Cumberland do.	6,672	6,481	6,416	6,521
Lincoln do.	3,338	2,135	5,828	5,049
Kennebec do.	6,808	2,635	6,584	3,838
Somerset do.	3,737	2,616	3,264	2,730
Piscataquis do.	1,252	1,152	1,108	1,300
Franklin do.	1,822	2,042	1,785	2,001
Hancock do.	2,279	2,175	2,337	2,652
Washington do.	2,163	2,001	2,129	2,067
Waldo do.	2,584	4,924	2,166	4,752
Penobscot do.	4,209	4,259	2,833	4,657
Oxford do.	2,736	4,489	2,691	4,682
Aroostook do.	231	395	164	274
	45,390	44,833	42,879	46,276
	44,833			42,879
Kent's majority	557			3,397
	2,397			
Whig gain	2,954			

The towns to be heard from will be likely to reduce Kent's majority to about 300. Allowing the scattering to be 100 votes, his majority will still be 200.

The Boston Post (V. B.) makes Fairfield 2 ahead, 8 towns to be heard from, whose aggregate vote in 1838 was 899.

The Boston Bay State Democrat (V. B.) gives Kent a majority of 63 in the towns heard from, and says seven more towns are to be heard from, which in 1838 gave Fairfield a majority of 185—This would throw the election before the legislature, where the whigs have a majority.

The senate consisting of 25 members, last year, stood 17 administration to 8 whigs. Now as far as ascertained, stands

	Whigs.	*Administration.*
Cumberland,	4	
York,	—	2
Lincoln,	4	
Kennebec,	3	
Somerset,	2	
Waldo,	—	2
Hancock & Wash.	1 (middle dist.)	
Oxford,	—	2
	14	7

Two in Penobscot and two in Hancock and Washington to be heard from. The whigs have probably elected their candidates in Penobscot, and one in Hancock and Washington. In the remaining district there is no choice.

The house of representatives consists of 186 members, of which last year 123 were administration and 63 were whigs. It is now confidently asserted that the whigs have a majority. As far as heard from, it stands—

	Whig.	*Administration.*
Cumberland,	15	10
York,	9	14
Lincoln,	17	2
Kennebec,	22	1
Oxford,	2	12
Somerset,	10	2
Penobscot,	7	7
Hancock,	4	2
Washington,	7	0
Waldo,	0	7
	94	66

In 22 districts there is no choice, and 4 remain to be heard from.

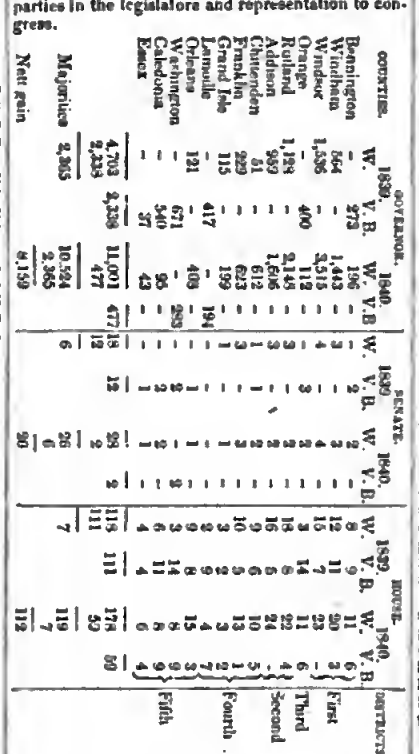
The eight representatives to congress stood last session six administration to two whigs. It is not yet certain whether there is any choice in the Hancock and Washington district, though the whig papers claim it by a small majority. In the Oxford district there is no choice. Long, the whig candidate, outruns either of the other candidates. Littlefield, the regular administration candidate, comes next, and Parris, the present member, has about 1,200 votes.

The members elect stand as follows:—

1st district,	Nathan Clifford, (V. B.)	re-elected.
2d	" Wm. P. Fessenden,	whig gain.
3d	" Benj. Randall, (whig,)	re-elected.
4th	" George Evans, (whig.)	re-elected.
5th	" Joseph C. Noyes,	probably whig gain.
6th	" Alfred Marshall, (V. B.)	
7th	" No choice.	
8th	" Elish H. Allen,	whig gain.

VERMONT.

Election. We have not yet received a statement of the particulars so as to give the aggregate vote of each county. The following statement, given by a correspondent of the National Intelligencer, exhibits the comparative *majorities* of the last and of the preceding election, and the comparative position of parties in the legislature and representation to congress.



The hon. Martin Chittenden, formerly of congress, and afterwards governor of Vermont, died on the 5th inst. at Williston, Vermont. He had a week previous to his death returned from Illinois, sick of the fever prevalent in that country.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Bunker Hill Monument fair. This has been one of the best contrived, admirably managed and successful achievements of the kind ever attempted in this country.

Eighteen town and cities in Massachusetts, besides Boston, were represented by tables at the fair. The whole business was under the management of ladies, with the exception that at each table two gentlemen were stationed as marshals, to preserve order and assist in the due enforcement of rules. On the first day no sales were made, but visiters were admitted to view the arrangements of the fair. Several thousand dollars were received for ticket of admission during the day. Fifty cents was charged for admission the first day—and 25 cents afterwards.

Quincy Hall, in which the fair was held, extends over the great granite market, and more than two-thirds of the whole of it were occupied for the fair. The length of the successive apartments must be several hundred yards—and yet the whole space, leaving the centre tree, was occupied by the exhibition.

The Boston Post estimates the entire proceeds of the fair, after defraying expenses, at from twenty to twenty-five thousand dollars.

It is stated that nearly all the articles offered for sale were disposed of. Among the regulations of the fair, published in the "Monument"—a paper printed on a little press in the hall and edited by Mrs. Hale—one prohibited the exaction of high prices for articles, and another requiring that *change* should be given to purchasers as in ordinary sales. This spirited little paper was filled with advertisements and paragraphs relative to this fair. The miniature press used in printing it is spoken of as a great curiosity.

The New York American, speaking of the fair and its patriotic object, says—"We spent some hour or two most agreeably at the fair, in the character of an observer, and can truly say that we never witnessed any thing more successful than the manner in which the business was carried on, nor more agreeably becoming than the whole tone and conduct that prevailed among visitors as well as exhibitors.

We have heard objections started to the interference of the ladies, in so public a manner, in aid in accomplishing a great national work. We dissent from such views, and honor the patriotism and spirit which prompted them to the undertaking.

It is not, be it remembered, a party proceeding—but one that concerns all of true American feelings—and the men who died at Bunker Hill died not for their own sex only, but for principles which constitute not less the glory and safety of a nation than the happiness of families.

It was a social not less than a civil and political victory to which Bunker Hill led the way, and it is altogether fitting, in our judgment, that those, who are the grace and ornament of social life, should take part in accomplishing the perennial monument that is to record household, as well as national, gratitude and reverence.

Abbot Lawrence, esq. we regret to find has been compelled by the state of his health to resign his seat in congress. This will be a serious loss in the country, for Mr. L. is as eminently practical and sagacious merchant, of large experience and superior intelligence; and of such men, small indeed is the number in congress.

Mr. Lowrence, in a letter addressed to his constituents, and published in the Boston papers, expresses his regret that now, on the eve of triumph, of certain triumph, after being so long in a minority, he should be deprived of the satisfaction of officially assisting in consummating the happy change—but his medical advisers positively forbid his going to Washington.

NEW YORK.

Political. The state of New York appears to be literally alive with political assemblages. The following extracts are merely given as *specimens*, of which every district almost can furnish similar exhibitions.

A meeting of the merchants friendly to the re-election of Mr. Van Buren was held at New York on the 19th instant, which was addressed by Mr. *Senator Wright* and Mr. *Butler* late attorney general of the United States. The weather was unfavorable, a heavy rain occurred during the period.

A meeting of the merchants of the city is to take place on Monday next, at which it is stated that Daniel Webster will be present.

Anniversary of Macdonough's victory was separately celebrated by both parties on the 11th, in the vicinity of Lake Champlain. The Van Buren men assembled at Plattsburgh, to the number, it is said, of 2,000, and were addressed by Messrs. Wright, Dix, Flagg, and by the ex-minister to Spain, C. P. Van Ness.

The whigs assembled at Keesville to the number of 8,000—and were addressed by senator N. P. Tallmadge, Hiram Ketchum, esq of N. York, Mr. Culver and Mr. Slade, of Vermont. A correspondent of the Commercial speaks of Mr. Ketchum's address, both at the field gathering and in the evening at the court house, as most effective.

More than ten thousand people were present at the dedication of the Warren county log cabin, at Glen's Falls, last week.

Whig meeting at Brooklyn. There was a large and enthusiastic meeting of the friends of Harrison, Tyler and reform, at Brooklyn yesterday, upon the occasion of opening of the log cabin, which the whigs of Kings county have erected in that city. There was a procession of the Tippecanoe clubs of New Jersey, Brooklyn and New York, which extended at least two miles. There could not have been less than 10,000 persons present. The ladies of Kings county made a presentation of a flag, through judge Copeland. The inscription was Harrison and Tyler. Gen. Johnson called upon the meeting to respond to the appeal that had been made to them by the ladies. The call was received with reiterated cheers. The meeting was addressed by Mr. King, of New Jersey, by the hon. Mr. Tallmadge, and by Mr. Raymond, of New York.

Administration state convention at Syracuse. The convention assembled on the 2d inst. and was organized by appointing JAMES WILLES, *president*. Henry F. Jones, Governeur Kemble, Amasa Parker, Danl. Stevenson, Bennett Bicknell, Hiram Gray, Jared Willson, Joseph Sibley, *vice presidents*. A. H. Mickle, Seth Hastings, O. Hungerford, Henry G. Colton, John T. Hudson, *secretaries*.

The convention proceeded to ballot for a candidate for governor. The following was the result:

For William C. Bouck,	107
John A. Dix,	14
Silas Wright, jr.	2
Benj. F. Butler,	1
Blank,	1

Mr. Townsend, of Rensselaer, then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That William C. Bouck be unanimously nominated as the democratic candidate for governor.

Mr. Townsend remarked, on offering the resolution, that he had voted for another distinguished citizen, (gen. Dix), but he was not less the friend of Mr. Bouck; and now that he had been presented in a manner that showed that he was the choice of the democratic party of the state, he should give him a cordial support.

Mr. Maan rose to second the motion. In doing so, he felt all the responsibility of the act. The great and essential interests of the state were involved in the question—deeply involved in it. Is it not known said Mr M. that those interests have been committed to inexperienced if not incompetent hands? Those interests are vital, and deeply concern every individual—they appertain to the financial condition and credit of the state. How do they stand? When, before this administration, have the credit and public faith of this state been dishonored? We have passed through many severe conflicts and heavy trials: I see many venerable faces and grey heads before me, and I ask them to say when was it before, that the public faith and public engagements were denied at our treasury! It is time to pay attention to these things. The great principles of popular liberty which form the basis of our beautiful and harmonious system of government, are in danger. We are to undergo a trial of strength, in which we have never before been subjected in this republic; and it imposes on me, a humble individual, from a humble county, to call on the democracy of this state to make every concession of personal feeling or individual preference, to preserve the ascendency of correct principles. Let them go with one heart and one voice into the contest, and we will overthrow and defeat those who are warring against those principles. There is something more to be done than select the candidates for office. Unless we now come to the rescue of the principles which we hold most dear, I firmly believe that the present generation, at least, will never be able to secure the peaceable enjoyment of the privileges under which we live. Although I have my opinions and predilections as to men, I will not yield to any man on this floor in the fervor and zeal with which I will give the candidate just selected my cordial support.

Mr. Beardsley said that the course of the gentleman who had preceded him, in yielding their personal preferences, and avowing a cordial support of a candidate not their first choice, was worthy of themselves, and of the true intelligence and patriotism of the state: and he thanked them for it. Such examples were expected from republicans; but they were not the less appropriate and praiseworthy on this occasion. The crisis demanded not only concession, but a cordial, active and harmonious effort, and he was happy to see the manifestations of such a state of feeling and determination in every quarter. The cause, the principles at stake, and the candidates before the people, demanded the best exertions of every republican. The presidential contest had not been surpassed in importance to the well being, the true interests, the liberties of the people, since 1800. Particularly incumbent was it on New York on this occasion to show her attachment to the candidates that so clearly embodied the great principles for which she has so long and earnestly, until within late years, successfully contended. He believed that Mr. Van Buren would be elected without New York; but with it, such a result was certain. It was due not less to him, than the cause with which he is identified, that our own state should resume her place among the democracies of the union. Let us then, said Mr. B. spare no concessions of feeling or any harmony and activity of effort, that shall conduce to such a result. He did not doubt that the gentleman nominated by the convention, would receive the strong, united and cordial support of the democracy of the state. He well knew, from many years intimate acquaintance with him, how truly he was deserving of it. He would not say that he was the best or the worthiest man for the station in the state, but he would say that he was every way worthy, and the best to be brought out: and that he felt confident that with united and vigorous energies, complete success would attend our efforts.

The resolution was then unanimously adopted, amidst the warm applause of the concourse of spectators that crowded every part of the church.

On motion of Mr. Maison, it was unanimously resolved, that DANIEL S. DICKENSON be nominated as the democratic candidate for lieutenant governor.

On motion of Mr. Cramer, it was resolved, that a committee of one from each senate district be appointed by the chair, to report to the convention an address and resolutions.

The chair announced the committee as follows:

1st. Mr. Roosevelt,	5th. Mr. Bowne,
2nd. Mr. Paddock,	6th. Mr. McKoon,
3rd. Mr. Townsend,	7th. Mr. Hathaway.
4th. Mr. Cramer,	8th. Mr. Rich.

The committee appointed to select candidates for state electors, reported the names of Samuel Young, of Saratoga, and George P. Barker, of Erie; and on motion of Mr. Campbell, the report was accepted.

The several congressional districts having nominated their candidates for electors respectively, the following ticket, including the state electors, was unanimously nominated by the convention:

Samuel Young, of Saratoga,	}	*state electors.*
George P. Barker, of Erie,	}	
1st district,	Platt Willetts, of Queens.	
2d "	John F. Garrison, of Kings.	
3d. "	Christian Bergh,	
	Peter Bonnett,	} of N. York.
	George Arcularius,	
	John H. Cook.	
4th "	Caleb Tompkins, of Westchester,	
5th "	Morgan Lewis, of Dutchess.	
6th "	Robert Burnel, of Orange.	
7th "	Thomas T. Jansen, of Ulster.	
8th "	Edward P. Livingston, of Columbia.	
	James Powers, of Greene.	
9th "	Chauncey Ives, of Rensselaer.	
10th "	Wheeler Watson, of Albany.	
11th "	William A. S. North, of Schenectady.	
12th "	John Gale, of Washington.	
13th "	St. John B. L. Skinner, of Clinton.	
14th "	Ebenezer R. Daggett, of Franklin.	
15th "	John G Wilson, of	
16th "	Dan. Chapman, of Herkimer.	
17th "	Ithai Thompson, of Oneida.	
	Joel Turrill, of Oswego.	
18th "	Asariah Doane, of Jefferson.	
19th "	Lemuel Pettengill, of Otsego.	
20th "	John Conklin, of Broome.	
21st "	Samuel A Smith, of Chenango.	
22d "	Gilbert Edgecomb, of Cortland.	
	Jeptha Lee, of Tompkins.	
23d "	Thomas McCarthy, of Onondaga.	
	Henry Rightmyer, of Madison.	
24th "	George R. Brinckerhoff, of Cayuga.	
25th "	Thomas Armstrong, of Wayne.	
26th district	Nathan Reed, of Ontario.	
27th "	William Kennan, of Steuben.	
28th "	Powell Carpenter, of Monroe.	
29th "	Benedict Brooks, of Genesee,	
30th "	Moses Van Campen, of Allegany.	
31st "	Benjamin Walworth, of Chautauque.	
32d "	Cushing Swift, of Erie.	
33d "	Eri Wood, of	

Mr. Sherwood, of Cayuga, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That our democratic citizens of the city of New York, in being subjected to the odious registry law, enacted at the last session of our legislature, deserve to receive the sympathies of this convention, and that we unanimously recommend to the democracy of the state to use their best exertions to effect its repeal.

Mr. Roosevelt called up by an allusion to the act of tyranny, aimed at a democratic city by an arbitrary and proscribing majority in the legislature, addressed the convention with his usual force and felicity of manner; when the resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. Mason, being called on, addressed the convention in an able and convincing speech.

Richard D. Davis, esq. of Poughkeepsie, being present, was, on motion, invited to address the convention; and he spoke upwards of three hours (including the evening sitting) with equal power and eloquence.

Mr. Townsend, from the committee, reported and read the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by the convention:

Resolved, That we recognise in the pending contest, a revival of the party divisions which were involved in the political struggle of 1800; that the same adversaries of the democracy are again in the field, laboring with renewed energy and zeal to subvert the true principles of the government; and that the followers of Jefferson are called on by the most imperious obligations of duty, to put forth their strength in defence of the rights secured to us by the constitution, and to uphold the maxims of popular liberty.

Resolved, That under a government like ours, founded upon the assumption that the people have the intelligence to understand their rights, and the moral power to maintain them, all appeals should be addressed to their reason and judgment; and that all attempts to evade discussion and to obtain political advantages by a concealment of opinions and intentions with regard to public measures, is a violation of one of the first principles of our government.

Resolved, That the refusal of the Harrisburg convention to make any declaration of the party it represented; the interposition of a committee between their candidate for the highest office in the republic and the people, whose suffrages they seek; the avowed policy of the committee that "the general make no further declaration of his principles for the public eye, whilst occupying his present position;" the acquiescence of gen. Harrison in those anti-republican measures, and his refusal to answer the enquiries of his countrymen as to his opinions on great questions of policy and principle; are an insult to the intelligence of the people, which should be resented with indignation and scorn.

Resolved, That in putting forward general Harrison as a candidate for the highest executive office in the union, exclusively upon the ground of his military services, the party, which but a few years ago were so clamorous against the nomination of military chieftains on account of the danger of the example to popular liberty, have either manifested a total inconsistency of conduct, or have tacitly admitted that there is not enough of the military chieftain in their candidate to render him obnoxious to the objections urged against gen. Jackson in this respect: that we concur in the propriety of this admission on their part; and as the whole course of his civil life has been directed to the support of federal men and federal measures, we see nothing in his public character, setting aside the dishonest attitude he has assumed before the people in respect to his opinions, which can commend him to the confidence or the support of his countrymen.

Resolved, That the manner in which the pending contest is carried on by our opponents—their exhibitions of log cabins, cider barrels, and coon skins, the concealment of the objects they have in view, and their refusal to bring their principles and measures to the standard of reason—manifest an utter contempt for the intelligence of the people, a belief that great political results are to be accomplished by appeals to low passions, and that the free citizens of this republic, like the ignorant multitudes under the despotic governments of the old world, may be made mere tools in the hands of cunning and deceitful managers.

Resolved, That we will labor with unfiring industry and zeal to secure the re-election of MARTIN VAN BUREN to the office of chief magistrate of the union: that his faithful devotion to democratic principles, which distinguished the administrations of JEFFERSON and JACKSON, have earned for him the confidence of every true friend of democracy; that his ardent support in the senate of this state, of the measures of the state and general governments during the war of 1812 to bring that contest in an honorable termination, manifests the true spirit of a patriot; that the whole course of his political career has been distinguished by a thorough familiarity with the various interests of our country and a firm adherence to the true principles of our government; that the full and frank declaration of his opinions on all questions of political principle and public policy, show that he has no desire to obtain advantages over his political opponents, excepting such as are to be honorably obtained in the open field of discussion and by appeals to the honest and sober convictions of his countrymen; and that his coolness, energy, sagacity, perseverance and political integrity, render him eminently qualified to conduct the affairs of the American people under any circumstances of embarrassment or difficulty.

Resolved, That we will most cordially support col. RICHARD M. JOHNSON as a candidate for re-election to the vice presidency of the U. States. That we recognise in him the tried and faithful statesman, the true hearted patriot, the gallant old soldier, who fought the battles of his country in the hour of darkness and despondency, who bears upon his toil-worn person those sacred scars which are the best certificates of bravery in the field, and show that he at least was something more than a mere spectator of the battles of his country.

Resolved, That we regard the independent treasury plan as the only safe, practicable and honest mode of managing the public revenues, and as a restoration of the financial system of the country to the original design of the framers of the constitution; that the separation of the fiscal transactions of the government from the operations of banking institutions, is not only indispensable to the public interests, but is equally necessary to secure the industrious classes from those ruinous expansions and contractions of the circulating medium of the country which are inseparable from a union of the affairs of the government with those of banks; that the revival of business and the improvement of prices since the independent treasury bill became a law, already proves that stability in the money affairs of the government is calculated to exert a salutary and efficient influence upon the business transactions of individuals, and that no obstacle to the restoration of our commercial prosperity is now to be apprehended so long as the channels of industry are free from the abuses and frauds of a bank of the United States.

Resolved, That the interests of the state have been grossly mismanaged by the present state administration; that its measures and movements are all directed to the preservation of its power, and for this purpose the suggestions of public duty are utterly disregarded; that a like policy in the neighboring state of Pennsylvania, under the administration of governor Ritner, has imposed on the people of that state, an annual tax of a million and a half of dollars; that the reputation and credit of New York, at home and abroad, have been degraded and impaired by the schemes of its present rulers, and by the wretched expedients to which they have been compelled to resort, and by a disgraceful alliance with Wall street speculators and stock brokers; and that the interests of the honest yeomanry, and of the other industrious classes of the state, have been wantonly sacrificed to the personal and political benefit of a weak and unscrupulous administration.

Resolved, That in Wm. C. Bouck we recognise a long tried and faithful public servant—a republican from his youth—an associate of Tompkins, Van Buren and their democratic compatriots, during the last war—identified with our great works of internal improvements, by services the most elevated, and by an integrity and fidelity that have won for him the applause of all honest men—but who, because he preferred an adherance to principle to political subserviency, was driven from the discharge of duties so well and wisely performed for the public welfare. In presenting this distinguished citizen as the democratic candidate for governor, we do so with a full reliance upon his merits, and with a perfect confidence that the justice and intelligence of the people will confirm our selection.

Resolved, That in presenting the name of Daniel S Dickenson to our fellow citizens, as a candidate for the office of lieutenant governor, we offer them a name high in the confidence of the democracy, and one which when united with that of our candidate for governor, will call forth the best exertions of all true democrats, and enable them to hurl from power the corrupt dynasty into whose hands the empire state has fallen.

Resolved, That in view of the magnitude of the interests involved in the great political contest in which we are engaged, no honest effort shall be spared to secure the triumph of pure principles, and that throughout this great conflict the motto upon our banner shall be, *the empire state must be redeemed*.

On motion, it was ordered that the committee on resolutions be authorised to draft and publish an address to the electors of the state.

On motion, Henry H. Van Dyck was appointed a member of the state central committee, in place of Edward Livingston, deceased.

Mr. Beardsley addressed the convention in an able review of the character of parties and of the questions at issue before the people; being a cogent and conclusive argument in favor of the independent treasury.

On motion of Mr. Hammond, of Otsego,

Resolved, That this convention tenders its cordial thanks to Richard D. Davis, esq. for the able, eloquent and patriotic address delivered by him this day.

On motion, the chair appointed the following gentlemen a committee to notify the candidates for governor and lieutenant governor, of their nomination, viz: Mr. Foster, Mr. Beardsley, and Mr. Mattson.

The convention then adjourned *sine die*.

JABEZ WILLES, *president*,

Henry F. Jones, Bennett Bickneli,
Governeur Kemble, Hiram Grey,
Anosa Parker, Jared Willsoo,
Daniel Stevanson, Joseph Sibley,
Vice presidents.
A. H. Miekle, Henry G. Cotton,
Seth Hastings, John T. Hodson,
O. Hungerford, *Secretaries*.

Whig young men's state convention. Syracuse, Sept. 16, 1840. The glories of this day must remain unwritten. Its grandeur surpasses the power of description. I am oppressed and subdued in the august presence of the people, who are here in their majesty. The day has been one of bewildering enthusiasm. The far east came with its hosts last evening—the mighty west ushered in its legions this morning. All day, from 9 A. M. till 2 P. M. Oneida, Madison, Otsego, Jefferson, Lewis, Oswego, Cortland and Cayuga, have been pouring in their battalions, their regimeots, their brigades, and their divisions. The display of banners is more imposing than any thing I have ever seen. The procession was a great and glorious one. It is more imposing than that at Baltimore or Boston. Oneida is here with 2,000 of her sons. Ontario came with 1,000. Monroe sent 6,000. Genesee, the empire county, with a noble delegation, renews her pledge for 4,000 majority. Erie came with a strong delegation, in boats, with singers who have made vocal the whole line of the canal.

I will not now undertake to describe any thing, having merely torn myself away from the grove where the immense multitude are listening to the impassioned eloquence of *Ogden Hoffman*, to say that the convention far exceeds all our expectations. It is perfectly overwhelming in numbers and without parallel in enthusiasm. If a doubt existed of our success, this convention would wholly remove it. The people who are here represent a sentiment at home which will carry us through triumphantly.

The number present is variously estimated from forty to sixty thousand. I understand that the neutral paper here represents the number at sixty-five thousand. That this is for the largest convention which the occasion has produced, there can be no doubt.

The multitude in the grove was called to order by colonel *S. S. Benedict* of the young men's state committee, who introduced *S. De Witt Bloodgood*, esq chairman of the committee of arrangements, by whom the hon. *Francis Granger* was nominated as president of the day. The nomination was received with acclamation. The other officers were then appointed, after which Mr. Granger made an eloquent address, and concluded by introducing *Ogen Hoffman*, whom I left speaking with thrilling effect, to write this hasty sketch before the cars leave.

Half past 3 *P. M.* A heavy shower has interrupted, for half an hour, the proceedings in the grove. It has cleared away and the speakers will resume and close the day gloriously. [*Albany Eve. Jour.*

The convention at Syracuse, on the 16th, highly as our expectations were raised, far exceeded them all. The "empire state" was there represented by some sixty thousand of her young men. Never before has New York witnessed such an assemblage, inferior only, if inferior at all, to the Bunker Hill gathering. Bright rose the sun on the morning of Wednesday, a clear blue sky with a gentle breeze gave promise of a beautiful day, and from early dawn until late in the afternoon, one constant succession of arrivals served to swell the numbers already assembled. In every direction, for as the eye could reach, from the north and the south, the east and the west, endless processions of wagons, long lines of canal boats and trains of rail road cars, were seen hurrying on to join the mighty assemblage. It is almost impossible to attempt to give an adequate description of the sight. Forming in front of that noble mansion, the Syracuse house, a living sea of heads with banners without number, numerous bands of music, log cabins on immense wagons, drawn by four, six, eight, ten and even eighteen horses, long processions of horsemen and wagons filled with ladies with significant banners, all helped to form a scene, the like of which has never before been witnessed in the state of New York.

About 1 o'clock, the procession began to form in regular order.

First came the Tippecanoe club of the young men of Syracuse, eight abreast, with a band and beautiful silk banner with the arms of the state. Then came the state central committee, the committee of arrangements, the speakers who were to address the convention and other distinguished guests. After these walked the delegates, arranged, as far as practicable, according to senatorial districts. The right of the column was assigned to the "old eighth."

We cannot attempt to give a regular description of the order of this vast multitude, but have selected some few of the most striking of the banners and other emblems of the different delegations.

Genesee, the empire county, was there with a delegation of thousands. Her banner bore the proud inscription, "Old Genesee good for 4,000 whig majority."

Erie came next, with a very large delegation, and a log cabin wagon, drawn by 6 horses. Their banner bore this inscription, "Old Erie good for 3,000;" another, "300,000 votes against 200,000 bayonets."

Madison followed, with a splendid banner of blue velvet, with the names of Harrison and Tyler worked in silk. About 30 wagons, most of them with four horses, and a large deputation of ladies, followed. One wagon, drawn by 18 horses, ridden by 18 boys in cellico frocks, was filled with revolutionary soldiers; another, drawn by 10 horses, ridden by boys in uniform, was filled with ladies, with the motto, "Your cause is ours."

The Lenox delegation had a bark canoe, with the inscription on one side, "Oppression calls out to Old Tip," on the other, "Second sober thoughts of Lenox." Their banners had inscribed on it—"Madison boys resolved to conquer."

The Canandaigua Tippecanoe Club, with a band of music, bore a splendid silk banner with a log cabin painted in the centre—the pole surmounted with a gilt cider barrel. Another banner bore the inscriptions, "Union is strength—New York is redeemed—18,000 whig majority"—with the painting of a cannon, with the significant name of "Amos' lady waker."

New York, with a fine band and creditable delegation, bore at her head the state banner. Then came the Fort Meigs flag and other standards; one bearing the inscription, "Indiana and Kentucky—Was not that thunder."

Monroe was well represented. On her banner was written "Monroe good for 1,500." On the other side, "We do our own voting." On the other was Amos Kendall rocking his babes, and singing—

"Hush my babes, be still and slumber,
My babes can't sleep for whiggish thunder."

The Rochester Tipp club carried a handsome banner, representing a cider press with Martin Van Buran under it; an eagle at the break, and saying, as he sees Martin exhibit signs of distress, "Von, yon have no pressure that soy honest man ought to regret." Martin is crying—"Amos, John, Benton, help me for there is pressure." On another banner was Van Buren in the act of being knocked down by a Jersey blue—Van Buren is saying, "Let us argue." The Jerseyman answers, "I'll seal your arguments." Another represented a pair of scales with Van Buren in one, kicking the beam, although weighed down by treasury notes, and Harrison in the other. Inscription—"Weighed in the balance and found wanting." Another bore the inscription—"Harrison & Tyler, we hail from the log cabin, are bound for the white house, and cannot be stopped."

Oswego turned out nobly. Her banner represented Fort Meigs, with an Indian sitting under a tree, the American flag in the back ground, and a man pointing to Fort Meigs, with the inscription, "He has fought our battles—let him have our suf-

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frages." Another was inscribed, "Oswego tied in '38, '39—united in '40:" on the reverse, a hand, with the motto, "Beware the huge paw." Another: "Matty has stopped our public works—we'll stop his."

Ontario came more than a thousand strong, with a splendid silk banner, with the temple of liberty and the American eagle, as Harrison's cage and keeper. Gorham had for motto—"She has, she will conquer. One fire more, boys, and the day is ours. A prudent, economical, perseverance in internal improvement."

Another banner represented the white house with a sentinel on its walls. In the distance is seen an old farmer in a waggon coming from a log cabin. The sentinel cries, "Who's there?" Answer, "Old Tip." Reply, "All's well."

Cayuga, too, came over a thousand strong with a magnificent silk banner, with a fine painting of an armed Indian, with the motto, "The Cayugas are coming;" on the reverse gen. Harrison on horseback in full uniform.

Oneida had some 4,000 delegates. Utica brought a beautiful banner, with the motto, "The November sweep will reach behind the doors of the imperial palace;" on the reverse, "The western man with republican principles, against the northern man with no principles." Another, "Harrison and Tyler. No senatorial TAPPING with mechanics' and laborers' wages." Another, "New York's favorite son totally eclipsed on the 4th of March next." On the reverse, "Shoulder to shoulder, the farmers come." The banner of the Tippecanoe club was inscribed, "The sub treasury: we opposed it in '37 with Marcy, we oppose it in '40 without Mercy." This delegation brought with them "The great ball," which was continually rolling. Another banner bore the inscription, "The democracy respects the broad seal of New Jersey."

Schoharie was strong in numbers and enthusiasm. On her banner was written, "Old Schoharie lends a hand again for the constitution."

Onondaga was there in mass. The Pompey volunteers bore on their banner, "Gen. Van Buren, always striving to command the people's cash.—The magician must retire." They brought with them a log cabin wagon, made of whitewood, (and containing 20 persons), with the inscription, "Van Buren hickory." Another wagon, drawn by six horses, was filled with 28 ladies, all in white. Camillus had a log cabin, drawn by five span of gray horses, carrying a band, with the motto, "See, the tide comes in." Fifty men on horseback, with banner, inscribed, "Matty, this won't do," followed behind.

Skaneateles was preceded by a band drawn by 4 horses. Then came two wagons joined together, and drawn by tan grays, followed by 4 horse teams without number. One banner bore the sub-treasury bill, as Van Buren's apology for a gold currency, the last humbug.

Chautauqua bore on her banner. "Draw on old Chautauque for two thousand three hundred majority and we will honor the draft."

Seneca was there in numbers.

Tompkins falsemasonic with the democracy.

Tioga, "Whose democracy does not spurn the broad seal of New Jersey."

Jefferson, Washington, Saratoga, Rensselaer, Albany all, all, were there.

Willingly would we give more than this brief and most imperfect sketch of the brilliant array of banners, and other insignia, that were present; but, unable to see more than one-half of the procession, it was impossible to get any more details. After marching about two miles over a beautiful, gently sloping hill just outside of Syracuse, the meeting was organized in an extensive grove, and Francis Granger appointed president, with a number of vice presidents and secretaries.

After a brief but spirited and eloquent speech from the president, in which the wrongs of New Jersey were dwelt upon in a becoming and indignant strain. Mr. Ogden Hoffman was introduced to the meeting. A violent thunder storm having come up, we were obliged to leave the ground without hearing him; but not so with the vast multitude there assembled. In spite of the pelting rain and hail, there they stood, and when the speaker proposed to adjourn, the cry was, go on, go on. He was followed by Mr. Talmadge, and gen. Wilson, of New Hampshire, both of whom spoke with umbrellas over their heads, and the meeting was finally adjourned until the next morning. In the evening, a vast crowd collected in front of the Syracuse house, and from early candle light until late in the evening, were addressed by Messrs. Dawson, of Michigan; Coyee, of New Jersey; Wilkin, of N. Hampshire; col. Stone and Ogden Hoffman, of New York, and a number of others. The next morning again the speaking was resumed, and from nine in the morning until two in the afternoon, a constant succession of speakers addressed, and enchained the vast multitude. It is impossible to describe the spirit and enthusiasm that pervaded the hearts of every one. [*New York American.*

Croton water works. At the invitation of the commissioners who have the charge of this magnificent work, the municipal authorities and a number of gentlemen of New York recently made an excursion to examine some portions of it. We find the following brief notice of the work in the Journal of Commerce, one of the editors of which accompanied the party:

The dam across the Croton is placed where the river enters between the hills, after having passed for several miles through a more level country. The hill on the south side is solid rock, and on the north, excellent earth for constructing the dam. The dam itself, as might be conjectured from its position, is not of great length, but is one of the most ingenious works of substantial masonry any where to be found. The highest point of the structure is rather more than fifty feet above the natural bed of the Croton. The water will be thrown back by this elevation more than three miles forming a beautiful lake of four hundred acres; the whole margin of which is to be excavated, so that the water will be no where less than three feet deep. The water is drawn into the aqueduct by means of a tunnel cut into the rock which constitutes the hill on the south side. The lower side of the dam is faced with a well laid wall of stones, not in mortar, falling backwards as it ascends, by a rapid slope. The various preparations in the masonry of the dam for controlling the water under all possible contingencies, it would require a long and scientific article to describe, and with that our readers would have a very inadequate idea of the work.

There has been very little rain on the line of the Croton for two months past, yet no one who looks at the present magnitude of the stream, would doubt its capacity to supply our city for ages to come, though it should continue to grow at the most rapid ratio of any previous years. At distances of one mile, a circular hollow tower is erected over the aqueduct, for the purpose of ventilation. These being composed of white marble, produce a very pretty effect. Every three miles is an apparatus for drawing off the water in case any internal repairs should be necessary. Just above Sing Sing the trunk penetrates by tunnels through several hills, and passes the ravines between these by alternate embankments. At this point a party of the gentlemen walked through a section of the aqueduct half a mile long, which had been lighted for the purpose by candles upon the wall at distances of thirty or forty feet. The effect was peculiar and beautiful. The passage afforded ample breadth for three men to walk abreast.

The most imposing structure of the whole work is the great bridge at Sing Sing. It is composed chiefly of one grand arch of eighty-eight feet span, thrown over a deep ravine, so that, from the apex of the arch to the bottom of the ravine, must be a hundred feet. This vast arch was so firmly laid in its abutments, and so accurately built in its superstructure, that since the uprights were removed from beneath the arch, it has settled but one inch. One inch in an arch of eighty-eight feet, with an elevation of one hundred. So little settling in such a work, we are told, has never before occurred. The whole quantity of land which the water commissioners have been compelled to buy on the forty miles of the works, amounts to nine hundred acres; and the average price has been nearly five hundred dollars. The prices have uniformly been enormous, being fixed by the appraisement of neighbors who in many instances had lands of their own to be appraised in the same way. The land still remains, a large part of it, for the use of the former owners, and well nigh as valuable for their use as before the aqueduct was run through it.

In addition to this, the owners have sold rocks which were only in their way, for large sums in cash, and sand banks for hundreds of dollars, which were not worth so many cents before, and yet we are sorry to say that these very people who have made their fortunes out of this great public work, are so exceedingly unreasonable, that they seem well nigh combined in hostility to extort every cent more which they can, under any possible pretext.

The exercise of the pardoning power by governor Seward. Under this caption the Albany Evening Journal publishes six columns of interesting facts in relation to the exercise of the pardoning power. It says that it has been induced to make this examination of the subject from the studied efforts of the Albany Argus and other prints to produce an impression that the pardoning power has been abused by the governor. The following statement is derived from public records and other authentic sources, and will serve to show that so far from the accusation of the Argus having any foundation in truth, this very important and delicate trust has been executed with singular caution and with the strictest impartiality and justice.

The following table shows the number of pardons of all descriptions of offences granted in each year for 21 years:

1820	254	1831	115
1821	311	1832	107
1822	209	1833	160
1823	100	1834	149
1824	180	1835	131
1825	173	1836	93
1826	285	1837	108
1827	190	1838	158
1828	231	1839	64
1829	88	1840	72
1830	138		

By this table it appears that the average number of pardons granted annually under the administration of De Witt Clinton was 258, under that of Joseph C. Yates, 140, under those of Martin Van Buren and Enos T. Throop 112 under that of William L. Marcy, 133, and under that of William H. Seward, 68.

The whole number of persons pardoned from the state prisons by governor Seward in 1839, was 33, and in 1840 has been 49. The residue was convicted of petty offences punishable with imprisonment in the county jails and with fines. The average number of pardons for state prison offences granted by governor Marcy annually was 101. The whole number of applications for pardons considered and denied by gov. Seward during his administration is 232.

Although a view of the grounds on which applications for pardons have been denied as necessary in cases of successful application, in order to understand fully the principles upon which the pardoning power has been administered, it will be seen at once that it would be impossible to present even a cursory view of cases of the former class. Some idea of the circumstances under which they have been presented may be formed from the case of Benjamin Ratbbun, when the petition of several thousand of our most respected citizens was denied. It is proper however to observe that in almost every case the testimony given on the trial was procured and carefully examined, together with all other information submitted in relation to the prisoner, and that in every case a decision in writing was transmitted to the applicants assigning the reasons for the denial. In presenting an abstract of the cases in which pardons have been granted it will be perceived that to bring it within any reasonable limits we must give the most brief account of each, derived from voluminous papers, a perusal of which would be necessary to a full understanding of the subject. In submitting this statement we will not allege that no pardon has been improperly issued by the executive. He acts in almost every case upon information derived from others, and necessary from partial sources. But we confidently assert that no one will rise from the perusal of the record without being well satisfied that justice and mercy have been impartially exercised and sound public policy firmly maintained.

After examining the subject at great length, the Journal thus concludes. We affirm that governor Seward stands upon high and elevated ground. The pardoning power in his hands, has been administered with a strict and pure regard to public justice and the public safety. That he has tempered justice with mercy, where it could be done consistently with the public policy and in obedience to the law and constitution, is true. But in no case has this high and delicate power been abused and perverted. Every case has been patiently and laboriously investigated. The highest alike with the humble offender, whether befriended or friendless, have been furnished by the governor with the reason for his decision.

Table showing the average annual number of pardons of some of the crimes of the highest grade, punishable by imprisonment in a state prison, granted from and including the year 1820 by governors Clinton, Yates, Throop, Marcy and Seward:

	Clin'n.	*Yates.*	*Th'p.*	*Mar.*	*Sew.*
Grand larceny,	81½	51	19½	29	12
Passing counterfeit money,	21½	16½	6	7	00½
Having counterfeit money with intent to pass	51 6 none		1½	00½	00½
Counterfeiting,	00½	none	none	1½	1
Forgery,	23	10	8	16 1-6	6
Perjury,	5½	4	3½	2½	1
Burglary,	8	11½	12½	15	5
Robbery,	2½	2½	1½	3½	none
Manslaughter,	5½	1½	1½	3½	1½

Sing Sing statistics. For the month ending the 6th inst. Number of whose term of sentence ex-

pired 7, pardoned 1, died 2, remaining 792 males, 67 females, total 859.

Improvement project. A plan is in contemplation to construct a dock or basin at Brooklyn, N. York, to cover forty two acres, which will be sufficiently large to accommodate a thousand vessels.

The steamship Neptune was sold at auction in New York on Tuesday last for $35,000, to James Reed, esq. of New Orleans, who intends to continue her in the New Orleans and Texas trade, where she has been some time engaged. She was built at a cost of $112,000 two years and a half ago.

NEW JERSEY.

The elections for members of the legislature, &c. takes place on the 13th and 14th October. The executive of the state, as well as U. S. senator is to be elected by the members then to be chosen.

The election for congressmen and for electors of president and vice president will take place on the 3d and 4th November.

A meeting of whigs was held at Red Bank, Monmouth county, a few days since. Henry W. Green, esq. of Trenton first addressed the meeting, and subsequently the hon. Wm. Halsted, one of the rejected members, and the hon. Samuel L. Southard of the United States senate. This gentleman was followed by captain Stockton of the U. S. navy. It is estimated that there were not less than one thousand ladies present.

At Somerville, the residence of gov. Vroom, and where his friends recently held a meeting, which they boasted could not be equalled, the whigs had a gathering, larger, as we are assured, says the N. York American, by those who were present at both, in the proportion of 3 to 1. A beautiful banner, embroidered by the ladies of Somerville, with the word Somerset in the centre, surrounded by a skilfully wrought wreath of flowers, having been presented to the young men of Somerville,—it was borne in procession with the flags and banners from elsewhere, to the court house yard, where from 2 o'clock till dark, the meeting was addressed by col. Clark, of Hunterdon, A. Armstrong, of Essex, captain Stockton and Samuel L. Southard.

There was a great whig gathering at Rahway, on 22d inst.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Erie conventions. Both political parties held conventions at Erie on the anniversary of Perry's victory upon the lake, on the 10th inst.

According to the accounts in the whig papers, there were about twenty thousand whigs from Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan and western New York. The hon. Francis Grenger, of New York, presided, and addressed the vast assemblage in an eloquent speech of one hour in length. He was followed by general Wilson, of the Granite state, in an able address of two hours. Hon. Harmar Denny, of Pittsburgh, Messrs. Marwin, of Crawford county, Briggs, of Ohio, Lasak, of New York and several others, followed general Wilson, after which the convention adjourned. The display of steamboats on Lake Erie, and the procession of people, with banners, on the land, were highly interesting scenes.

The convention at Lancaster. On the 16th was another of those mighty gatherings which have so characterized the present political campaign. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather the number assembled was variously estimated at from 20 to 50,000 men, from the gray haired grandsire bowed down with the weight of years to the youth just admitted to participate in the inestimable principle of republican institutions. The procession, says the Examiner, was upwards of three miles in length, eight abreast, and took two hours to pass a given point! John Sergeant, of Philadelphia, presided, and on taking the chair made a forcible and eloquent address. The other speakers were W. Cost Johnson, of Maryland; governor Call, of Florida; Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania; Baer, the Buckeye blacksmith, and others. Every thing went off most harmoniously and the meeting adjourned without accident of any sort.

Of the return of the Philadelphia delegation the United States Gazette says: "An immense host of whigs assembled in Broad street, at Callowhill, to receive the whig delegation, and, awaiting the arrival of the cars, they listened to a very excellent address from Frederick Fraley, esq. The first train of cars brought in only a few of the delegates. Among these was the hon. Charles Naylor. He was immediately called from his seat and placed in a very convenient rostrum, whence he addressed the people most happily.

The train of cars with the delegates did not arrive until late in the evening, when a procession was formed, and the whole escorted to the whig headquarters and reading room.

Great complaints are made of the disgraceful conduct of those who had the management of the "motive power" on the Columbia rail road, to which we must refer hereafter.

We regret to learn that the delegates have just cause of complaint against the persons employed on behalf of the state to direct the locomotives. Evidently with a view of retarding the progress, the steam was not allowed to form; the fires were kept low, and in one or two instances, we are assured, the fire went entirely out in the locomotive, and the whole concern was once thrown from the track. On returning, nearly eight hundred whigs were insulted by three or four rowdies, (whose names are mentioned) being allowed to ride on the locomotive and present insulting objects. For the sake of peace this was quietly endured, though we are not certain that the officer who has the direction of the motive power on the road would have fared as well, unless he would acquit himself of blame in allowing the outrage. It is proper to state that the commonwealth furnishes the motive power on the road; and it is rather unfortunate, all things considered, that the state administration should be brought in to share such odium, when the national administration is going by the board.

MARYLAND.

The convention at Hagerstown, (Md.) Sept. 16. The Torch Light of Thursday gives a concise but interesting summary of proceedings at the "great gathering of the people" at Hagerstown, on the preceding day. "It was a vast assemblage, and a day to be remembered by all who assisted in the ceremonies or were present on the occasion."

A great multitude of people were present; some say 10,000, some 20,000, some more. One of the speakers said he would not number them by hundreds or thousands, but by acres, for there were several acres of them when assembled in the grove to which they marched from town.

WILLIAM PRICE, of Washington county, *president.*

S. D. Warfield, of Frederick county; Alpheus Brett, of Allegany county; John Braddock, of Montgomery county; David Hodman, of Baltimore city, *vice presidents.*

William D. Bell, of Washington county; Dr. J. E. Snodgrass, of Baltimore city, *secretaries.*

After a short address from the president, Mr. Coale, one of the electoral candidates, was introduced to the crowd, and addressed it for some time. Mr Cooper, of Pennsylvania; Mr. Bradford, of Baltimore; Mr. Laird, of Georgetown; Mr. Orton, of Indiana; Mr. Bowie, another electoral candidate; and Mr. Wm. Cost Johnson, of Frederick, successively addressed the meeting—three of them occupying three different stands, and addressing three different portions of the multitude at the same time. The speeches were all forcible and eloquent in a high degree.

From 500 to 1,000 ladies were on the ground.—The most perfect order prevailed throughout the day, and not the slightest accident occurred.

A whig convention was to be held at Cumberland, Allegany county, on the 23d.

Consecration of bishop Whittingham. The highly interesting ceremony of the consecration of the rev. William Rollinson Whittingham, D. D. to the episcopate of the diocese of Maryland, took place in St. Paul's on Thursday morning, in the presence of a very large and respectable assemblage. The altar was surrounded by four bishops, together with the bishop elect, the clergy and laity of this and several other dioceses. Divine service was commenced by the rev. Dr. Wyatt, and continued by the right rev. Richard Moore, D. D. of Virginia, aided by the right rev. Benjamin Onderdonk, D. D. of New York, and the right rev. George W. Doane, D. D. of New Jersey. The music was exquisite—entirely worthy the high character of St. Paul's choir.

An appropriate discourse on the origin and character of the Episcopal office was pronounced by the presiding bishop, the right rev. Alexander V. Griswold, D. D. of the eastern diocese. The consent of the house of bishops, and of the representatives of all the dioceses, was then read—the promise of conformity to the doctrine, discipline and worship of the Protestant Episcopal church, made by the candidate—when the solemn imposition of hands was given by the presiding bishop, and his right rev. brethren. Bishop Whittingham was then introduced within the rails of the chancel, and took his seat near the altar. The administration of the holy sacrament of the Eucharist concluded the imposing ceremonies of the day. The friends of the church throughout the country will be glad to hear of this consecration, and may doubtless anticipate from it the happiest results.

[*Balt. Amer.*

VIRGINIA.

Van Buren state convention. This body assembled at 12 o'clock, M. on Wednesday the 9th, agreeably to appointment. In pursuance of a report of a committee, appointed at an informal meeting on the evening before, hon. Lian Banks was elected president; gen. Wm. F. Gordon, hon. Andrew Beirne, esq. Charles Yancey, Inman Horner and John Cargill, esqrs. were appointed vice presidents; Thos. Ritchie and Wm. A. Harris, esqrs. were appointed secretaries, and Richard B. Gooch, esq. assistant secretary.

We can safely say, that this convention is the largest and most respectable body of the kind ever held in this state. A list of delegates not having yet been made out, it is impossible to determine the number in attendance; but we think we cannot be wide of the mark in saying that there are between five and six hundred. The members are all animated with the right spirit, and, what is better than all, they bring with them the most animating accounts of our prospects in every quarter of the "Old Commonwealth." From information derived from personal intercourse with the members, we have no hesitation in saying that we are firmly convinced that the state is safe for Van Buren "by thousands." Indeed, we have never permitted ourselves to believe, for one moment, that Virginia, "proud, gallant, chivalrous old Virginia" would ever sully her hitherto pure and uncontaminated escutcheon, by hitching herself to the car of Hartford convention federalism, propelled by the infuriate demon of northern abolition; but if we had ever entertained a doubt so degrading to the fair fame of "the mother of states," that doubt would have been removed now. Our friends abroad may rely upon it, Virginia will do her duty in the fall.

[*Charlottesville (Va.) Jeffersonian.*

A whig convention is to be held at Richmond on the 5th October, at which amongst other, DANIEL WEBSTER and CALEB CUSHING, of Massachusetts, have accepted invitations to attend, to celebrate the anniversary of the battle of the Thames.

We regret to learn that judge Richard E. Parker, of the court of appeals of Virginia, died at his residence in Clarke county, Va. on Thursday last.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Whig meeting. The Columbia Southern Chronicle contains a long account of the proceedings of a meeting of the whig party at the Town Hall of Columbia, on the 23 instant. Col. D. J. McCord presided. General Adams presented a preamble and resolutions, which were adopted; and the following gentlemen put in nomination as candidates for the legislature, viz: James D. Tradewell, Joseph A. Black, Thomas A. Wade and James H. Adams.

The meeting then (says the Chronicle) formed a procession, under the direction of A. H. Gladden, esq. marshal of the day, and marched to the barbecue ground, in a grove contiguous to the town. Shortly after twelve, the hon. W. C. Preston, the hon. Waddy Thompson and Hugh S. Legare, esq. arrived. Mr. Preston was first called for. Gracefully declining the lead, as due to the distinguished gentlemen who had come among us, he introduced to the meeting the hon. Waddy Thompson. Mr. Thompson, in a speech of nearly two hours, fully vindicated his title to the lavish applause which he has won in congress and many of the states of the union. To him succeeded Mr. Legare, who was introduced by Mr. McCord. Mr. Preston next addressed the assembly, in a speech of about an hour and a half, which fully sustained his high reputation. During an interval between the speeches, the company partook of a sumptuous barbecue dinner, uncommonly well served up, at which the chairman of the meeting presided, with colonel Hampton, Joel Adams, esq. and captain C. Bookter, as vice presidents.

GEORGIA.

The next election which occurs will be in Georgia, on the 5th October, when nine members of congress is to be elected by general ticket.

In 1838 the whig states right ticket for congress succeeded by about 2,000 majority. In 1839 McDonald (whig) was elected by 1,527 majority. Whig majority over Van Buren in 1836 was 2,772.

ALABAMA.

Mobile continued healthy up to the 15th inst. Church street house, was injured by fire on that day.

LOUISIANA.

Law case. An important law case has been decided by judge Bermudez, of the probate court of New Orleans. Alexander Milne, recently deceased, left an immense estate to be distributed in accordance with directions of his will. Among them was a legacy of one hundred thousand dollars to the city of Fochabers, in Scotland, his birth place. An application to the court of probates for the bequest, was made in due form by the duke of Richmond, to whom, it seems, the city of Fochabers belongs.—His grace, at least, is the feudal lord of the corporation, and claims the legacy for his own. To this

application the heirs and others legatees of Milne made strenuous opposition.

The decision of the court was against the claim of the duke.

New Orleans. The St Charles exchange was injured to the amount of $25,000 by a fire on the 11th inst. It was preserved from total destruction by the most active exertions. It is said to be next to the capital at Washington, the largest and most magnificent edifice in the United States.

On the night of the 14th twenty dwelling houses and kitchens were burnt in the third municipality. It originated in Camp, and extended to Bagatelle street, nearly all the houses on which, to Union, were destroyed. The loss is estimated at $60,000.

Three of the slaves charged with having been concerned in an attempt to cause an insurrection in Louisiana, were executed on the 28th ult.

KENTUCKY.

The hon. James Harlan has been appointed secretary of state for the commonwealth of Kentucky. Governor Letcher has thus called to his aid, the abilities of one who deservedly enjoys, in a high degree, the confidence of his countrymen, and who will, doubtless, in his new position, exalt his reputation still more, by the manner in which he will discharge the high trust reposed in him.

OHIO.

Lebanon gathering. A meeting of the whigs of Warren county, took place at Lebanon, on the 11th inst. at which gen. Harrison was present and addressed the people, of whom there were about 15,000 congregated—it being only a neighborhood meeting.

Convention at Chillicothe. A convention of the friends of Harrison and reform also took place at Chillicothe, in the Scioto valley, on the 17th and 18th instant. The whigs of that neighborhood intended to coolest the palm, on this occasion, with the Mad River trappers, at Dayton, in the Miami valley, at their meeting the other day.

General Harrison again among the people. Gen. Harrison met and addressed a large number of the people at Sydney, Shelby county, on Saturday last. He was on his way to Urbana, and was accompanied by col. *Christie*, of New Orleans, col. *Chambers*, of Kentucky, and col. *Anderson*, of Cincinnati. The general was escorted from Piqua to

SIDNEY by a committee of the pioneers of the country. As he approached the town, "he was met by a very large procession of people, in canoes, carriages, and on horseback, and was conducted to the mansion of Mr. Joseph Cummins. At 1 o'clock the general appeared on the stand, and addressed the people for about an hour. His appearance was greeted by a long and enthusiastic shout from the people. Colonels Christie and Chambers also addressed the multitude.

A great portion of the multitude then joined the train in its progress, which was again stopped at

URBANA, where *acres* of people had assembled to welcome it—the lowest estimate of numbers being 20,000, as the Urbana Citizen of the 9th assures us. At least 5,000 of the fair daughters of Ohio were present.

Every avenue and street was full—the fields were full; and all was joy and eager curiosity. General Harrison addressed the immense concourse, and our informant says his voice was the only one heard by those on the outside of the mass. Estimates were made of the number present, varying from 15,000 to 25,000. Ex-governor *Metcalfe*, of Kentucky, it is said, was among the number present.

Here again the procession received an addition of thousands, and when it reached

DAYTON, the whole body there assembled in convention covered *ten acres* by actual measurement! And at no time were there more than two-thirds of the people on the ground. Every house with a flag was a hotel without price—the strings of every door being out, and every latch unfastened!

The return of the party (after the two days at Dayton) was characterized by similar exhibitions of the popular feeling. On Saturday morning the general addressed an assembly of 8,000 at Lebanon, 22 miles from Dayton, and as he proceeded the roads were lined with people in teams and on horseback, banners and flags, marking the whole distance. It is said that at no time was the cavalcade less than a mile in length.

The Miama valley convention. The battle is fought—the victory won! As goes Ohio, now, so goes the union! And as went the Miami valley on the 10th instant, so will go the state on the 30th October. ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND FREEMEN IN COUNCIL! Let *that* word pass round! Carry it, ye patriotic fathers, and ye glorious mothers, to the hearths and hearts of your families! Shout it, ye noble and high souled youths, from the recesses of every valley, and the heights of every mountain in the land! Bear it, ye breezes of the western world, to every ear in this broad universe! So shall the drooping spirits of liberty's children revive: so shall the consciences of selfish and ambitious rulers shrink within themselves, and quail with terror: so shall a sense of hope, and promise and assurance, fall as a gentle and refreshing dew upon all virtuous hearts.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND! It were useless to attempt any thing like a detailed description of this GRAND GATHERING OF THE PEOPLE. We saw it all—*felt* it all—and shall bear to our graves, live we yet half a century, the impression it made upon our hearts. But we cannot describe it. No eye that witnessed it, can convey to the mind of another, even a faint semblance of the things it there beheld. The bright and glorious day—the beautiful and hospitable city—the green-clad and heaven-blessed valley—the thousand flags, fluttering in every breeze and waving from every window—the ten thousand banners and badges, with their appropriate devices and patriotic inscriptions—and, more than all, the hundred thousand human hearts beating in that dense and seething mass of people—are things which those alone can properly feel and appreciate, who beheld this grandest spectacle of time.

Upon the stand, general Harrison was welcomed to Dayton, on behalf of the citizens of the town and vicinity, by judge Crane, in a felicitous and feeling manner. The judge's reference to the calumnies which had been recently visited upon the head of the general, was received by the assembled multitude with a feeling of deep indignation at his slanderers, and a low but universal murmur against their baseness; but when he made a rapid survey of the many and great services which the old hero had rendered his country, in civil as well as military stations, the shout that went up showed that the hold which general Harrison has upon the respect and affections of the people, is ardent, deep-rooted and not of a day.

General Harrison commenced his response, and his speech to the people, by a feeling allusion to the glorious reception which had been given him. "But," said he, "fellow citizens, I have not the vanity for one moment to suppose, that any service which I may have rendered my country, or any personal respect or affection for me, has thus drawn you by thousands and thousands from your homes. I *know* that it is a much deeper and keener feeling—a much more important consideration—that has brought you here. It is the *cause*—the *great and good* CAUSE, fellow citizens, which *we have all espoused*, that has drawn you thus together, from your remote homes, to take council of each other, and to reason together touching the common good."

General Harrison then alluded to the silly charge so often made against him by his political opponents, that "he was in the habit of concealing his opinions, and could not be induced to express them." He remarked, as every body knows very truly, that so far from there being any truth in this charge, he had been a plain and free spoken man all his life, and had especially, during the first canvass in which he was a candidate for presidency, written and published his political sentiments, time and again, in almost every possible form. It was true, he said, he had declined giving any actual "*pledges*" as to his conduct in certain events, should he be elected to the high and responsible office of chief magistrate of the United States. His active life had been a long one; and he believed that a much better guarantee for the correct conduct of a chief magistrate, could be found in his known character, and the course of his former career, than in any pledges he might give during the heat of an active canvass, and the pendancy of a doubtful contest. He had never denied or doubted the right of the people to be informed of the leading political opinions of candidates for offices of trust; but, on the contrary, was clearly and entirely of opinion, that their sentiments should be freely expressed and well understood. He had always so expressed his.

General Harrison spoke for about an hour, in his most interesting manner, vindicating himself from the aspersions of his enemies, and establishing what he said, as he went along, by evidence which senator Allen and his like would be very far from attempting to controvert, if confronted by the authorities adduced. Towards the close of his speech, he declared himself to be a warm friend to a "*good credit system*;" "for," said he, "without credit what had now been the condition of this beautiful Miami valley, green and smiling in the richness and exuberance of nature, and whose thousands and thousands of independent population surround us at this moment." "Establish to-morrow," he continued, "*the hard money system*, so much lauded of late, as opposed to a good system of credits, and *ten years from this time, every man now rich will be richer, and every man now poor will be poorer.*"

General Harrison, we are told by those who were on the eminence at the east, was heard distinctly throughout his speech, at the distance of four hundred feet from the stand. He was frequently interrupted by loud and long plaudits, and touched, by his frankness and simplicity, a chord in thousands of bosoms, that will thrill for life with the recollection of the day and the occasion.

Cols. Christie and Chambers. The former of New Orleans, the latter one of the well known and gallant volunteer aids of general Harrison in the battle of the Thames, spoke after the general, in the order in which we have named them. Col. Christie was a private at Fort Meigs, and testified to the bravery, firmness and military ability exhibited by his old commander during the celebrated seige of that post, in a manner which must have put to shame hosts of those who have been induced by their profligate political leaders to raise the cry against general Harrison of "cowardice" and "incompetancy," had they been present to hear.

Col. Chamber's speech was full of important matter, and enlivened by frequent sallies of real humor. He gave a corrective of the battle of the Thames, which he should be induced to write out for publication. Handling col. Johnson as one for whom recent circumstances had given him a feeling allied to contempt, yet as one of whom, on account of his past services, he would wish to speak nothing harsh, he took hold of the great "petticoat hero," senator Allen, and held him up before the searching fire of his sarcasm and rebuke, turning him first this way and then that, basting him now here and now there, as the blisters were seen to rise upon his epidermis, very much as a leg cabin house-wife manages a roasting goose, till every one present must have had a feeling of pity for the Ajax of locofocoism in Ohio.

The number of persons present was, during the whole of the morning, variously estimated at from seventy five to ninety thousand. Conjecture, however, was put to rest in the afternoon, at the speakers' stand. Here, while the crowd was compact, as we have elsewhere described it, and during the speech of gen. Harrison, the ground upon which it stood was measured by three different civil engineers, and allowing to the square yard four persons, the following results were arrived at: the first made it 77,600, the second 75,000, and the third 80,000. During the time of making three measurements, the number of square yards of surface covered was continually changing, by pressure without and resistance from within. This fact accounts satisfactorily for the slight difference in the results attained, and shows that that difference strengthens instead of weakening the probable correctness of the calculations. No one present would have pretended that there were less than twenty thousand within the limits of the admeasurement in the city, sauntering about the environs, scattered around the booths where refreshments were vended, and lying in large groups upon the plain, discussing affairs of state, and making speeches for themselves. This will swell the number congregated at the Miami valley convention, including the citizens of Dayton, (whose population is between five and six thousand), which we do, to about *one hundred thousand*. This is what in round numbers we have placed in the heading of our article; and this is what, by those who have been much more in the habit of estimating crowds than we, it was estimated at. For our own parts, we could make no estimate; we should not have known how to go about the first steps necessary to the formation of any opinion, which we would like to hazard upon the subject. Happily, actual survey and calculation relieve us of the necessity of any thing of this kind; and therefore, the convention of 100,000 will send its voice abroad, startling ambition while at its charts, and striking with terror in their very palace halls the usurpers of the powers and dowo treaders of the prosperity of the American people.

Something more about the grand convention of one hundred thousand. People to the Atlantic states, who know as little about the high and beating heart of the Mississippi valley, as we Buckeyes, Cornerackers and Hoosiers, do about Nova Zembla, wander how it is that in times like these we can get up the grand gatherings of which our noble land is full, and also attend to the transaction of our every day business, and take care of our families. A very brief statement of the truth, will put their wonderment to rest, better than any thing else. In a word, then, Mr. Van Buren and his wise-acre assistants, have so managed currency matters, that we have very little to do business with. We can, therefore, be away from home, a portion of the time, as well as at home. And with respect to our families, *when we leave upon a rally, we take them with us!* Our wives and daughters, we are proud to say, have the blood of their revolutionary mothers

and grandmothers coursing through their veins.—There is no man among us whose heart is more filled and animated than theirs, by the spirit of seventy-six. Look at the three hundred and fifty at Nashville, who invited Henry Clay, the nation's pride, to be with them and their husbands and brothers on the 15th of August! Look at the four hundred at St. Louis, the nine hundred at the Tippecanoe battle ground, the five thousand at Dayton!

What now, but the spirit of seventy-six, does all this mention! Ay, and *what tale does it all tell?*—Does it not say, that the wicked charlatanry, and mad ambition, and selfish schemings, of the leading members of this administration of the general government, have made themselves felt in the very sanctum sanctorum of domestic life. Does it not speak of the cheerless hearth, where willing hands sit without employment? Does it not speak of the half-recompensed toil of the worn laborer, who finds, now and then, a week's hard work, upon the scant proceeds of which he must subsist himself and his family for a month! Does it not speak of empty larders in the town, while the garners of the country are overflowing? Does it not speak of want here and abundance there, without any medium of exchange to equalise the disparity? Does it not speak of a general disorganization of conventional operations—of embarrassment, stagnation, idleness, and despondency—whose "malign influences" have penetrated the inner temples of man's home, and aroused, to indignant speech and ouseanat action, her who is its peace, its gentleness, its love, its all but divinity?

The truth is—and it should be told—the women are the very life and soul of these movements of the people. Look at their liberal preparations at Nashville. Look at their boundless hospitality at Dayton. Look at their ardor and activity every where. And last, though far from the least important, look at their presence, in hundreds and by thousands, wherever there is any good to be done, to animate and encourage, and urge on their fathers, husbands and brothers.

Whence those six hundred and forty-four flags, whose stars and stripes wave in the morning breeze, from nearly every house top, as we enter the beautiful little city of Dayton? From the hand of woman. Whence the decorations of these porticoes and balconies, that gleam in the rising sun, as we ride through the broad and crowded streets? From the hand of woman. Whence this handsome and proudly cherished banner, under which the Ohio delegation returned from Nashville, and which now marks the head quarters of the Cincinnati delegation of one thousand to Dayton? From the hand of woman. Whence yon richly wrought and surpassingly beautiful standard, about which cluster the Tippecanoe hosts, and whose production has cost many weeks of incessant labor? From the hand of woman. And to come down to less poetical but more substantial things, whence all the wholesome viands prepared in the six hundred and forty-four flag houses around us, for our refreshment, and all the pallets spread for our repose? From the hand of woman. Woman, then, *has done her work.* She now gives us her blessing, and with a God speed, raged and thus urged on, that we shall not, after the *deeds we do* ours. Let us so labor, then, thus encouraged on the 30th of October next, have to go home and tell her we have been beaten, and that she and her children must still suffer.

ILLINOIS.

The Mormons. A keel-boat arrived in this city on Sunday last, with about thirty Mormons. We understand they belong to a party of thirty-nine, who left the vicinity of Preston, England, about two months since; although the company separated at Pittsburg, they are all destined for the head quarters of the Mormons, at Nauvoo, adjoining Commerce, Illinois. These were all good looking farmers and mechanics; and we are told that another party is on the way from England, destined to the same point.

This sect is rapidly on the increase. Their church in England comprises between 2,000 and 3,000 members, mostly in Lancashire; they have also regularly organized societies in Liverpool, Edinburg, Birmingham, Manchester, &c. About 100 Methodist preachers in England have embraced this faith. In this country, there are about 2,800 at Nauvoo, Illinois, and about 2,000 in Lee county, in Iowa, on the opposite side of the Mississippi. They have churches in Quincy, Springfield, Jacksonville, and various other parts of Illinois. There is a church of about 100 members at Dayton, Ohio, and they intend to establish one in this city shortly—eight persons were baptized by them, in the river, in front of this city, last Sunday and Monday. With the exception of Missouri, Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana, they have regularly organized churches in every state of the union; those at Philadelphia and New York comprise each about 300 members. They publish a monthly journal in Manchester, England, and another at Nauvoo, Illinois. The inhuman persecutions they suffered in Missouri, in the winter and spring of 1839, were a disgrace to the state and to the benevolent spirit of the age. "To their own Master they stand or fall."

[*Cincinnati Chronicle, of Aug. 26.*

We are indebted to the Sangamo Journal for the following statement:

We give below the popular vote of this state, and although it differs widely from the estimated register, we believe it to be a fair exhibition of the strength of parties in Illinois.

We have taken the vote for governor in 1838 in ten counties which we think cannot be objected to by our opponents, as no contest was made to them on party grounds. The aggregate vote of the state amounts to 82,046, without allowing any thing for the increase of the votes in the ten counties since 1838, and the entire vote of Marshall. We are satisfied that not less than 87,000 votes were polled in the state; making a gain of 27,000 on the vote of 1838.

1st congressional district.		
Counties.	*Har.*	*V. B.*
Alexander	252	610
Bond	467	493
Clinton	259	386
*Gallatin	595	705
*Hamilton	78	307
*Jackson	176	210
*Johnson	87	135
Madison	1,500	1,214
Monroe	338	560
Macoupin	663	785
*Pope	514	87
*Perry	142	190
Randolph	661	752
St. Clair	922	1,750
Union	36	623
Washington	274	276
Williamson	99	453
	7,153	6,326
2nd district.		
Counties.	*Har.*	*V. B*
*Crawford	227	167
Clark	415	409
Clay	641	612
Coles	967	744
Champaign	100	161
Edgar	727	767
Edwards	230	160
Effingham	65	217
*Franklin	94	692
Fayette	458	712
Iroquois	133	175
Jefferson	282	455
Jasper	90	165
Lawrence	595	553
Montgomery	677	489
*Marion	118	278
Vermillion	692	706
Wabash	444	285
White	749	599
Wayne	200	619
Shelby	351	682
	7,752	9,047

3rd district.		
Counties.	*Har.*	*V. B*
Adams	1,447	1,546
Bureau	407	235
Cook	1,032	1,324
Calhoun	261	27
Cass	216	293
De Kalb	270	200
Greene	701	1,104
Hancock	1,042	669
*Henry	88	30
Jo Daviess	1,005	697
Kane	615	640
Knox	643	537
La Salle	1,104	1,624
Livingston	50	50
Morgan	1,482	1,361
Macon	257	304
Mercer	311	161
McLean	665	575
McDonough	497	466
McHenry	243	248
Ogle	420	644
Pike	1,016	1,092
Peoria	764	717
Putnam	648	151
Rock Island	662	617
Sangamon	1,859	1,266
Schuyler	650	631
Stephenson	650	231
Tazewell	1,035	640
Warren	698	519
Winnebago	637	285
Will	666	1,285
Boone	611	210
Brown	299	432
Carroll	168	70
Christian	111	608
De Witt	630	270
Du Page	364	379
Jersey	531	556
Lake	230	297
Lee	256	212
Logan	241	181
Marshall		maj. 11
Menard	397	376
Scott	583	622
Stark	136	163
Whiteside	313	622
	25,298	23,470

	Harrison.	*Van Buren.*
1st district,	7,153	9,626
2d "	7 752	6,047
3d "	25,298	23,470
	40,203	41,842
		40,203
Van Buren's majority,		1,640

Election. The administration papers give a statement of the result of the late election which differs materially from the one we inserted from a whig journal.

The Chicago Morning Democrat gives the result, by districts, as follows:

Mr. Casey's district, Van Buren maj.		1,965
Mr. Reynold's do.	do.	6,097
Total Van Buren majority		7,977
Mr. Stuart's district, whig majority		239
Van Buran majority in the state		6,823

*In those counties marked with a star, we give the vote of 1838, between Carlin and Edwards.

LIST OF MEMBERS TO THE LEGISLATURE.

Senators.—Old members.

Clinton—W. Gaston.
Coles, &c.—Byrd Monroe.*
Edgar—N. W. Nunnally.
Gallatin—W. J. Gatewood.
Greene, &c.—F. Witt.
Hamilton—Noah Johnson.
Hancock, &c.—S. H. Little*
Jo Daviess, &c —G. L. Harrison*
La Salle, &c.—Wm. Sladden.
Morgan—Wm. L. Sargent *
Madison—George Churchill.*
Montgomery—Wm. Hunter.
Pike—W. Ross.*
Peoria, &c.—J. Hamlin.*
Pope—W. J. Gibbs.
Sangamon—A. G. Herndon.
Schuyler—W. A. Richardson.
Union—J. S. Hacker.
Vermillion—Wm. Fithian.*
Washington, &c.—J. D. Wood.

New members.

Adams—James H. Ralston.
Cook, &c.—John Pearson.
Fayette, Clay, &c.—Aiken Evans.
Franklin—Braxton Parish.
Fulton—D Markley.
Greene and Jersey—John Allen.
Lawrence, Jasper, &c —J Houston.
Morgan & Scott—T. M. Kilpatrick.*
Morgan—John Henry.*
Macon, De Witt, &c.—J. Moore.
Macoupin—John Harris.
Randolph—Jacob Feaman.
Sangamon, &c.—E. D. Baker.*
St. Clair, Madison and Monroe—Jas. A. James.
St. Clair—Adam W. Snyder.
Shelby—Peter Warren.
Tazewell—Richard N Cullum.*
Warren, &c.—Wyatt B Stapp *
Wayne, Edwards, &c.—R. B. Slocomb.
White—Wm. H Davidson.*

Representatives.

Adams—A. G. Humphrey, Wm. Laughlin.
Alexander—Wilson Abel.
Champaigne—M. Bussy.
Crawford and Jasper—William Wilson.
Coles—Thomas Thrailkeld,* James T. Cuoningham.*
Cook—Richard Murphy, Albert G. Leary, Ebenezer Peck.
Clark—W. B. Archer.*
Clay—Peter Green.
Clinton—John Scott.
Cass—A S West.*
Bond—Richard Bentley.
Brown—Harvey Luster.
Edwards—Allen Emmerson.*
Edgar—Leander Munsell.* J. M. Kelley.
Fayette, &c —Wm. L. D Ewing, W J. Hunkins.
Fulton—Lewis W. Ross, Oliver Shepley.
Gallatin—J. A. McClernand, D. Wood, D. J. Blackman.
Greene and Jersey—D. W. Woodson,* R. N. English, A. W. Cavarly.
Green, Jersey and Calhoun—J. McDonald.
Hancock—John F Charles.*
Hamilton—Milton Carpenter.
Iroquois—Isaac Coultwright.
Jefferson—Stephen G. Hicks.
Jackson—John Logan.
Johnson—Joseph Oliver.
Jo Daviess, &c. Hiram W. Thornton,* Thomas W. Drummond.*
Knox, Warren, &c.—John Denny.*
Lawrence—Jas. McLean,* Saml. Dunlap.*
La Salle—A. R. Dodge.
Logan and Christian—Martin White.
Macon and De Witt—Robert Burnett.
Menard—J. Bennett.*
Marion—James Marshall.
McLean—A Gridley,* Isaac Funk.*
Madison—Cyrus Edwards,* Joseph Gillespie,* James Reynolds.*
Morgan—John J. Hardin,* James Parkinson,* Jeremiah Cox,* Daniel Frey *
McDonough—W. W. Bailey *
Monroe—W. H. Bissell.
Montgomery—W. Kitchell.
Macoupin—F. A. Olds.
Putnam, &c.—Wm H. Henderson *
Pike—Alpheus Wheeler, Solomon Parsons.
Peoria—W. J. Phelps.*
Perry—Richard G Murphey.
Pope—George T. Waters.*
Randolph—James McClurken, John P. McGinnis
St. Clair—Daniel T. Moore, Lyman Trumbull, Daniel Baldwin.
Scott—J. W. Ormsbee.

Shelby—O. Prentiss.
Scnuyl r—W. A. Minshall.*
Sangamon—Ab Lincoln,* J. W. Bradford,* Jas. N. Brown,* John Dameille,* Josiah Francis.*
Tazewell—Pierre Menard,* A. Hull.*
Union—John Dougherty.
Vermilion—J. J. Brown,* B. Canaday,* Isaac Forman.*
Washington—John Crein.
Wabash—J. H. Beall.*
Warren, &c.—John Deasy.*
White—Edwin Webb,* Alex. Phillips.
*Those with this mark * are whigs—the others are Van Buren.

MISSOURI.

The trial of W. P. Daines for man-slaughter, was to take place before the city court at St. Louis on Monday the 14th instant.

MICHIGAN.

Candidates for congress. Joseph M. Howard is nomination by the whigs, and Alpheus Felch by the friends of Van Buren.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

INVENTIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS. A correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, writing from Liverpool under date of 7th August, says—

The principal things which struck me in England, in the way of improvement since my last visit, were the rail roads, the galvanic telegraph, the bude light, (truly a new one), and the glass and silk manufacture for curtains and drapery, of the first.

The rail roads. They may be said, I think to approach perfection as nearly as possible. They are built for ages, remarkable for their massiveness and magnificence architecturally, and for the taste, comfort and solidity of the cars and locomotives. I travelled on all that are yet opened. The Liverpool and Birmingham, the Birmingham and London, the London and Southampton, and as far as finished, the Great Western, which is much superior to every point of view to any yet constructed. I travelled at the rate of 40 miles an hour upon it, breakfasting in Reading, Berks, at half past eight, and walking the streets of London before ten! It was not without interest to me, that on a branch road from Birmingham to Cheltenham, just opened, I was whirled along by a locomotive made by Norris in Philadelphia

The galvanic telegraph is in use on the London and Blackwall railway—the cars on which are worked with a rope—and when full, a galvanic wire is touched, and successfully rapid as two ticks on a watch, is the signal and the motion of the cars. The distance is four miles, and were it 4,000, I am assured the signal would be as instantaneous and faithful. They are laying one down to Windsor for state purposes; and it is expected they will be in use all over England.—Do we not live in an age of necromancy, and are not the men of science the only pure and lawful aristocracy of human nature?

The bude light is a beautiful thing in its way. It produces an *atmosphere of light*, concealing the means by which it is done. Passing by the horse guards I exclaimed—"how brightly the moon shines! You can read the clock by it."—"Oh!"—replied my friend, as cool as moonshine—"that's the bude light"—I begged an explanation, and apparently astonished at my innocence, he gave it. Lime and gas are brought into some peculiar contact, and the effect as it struck me, was that of intensely bright moon light. The houses of lords an I commons are lit in this manner; and it is to be introduced into the theatres. It is very beautiful—and do not think me "moonstruck," when I tell you, that the chilliness and repose of moonshine, reminded me sensibly while regarding it, that Juliet's apostrophe, "Come thou day in night," is now realized. Alas! for the imaginative race, if matter of fact people upset every thing in this manner.

The new manufacture for *curtains* and other *draperies*, is a very gorgeous affair. The rich damask pattern is woven in *glass* and silk—producing a dazzling effect—beyond silver or gold in richness of display.

A capital invention is used for the *foundation of houses*, an invention too, the more valuable an account of its simplicity. The clay that is dug out of the foundations is mixed with a preparation of lime on the very ground of the building; and thus hardened or "calcined" into a strong substance, makes the best and certainly the cheapest material for foundations yet discovered. It is now universally used in England.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE PROMOTION OF SCIENCE. An institution with this title has been recently organized at Washington, embracing in its plan of wide range, and promising much utility. The departments of the institution at present include the following divisions—1. chemistry; 2. geology and mineralogy; 3. geography, astronomy and natural philosophy; 4. natural history; 5. the application of science to the useful arts; 6. American history and antiquities; 7. agriculture; 8. literature and the fine arts.

The officers of the institution are—

Directors: Hon. J. R. Poinsett, secretary of war, and hon. J. K. Paulding, secretary of the navy. *Councillors:* Hon. J. Q. Adams, colonel J. J. Abert, colonel J. G. Totten, A. McWilliams, M. D. and A. O. Dayton. *Treasurer*, Wilhom J. Stone. *Cor. secretary*, F. Markoe, jr. *Rec. secretary*, P. Thompson.

There are eighty-five resident members, three honorary and ninety-one corresponding members. All governors of states and diplomatic, consular and commercial agents of the United States, who are not otherwise connected with the institution, are to be considered, *ex officio*, as corresponding members, and contributions and communications are requested from them.

The Army and Navy Chronicle notices the establishment of the association and says:

There seems to be a peculiar appropriateness in officers of the army and navy (although this institution is not confined to them) lending to such a cause the aid which their stations enable them to do. Called, in the discharge of duty, to almost every section of the habitable globe, they have opportunities to collect numerous specimens in natural history; to make observations upon the climate, soil, resources and productions of countries visited, upon the habits, manners, language and pursuits of the population: upon the celestial and terrestial phenomena that almost daily and nightly occur; and in a thousand ways to promote the gratification of their fellow citizens at home. That they will not permit those opportunities to pass unimproved, may be assumed by all who are familiar with their intelligence, patriotism and spirit.

SOLDIERS OF THE REVOLUTION AT BUNKER HILL. Among the most impressive incidents in the convention of the 10th instant, at Bunker Hill, was the number and unanimity of feeling of the surviving revolutionary soldiers.

We find on that head this communication in the Boston Atlas:

Old soldiers of the revolution. Major Haughton—If you think the following item is worth insertion, you may rely on its accuracy as coming from an eye witness.

In ready obedience to the notification of the whig committee of arrangements about sixty of the venerable survivors of the war of independence, under Washington, and of the war for its defence, under Harrison, assembled in the representatives' hall of the state house, punctually at 9 o'clock.

When the marshal of the grand procession announced that carriages were in readiness to convey the old soldiers to the Bunker Hill battle field, the following order of movement was proposed and adopted by them.

Those soldiers who had been personally engaged in the battle of the 17th June, 1775, were invited to move foremost; when twelve advanced and occupied the first three carriages or barouches.

The order was then given to other old soldiers over ninety years of age, when from fifteen to twenty stepped forward and occupied carriages, six to each.

The same order was passed to those over eighty-five years, when twelve advanced, and occupied other carriages, six in each.

The last order was that those under eighty-five years should occupy other carriages; when the remainder, to the number of fifty and over, all but one or two Octogenarians, were at their posts, with the promptitude of whig minute men, and requiring but little assistance.

The impression which this almost relic of the old armies made on the multitudes which witnessed and cheered the procession in its movement, can much better be embellished by your pen, than by any thing which can be said by

ONE OF THE NUMBER.

On Friday, these precious "relics of the old armies" were seated on the platform at Faneuil Hall, and in the presence of thousands were addressed by Mr. Webster, in one of his happiest efforts, and with manifest effect both upon them and the audience at large. He styled them "fathers," and he rejoiced that they had survived to witness on that day that the fire of the revolution yet burnt bright in the bosom of those whose fathers had shed their blood to accomplish it. He *rejoiced*, too, that so many surviving whigs of the revolution, those who had done battle for the country and their principles, to its darkest hour, were assembled on this occasion to bear witness to the identity between the whig principles of 1776 and 1840, and he augured therefrom, the same triumph to those principles now, that then they achieved.

Among many things to be remembered at this celebration, as we have before said, this address to the fathers, and their assent to its statements and doctrines, were not among those that will make the least enduring impression.

DR. FRANKLIN'S LETTER OF INTRODUCTION.

Paris, April —, 1777.

Sir: The bearer going to the U. States, presses me to give him a letter of recommendation, although I know nothing of him, not even his name. This may seem extraordinary, but I assure you that it is not uncommon *here*. Sometimes, indeed, one person unknown, brings another equally so to recommend him; and sometimes they recommend one another. As for this gentleman, I must refer you to himself for his character and morals, with which he is certainly better acquainted than I possibly can be. I recommend him, however, to those civilities, which every stranger of whom we know no harm, has a right to; and I request you will do him all the good offices, and show him all the favor that on further acquaintance you shall find him deserve. I have the honor to be, &c.

We commend this letter to special attention, for in our day and generation, applicants for introductions and recommendations, are not more modest than in the time of Dr. Franklin; while those whom they beset, are, for the most part, far less frank and honest in their introduction.

THE AMISTAD AFRICANS. At the circuit court held at Hartford on the 17th inst. (the case of the Amistad Africans having been continued from the last term of the court, to enable the counsel to agree on a statement of the facts preparatory to the appeal to the supreme court), a motion was made by R. S. Baldwin, esq. to dismiss the appeal from the district court, on the ground that it appeared from the record of the district court that the allegations in the libels of Ruiz and Montes that the Africans were their property, were found not to be true; and that no appeal having been taken by them from the decree of that court, the question of property was conclusively settled: that the United States had no interest to authorise an appeal in their name, and that it appeared from the published correspondence between the Spanish minister and the secretary of state, that the Africans were not demanded by the minister "as slaves, but as Africans," for trial and punishment in Cuba.

Judge Thompson, however, considered the appeal as taken from his *pro forma* decree at the last term of the court, though not entered on the record, and that consequently the motion could not be entertained in the circuit court. He remarked that no prejudice to the Africans could be occasioned by the refusal to entertain the motion here, as it could be made in the supreme court.

It was stated by Mr. Baldwin that in the case of Holmes, a majority of the judges of the supreme court had expressed the opinion that in the absence of a treaty stipulation, no power exists in the executive or any department of the government to surrender fugitive criminals to a foreign government for trial. [*Jour. of Com.*

WHISKEY. The following article we find marked in the Western Temperance Journal, published at Cincinnati. We have no means of testing the correctness of the statement, but on the whole think it likely it may be correct, and yet we don't know where the money comes from to pay for all the whiskey set down as coming to Arkansas. We are a wonderful people for drinking, to be sure, we Indians and Arkansians, and we hope the Indians drink the most of it, as it will save gunpowder. We recommend it to the attention of our citizens generally, red and white, (as it seems Arkansas has to father all who drink whiskey, from the Mississippi to the Rocky Mountains), as an item of expense which might be dispensed with during the hard times which are grinding us all to the dust. Only think—$1,520,000 for whiskey in 1839, and nearly double that in 1840. [*Arkansas Gaz.*

Facts for the consideration of the southern states. It has been a matter of surprise to many for some time past, to see the immense amount of domestic liquors annually manufactured and shipped from the northern states; and equally as great an interest and curiosity to ascertain where it is consumed. On a full investigation of the matter, it is found that there is annually manufactured and shipped

from the states of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and the western portion of Pennsylvania, about thirteen million seven hundred and twenty five thousand gallons of domestic spirits of various kinds, at an average cost to the consumer of forty cents per gallon, amounting to five million four hundred and eighty thousand dollars; and of this part at Cincinnati alone, has furnished ten million nine hundred and fifty-five thousand gallons, this being the principal point for rectifying and shipping. Three million eight hundred thousand gallons of this account is annually shipped to the state of Arkansas, amounting to one million five hundred and twenty thousand, and hundreds of persons are constantly employed in what is familiarly called in that country running the mail, or smuggling it into the Indian country, in violation of the laws of the United States, and contrary to the wishes of the chiefs of the several tribes. Two million three hundred and twenty-six thousand gallons to Mississippi, amounting to nine hundred and twenty thousand four hundred dollars. Tennessee one million three hundred and sixty-five thousand, accounting to five hundred and forty six thousand dollars. Louisiana five million seven hundred and eighty thousand, accounting to two million three hundred and twelve thousand dollars; the balance of four hundred and fifty four thousand gallons, destination not ascertained. There is, therefore, a direct loss to four or five of the southern states of about ten millions and a half of dollars annually, for intoxicating liquors, furnished them by the same number of the northern states. You have the remedy in your own hands; Tennessee has set a noble example. E.

The above estimate was made from shipments for the year 1839, since which, not more than one-fourth has been shipped to Tennessee, and considerably less to Mississippi. But Arkansas nearly doubled. [*Western Temperance Journal.*

POLITICS OF THE DAY.

A WHALE'S WONDER. The state of things described in the following impressive paragraph, which we copy from the Philadelphia Sentinel, is as true as it is wonderful, and as gratifying as it is true.—No other age or country has ever produced, or can now produce, the like of it.

"It must certainly be regarded as a most gratifying sign, that with all the excitement which now pervades the country from one end to the other, on the presidential question, there is little to offend or alarm the lovers of good order, or threaten the security of republicanism. Millions of people are in unrestrained motion, and even ferment. Frequent conventions of zealous partizans, attended by two, twenty or forty thousand, and listening for hours, and sometimes days, to the most impassioned, earnest and eloquent orators, are held in all parts of the land, and nearly with as much order and quietness as a Sabbath gathering for religious purposes. No other country in the world could do it. The most stable nations of Europe would reel like a drunkard—would be convulsed with revolution and drenched with blood, in such an experiment upon the populace. Think of such conventions in Paris or London, with all their note of preparation, with all their pageantry, and all their freedom and eloquence of speech, and you think of a revolution.—To the enemies of republican forms, the political agitations of this country may appear precursive of its end. To us, it is the most assuring token of permanence and power, that a great people assembling as in the wont of ours, like waves or storm clouds, are yet so far the intelligent, and retire from the most excited gatherings in peace and good temper."

LETTER OF MR. VAN BUREN ON WAGES.

Philadelphia, Aug. 20, 1840.

To the hon. M. VAN BUREN, president of the United States:

DEAR SIR: The undersigned, a portion of your fellow citizens, request your answers to the following queries—

Are you in favor of a protective tariff?

Did you vote for, or support a property qualification for voters in the convention of New York?

Are you in favor of reducing the standard of wages?

Whether you are in favor of the secretary of war's plan for organizing the militia?

These questions are not made for the purpose of unfriendly criticism, but only from a sincere wish to have your own views on these subjects. Your fellow citizens,

ISAAC LIPPINCOTT,
WM. R POTTS,
G. HAINES,
N. B. EVANS,
A. S. FERMAN,
JOSEPH FRAYER.

Direct to Isaac Lippincott, No. 210 Callowhill street.

Washington, Sept. 14, 1840.

Gentlemen: I have received your letter propounding to me several questions upon public subjects, and assuring me that they are not put for the purpose of unfriendly criticism, but from a sincere desire to have my own views on the subjects referred to.

In reply to your first and last questions, I send you a copy of a letter recently addressed to several citizens of Elizabeth City county, Va. in which you will find the information you desire.

In answer to your second question I send you a statement of my entire course in the New York convention upon the subject of the elective franchise. It was prepared by my friends at Albany, having access to the best sources of information, of their own accord, without previous communication with me, and published there under their own signatures.—Upon a careful examination of this document, I find it contains a true and fair exposition of my course in the convention upon the subject referred to, and I send it to you as such.

Your remaining question is whether I "am in favor of reducing the standard of wages."

Not comprehending precisely the idea you desire to convey by the term "the standard of wages," it will be necessary, in order to meet your wishes fully, that I should give my general views on this branch of your enquiry.

The labor of an industrious man is in my judgment only adequately rewarded, when his wages, together with the assistance of those members of his family, from whom assistance may reasonably be required, will enable him to provide comfortably for himself and them, to educate his children, and lay up sufficient for the casualties of life and the wants of advanced age.

To accomplish these objects it is necessary that the pay of the laborer should bear a just proportion to the prices of the unnecessaries and comforts of life; and all attempts to depress them below this equitable standard; are in my opinion at war as well with the dictates of humanity, as with a sound and rational policy. Left to itself, and free from the blighting influence of partial legislation, monopolies, congregated wealth, and interested combinations, the compensation of labor will always preserve this salutary relation. It is only when the natural order of society is disturbed by one or other of these causes, that the wages of labor become inadequate.

The people of the United States may be truly denominated a nation of laborers—A vast proportion of them live by the sweat of their brow, and the continued exercise of a persevering industry. It was with a proper regard to this condition, that the system of government under which they live was originally devised. It should, therefore, in my opinion, be always so administered as to insure to them, as far as possible, a just and adequate reward for their exertions, as well as a full enjoyment of the fruits of their industry.

In the distribution of wealth resulting from the union of labor and capital, it is too often the case that an undue proportion falls to the share of the latter. The discontinuance of partial legislation, which I have always advocated, would be an important step towards correcting this inequality.

It has been ever my design to keep these objects constantly in view. So far from being in favor of reducing the wages of labor, or attempting to render the services required disproportionate to the rewards received, it cannot be unknown to you that what is called the ten hour system, originally devised by the mechanics and laborers themselves, has by my directions been adopted, and uniformly carried out at all the public establishments, and that this mitigation of labor has been accompanied by no corresponding reduction of wages.

I also caused it to be distinctly intimated in the month of March last, to the officers of such of these establishments, as might contemplate a reduction of wages, that in my opinion the present peculiarly uncertain state of things, which it is believed results from circumstances that cannot be permanent in their operation, does not present a just and proper basis for a reduction of wages.

I am far from wishing to contribute in the slightest degree to the embarrassment and depression of the laboring classes. It is, on the contrary, my most earnest and constant desire that their industry should every where and at all times be amply rewarded, and that the blessings of plenty should be liberally diffused among those who contribute most to their production. I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant, M. VAN BUREN.

Messrs. Isaac Lippincott, Wm. R Potts, G. Haines, N. B. Evans, A. S. Ferman, Jos. Frayer.

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF GEORGIA.

Fredericksburg, (Va.) Aug. 29, 1840.

On my way to the Indian Springs to meet such of my fellow citizens as might comply with the invitation to be present at a dinner to be given to our senators and three of our representatives in congress, on the second of September, I am detained here by a painful disorder, incompatible with the prosecution of my journey. In my own judgment, the detention is of no importance except to myself, as I cannot presume that my presence or absence will in the slightest degree affect the opinions and actions of any of the persons who may compose that assemblage. I regret it, nevertheless, as I am deprived of an opportunity to meet valued friends, and am unable to do that which others for whom I entertain a strong affection, and whose prudence and good sense give weight to their recommendations, have thought would be useful in the present agitated state of our country.

I have seen nothing to shake my confidence in the power of truth; nothing to make me doubt the futility of all attempts to delude the people by ingenious equivocations, artful exaggerations, blustering pretensions, or open falsehoods. When the spirit of inquiry is awakened, the people are not to be turned from the pursuit of facts by processions and parades, by travelling orators and ballad singers, by fiddlings and reveries. A careful investigation of those facts, and calm reflection upon them at home, give to the humblest citizen the power to decide wisely in whose hands the chief magistracy of the nation can be safely intrusted for the preservation of external peace, and a perpetuation of those domestic institutions with which are inseparably connected the harmony of the union, and prosperity, national and individual. These will be used, and, being used, the result will be right. If it were necessary or proper, I would bear my humble testimony to the fidelity with which the declared opinions of the present incumbent have been acted upon. Necessary it is not, since the chief ground of objection to him is, that he has performed his engagements, and "followed in the footsteps of his predecessor." Proper it will not be considered, as I have been intimately associated with his administration, and identified in feeling and judgment with the great measures of its fiscal and foreign policy, and would be looked upon as a colaterer and interested witness. Instead, therefore, of speaking what I know and believe to be just of Mr. Van Buren and gen. Harrison, I will use the right of every member of the community, to refer to things of common notoriety, which will aid my fellow citizens in Georgia in discovering to which of these persons they may safely confide the executive power, as it may influence or control the great questions—

Of a protective tariff;
Of internal improvements;
Of appropriation and expenditure;
Of the mode of keeping and disbursing the public funds;
Of slavery, as it exists from the northern confines of Maryland to the Sabine and Red rivers.

(Questions of foreign policy are omitted, for, strange to say, they are not topics in the presidential canvass, and on that subject the advocates of universal reform intend to make no change.)

On these questions the opinions of Mr. Van Buren and gen. Harrison have been in various forms and at different periods asked for. What their answers were, at what time and in what manner given, are well known facts. My fellow citizens can readily decide, with these facts in view, which of these gentlemen agrees with them on these important and vital subjects. By comparing the explicit, frank, prompt, public and uniform communications of Mr. Van Buren, given with like readiness to friend or foe, with the reluctant, equivocal, and not unfrequently contradictory givings out of gen. Harrison—sometimes by reference to former declarations, sometimes by letters from friends and friendly committees, again by speeches at arranged meetings, and then by private letters for *use* but not *publication*—they can, without difficulty, determine which of them deserves their confidence. Should any doubt remain, after this comparison, there are two other facts not unworthy to be remembered in forming a correct judgment. Mr. Van Buren has imputed to him by his advocates every where, the same opinions and the same principles; the opinions and principles imputed to gen. Harrison by his friends and supporters are variant and contrasted—chameleon like, they take their hues from the objects upon which they rest while you are called upon to examine them, and show a color to suit the region where they are presented in view.

Should the belief be entertained that the declarations of the parties themselves, or those of friends anxious to promote their success, are not safe guides, the motives to concealment, equivocation or deception being so powerful, try the parties by the *experimentum crucis*.

In various stations each has been before the public for more than thirty years. Compare their pro-

cessions with their acts, and then the results of each comparison. If still not satisfied, there are other broad facts that cannot fail to bring conviction to the honestly inquiring mind. A better judgment of the probable conduct of an administration in this country is to be formed by looking at the parties by whom he will be supported if they succeed, than by a scrutiny into the particular opinions and political course of the person who is proposed for that station. Mr. Van Buren is the candidate of that party in ALL the states, who, under the lead of gen. Jackson, arrested the gigantic and mad scheme of universal internal improvement—who wrested the public money from the hands of irresponsible and doubtful corporations, and broke their power—who seek to reduce duties and taxes to the wants of the government—and who believe that these wants admit of diminutions of the public expenditure; of a party every where arrayed against abolition, and ready, at all hazards and at all times, to see that the constitutional guaranty of southern property is fairly and faithfully maintained. He is equally acceptable to that party in the southern, western, eastern and middle states—has been forced upon neither by combinations or intrigues.

General Harrison is the candidate of all the parties in the United States who can be brought to act against the present administration by the common instinct of hatred. He was forced upon the southern portion of these parties by the combination of anti-masonry and abolitionism. Not one southern vote was given to him in the Harrisburg convention.—Among his supporters are ranked the high tariff and internal improvement men, under the banners of Mr. Clay;—the high-toned politicians of the New England states—who construe the constitution like the common law, which contracted as it may seem, expands indefinitely according to the supposed exigency of the times—who believe there is no safety or prosperity without the agency of a national bank to manage the fiscal concerns of the government, and furnish a currency for the people—who opposed the late war, and established, according to opinions expressed in the British parliament, a sort of understood neutrality with the enemy during its continuance—who acknowledge as their leader and standard bearer, Mr. Webster of Boston; the abolitionists, of all colors, under Slade of Vermont, Seward and Bradish, governor and lieut. governor of New York, under whose auspices a deliberate attempt has been made, by state legislation, to evade that provision of the federal constitution which was adopted for the protection of southern rights; the conservatives, under the guidance of Mr. Rives, who have abandoned their former friends because the keys of the vaults where the public treasure is deposited are kept in the pockets of officers of government, and not by cashiers of state banks: and who predict ruin and desolation to the country because that treasure can no longer, under the control of all sorts of state bank directors, be made the basis of loans to stimulate every species of corporation folly or private speculation: a regiment of tha nullifiers, under Mr. Preston and gen. Waddy Thompson, who have been whirled, like atoms of dust, from the chariot wheels of South Carolina, as they rose into their ancient tracks in the ranks of democracy.

The supporters of the general in Georgia, I need not designate. They are known—what they have been, what they are, and what they wish to be. Some of them have had, and have lost, popular confidence; some yet enjoy it; and they unite in their endeavors—the one to recover, the other to retain, popular favor. To effect their common object, they are closely allied to politicians whose principles they have solemnly rejected; whose conduct they have repeatedly denounced; whose objects they have always professed to abhor. If there is any truth in the maxim of *noscitur a sociis*, it will not be very difficult to decide, from this array of his friends, what reliance can be placed on gen. Harrison by Georgians.

The only chief magistrate to whom the southern states can safely trust themselves, is one who will use the influence of his place wisely to lead congressional legislation on the subjects that must arise for discussion within the coming presidential term—the apportionment of representation, the system of revenue, the admission of new states into the union; and one who will use his power fearlessly and fully to control all attempts at legislation on that subject which is exclusively southern. On this there can be no parley, for it admits of no compromise. Those who agitate it, do evil, whatever be their pretences or their motives. Those who associate, combine, and act with those agitators, must look to have the finger of suspicion pointed at them. No southern man, who will read dispassionately the address to the people of the slaveholding states, and the accompanying evidence, from the democratic members of congress from those states, can have any excuse for mistaking his duty when he acts on this question. The embodied evidence presented of the movements within the United States of the disturbers of southern repose, may be usefully added a reference to what is going on abroad. The government of Great Britain, which has always permitted the Canadas to be the asylum of runaway slaves, has, within a few years, converted all its West India possessions into places of refuge for them, and has formally declared that no claim for them will be availing, although they reach their possessions by fraud or violence.—The same government has been lately employing itself as the volunteer or selected agent of the pope in presenting an apostolic letter on slavery to some of the Spanish American states—a letter which it is not at all improbable was prepared under influences proceeding from the British isles.

Under its convention with Spain respecting the slave trade, it has commissioners in Havana scrutinizing into the commercial pursuits of all nations, and marking all vessels, not British bound to the coast of Africa, as suspected of the slave trade, when loaded with cargoes which are lawful commerce in *English* vessels from *Sierra Leone* to any *ports* of the *slave coast* from whence the *slave factories* are *supplied with them*. It has black regiments in its army by the enlistment of recaptured Africans.—Some of the statesmen and pamphleteers of England are engaged, since emancipation in the West Indies has diminished the productive value of their West India islands, in devising schemes to give a *present* preference to their markets to the productions of *free* labor, (like that in British India!) and gradually to exclude from them the products of the labor of slaves. Of the tempers and intentions of the agitators of the question of slavery, and the means to be employed, abundant evidences are afforded in the proceedings of the "world's convention," which met in London on the 12th, and continued until the 23rd of last June. Two resolutions were unanimously adopted, too significant to require much comment. Those resolutions renounce the removal of slaves from the old to the new states as an unrighteous traffic, of which eighty thousand are annually victims; as exciting detestation. Surprise and abhorence are acknowledged, that it should be protected and cherished by this government.

That it involves hardness of heart to the traders, and cruelty to the negroes, is asserted; and that effectual means should be immediately taken to remove this *stain* from the *character of this nation*.—Was there ever such a compound of ignorence, folly and insolence! The brutal O'Connell was quite at home in such a convention; and his insults to the representative of a foreign government near his own, his vituperetion of two of our eminent public men, were quite in harmony with the occasion.—The transportation of our property from Virginia to Louisiana, the internal slave trade, mark you, is "unrighteous," and effectual means ought to be taken in the United States forthwith to remove the *stain* from this nation. What are the means? We can guess. First, prohibition by congress of transportation of slaves by land or by sea from one state to another; next, a prohibition of the sale of slaves by one man to another in the same state; and then we shall be ripe for either the late Mr. Rufus King's or general Harrison's plan of gradual emancipation; the government purchase the blacks by the proceeds of the public lands, or by the use of the surplus revenue—taxes and duties being properly increased to make that surplus large enough to effectuate the object.

The shadows of the troubles in store for us at home and abroad, are darkening and stealing upon us.—What note of preparation is heard? What measures of precaution are required? The gravest thought and most anxious deliberation are demanded, to meet the dangers which will sooner or later come. What others may persuade themselves should be done, I cannot tell; but no step would seem to be better adapted to bring them upon us at an early day, and when we shall be utterly destitute of preparation, than placing the power of the general government in the hands of the heterogeneous coalition that now seek to obtain it in the person of one without the requisite qualifications for the chief magistrate of a great republic, and who accused, with too much appearance of truth, of having, in a public address, engaged if elected, not to thwart congress by the use of the veto power.

The veto power! a portion of the authority given to the executive by the wise framers of our government, which the incumbent of the presidential chair can neither surrender nor tremble himself in the exercise of, without personal dishonor, and treachery to the constitution. The veto power! the safeguard of the people against improvidential legislation, or congressional encroachment on the rights of the states and of the co-ordinate branches of the government. The veto power! the ark of safety for the southern states; used for them, it is impossible, while the equality of a senatorial representation remains, and the present relative proportion of the slave states is preserved, for the phrensy of fanaticism and the recklessness of associated party profligacy to disturb our repose, or assail our firesides, under the sanction of congressional enactments.

Mr. Van Buren is *pledged to use it* for that purpose—general Harrison *is not*.

JOHN FORSYTH.

THE N. JERSEY CONTESTED ELECTION

MAJORITY'S REPORT.

House of representatives, July 16, 1840.

Mr. *Campbell*, of South Carolina, from the committee of elections made the following report:

The committee of elections, to whom was referred the case of the contested election from the state of New Jersey, report:

That at the opening of the house of representatives of the present congress, Joseph F. Randolph, John B. Aycrigg, John P. B. Maxwell, William Halstead, Charles C. Stratton and Thomas Jonas Yorke, presented themselves with the usual credentials from the executive authority of New Jersey, and claimed to be the lawful representatives of the people of that state.

To the right of Joseph F. Randolph there was no opposition, and he was admitted to a seat. But, simultaneously with the appearance of Messrs. Aycrigg, Maxwell, Halstead, Stratton and Yorke, five other gentlemen, to wit: Peter D. Vroom, Philemon Dickerson, Joseph Kille, William R. Cooper and Daniel B. Ryall, presented themselves, and offered evidence to show that they had received the greatest number of votes from the whole state, and were entitled to the return.

The house of representatives refused to admit either party of these two claimants in its organization, and on the 13th of January, adopted the following resolutions:

On motion of Mr. *Campbell*, of South Carolina,

Resolved, That all papers, or other testimony in possession of, or within the control of this house, in relation to the late election in New Jersey for representatives in the 26th congress of the United States be referred to the committee of elections, with instructions to inquire and report who are entitled to occupy, as members of this house, the five contested seats from that state; and that the committee have power to send for persons and papers.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be served on John B. Aycrigg, John P. B. Maxwell, William Halsted, Charles C. Stratton, Thomas Jones Yorke, Peter D. Vroom, Philemon Dickerson, William R. Cooper, Daniel B. Ryall and Joseph Kille, all citizens of New Jersey, claiming to be representatives from that state.

On the next day, the 14th January, the committee assembled; and for its proceedings from that time to the 3rd of March, reference is made to the printed journal, in report No. 306 of the present session.

By that report, it appears that the credentials held by J. B. Aycrigg, J. P. B. Maxwell, William Halsted, Charles C. Stratton and Thos. Jones Yorke, were based on an imperfect canvass, not embracing the whole number of votes received in the state, but that the votes of two townships, to wit: Millville and South Amboy, had not been included in such canvass.

By the adoption of that report, the house made substantially a correction of the returns, and awarded the seats to Peter D. Vroom, Philemon Dickerson, Daniel B. Ryall, Joseph Kille and William R. Cooper, with a proviso that nothing contained in the resolution should be so construed as to prevent the investigation into the election from being continued in the manner heretofore authorised by the committee, on the application of the claimants.

Thus, it is evident, that notwithstanding the admission of the five claimants last named in seats, the proceedings of the committee, and of the parties, in regard to the ultimate merits of the election, were not affected; and on the 16th day of April, the parties reappeared before the committee with a mass of testimony, the result of a canvass extending over the whole state. This testimony, taken under the agreement of the parties, and the law, relates to nearly six hundred distinct cases of votes polled for one party or the other, alleged to be unlawful, and of votes alleged to have been improperly refused at the polls. Besides these cases, there were also involved the question of legality of the poll holden at South Amboy and the allegation of fraudulent practices by the officers of the election at Saddle river.

In the hope that the grounds of the controversy might be more strictly defined and narrowed, and that the testimony scattered through so many separate depositions, bearing on the same points, might be so arranged and collected as to facilitate the labors of the committee, while it should insure the ends of justice, the testimony in the possession of the committee was, on the 16th day of April, by the mutual arrangement of the parties, delivered into their hands, and the committee continued the investigation of other cases pending before them.

Although, from this arrangement, much greater delay ensued than the committee anticipated, the subsequent investigation proved that, without the assistance of the parties, the difficulties of the investigation would have been almost insurmountable; testimony in relation to the same vote being often found to have taken not only from many different witnesses, but at various and distant times and places, to which no clew would else have been furnished.

Nevertheless, impatient of delay, the committee passed resolutions calling on the parties on the 13th and 20th May, and, finally, on the 2d June.

The committee having previously, under the power granted by the house, ordered the papers to be printed, the final investigation was commenced on the 3d June, with a volume of evidence of nearly 700 printed pages.

From that day until this, the journal of the committee, herewith reported, will evince the magnitude of the task to which they have been devoted.

The most minute and tedious course has been adopted. The case of every individual vote has been treated as a distinct controversy. The testimony relating to it having been first read, arguments upon the facts or law, or both, were heard from parties, frequently followed by elaborate discussion in the committee itself. The question was then put upon a formal resolution, devised with reference to the *prima facie* legality of the proceeding at the polls and the burden of proof; which resolution, as applied to each case, with the yeas and nays thereupon, will be found in the journal. As applied to alleged unlawful votes, presents two affirmative propositions: 1st, that the vote in question was not a lawful vote; and 2d, that it be deducted from the votes of one or the other of the parties. The first proposition involved the inquiry whether the vote was actually cast at the polls; and, for the ascertainment of this point, the committee necessarily resorted to parol proof, as the best evidence which the nature of the case would admit of, the laws of New Jersey not requiring the poll lists to be preserved as a record of the actual voters. Mere hearsay declarations of the alleged voter, as to the fact of his having voted, have been uniformly rejected.

The fact of the voting being ascertained, the alleged disqualification, as a question of law and fact, was considered. With reference to their qualification, the impeached voters may be divided into divers classes, to wit: aliens, non-residents of the county, non residents, minors, men of color, persons *non compos mentis*, and persons not possessed of the requisite property qualification.

In examing the various alleged grounds, of disqualification, the principal differences of opinion in the committee arose from the constantly varying facts of each case, (which operated variously upon the minds of different members), and upon the sufficiency of the evidence to establish the result.

The most serious of these differences of opinion arose in the consideration of the first named class of impeached voters to wit: aliens. A minority of the committee were of opinion that it was sufficient for the party objecting to the vote to prove that the voter was *alien born;* and that the burden of proof was thereby thrown upon the party for whom the vote had been rendered at the poll, to prove that the voter had been naturalised. And it was urged with great earnestness, that, to adopt any other rule of evidence would be to depart from the plainest principles of law and reason—to impose upon the party objecting to a vote the proof of a negative; and a negative, too, which nothing short of searching of every court of record having common law jurisdiction, a clerk, and seal, in the union, could possibly establish.

Without minutely criticising the argument, it is deemed proper to inquire to what practical consequence the rule would lead, if it be fully admitted; for the proposition is to be taken, not as a mere abstract announciation of the order of proof, but as practically applicable to the decision of cases of contested election in the house of representatives.

The committee, as the organ of the house, have a positive affirmative proposition to adjudge and declare, before a sitting member can be displaced, or a single vote received for him at the polls can be ejected from the ballot box. Before a member is admitted to a seat in the house, something like the judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction has been pronounced upon the right of each voter whose vote has been received; and in order to overturn this judgment, it must be ascertained affirmatively that the judgment was erroneous. *Prima facie*, it is to be taken that none but the votes of qualified voters have been received by officers whose sworn duty it was to reject all others. This principle will be found to have been solemnly and unanimously declared by the committee as a basis of future action, soon after entering upon the investigation of this case. (See report No. 506, page 46).

It is not sufficient that there should exist a doubt as to whether the vote is lawful or not; but conviction of its illegality should be reached, to the exclusion of all reasonable doubt, before the committee are authorised to deduct it from the party for whom it was received at the polls.

Will the mere naked fact that a voter was alien born, in the absence of all other proof, produce such conviction on any candid mind? Is it not already answered, or, rather, is not even a presumption from that fact alone precluded, by the judgment at the polls? All foreigners from birth are not disqualified from voting, but only a certain class. Are we to presume that the voter, whose vote has been received by the officers of the election, to be of the disqualified or the qualified class? The question is answered by the unanimous resolution of the committee already referred to as well as by the reason and analogy of the case.

The committee cannot believe that the house of representatives would eject a member from his seat upon the mere proof that every man of his constituents was *alien born*. It is not apprehended that, after an election has been regularly held, the house would even consider an investigation necessary upon a petition which alleged no other fact.

The history and statistics of the country preclude the principle insisted on by the minority of the committee as a rule of evidence applicable to cases of contested election. Our institutions acknowledge no difference between the native born and naturalized citizen in the enjoyment of the elective franchise. While the spirit of our laws continues to receive, with such enlarged and gracious beneficence, the stranger and exile from every clime; while the genius of liberty stands, with wide spread arms, attending the term of their short and easy novitiate, to absolve them from all alien bonds, and to administer the sacred rights of their political regeneration; surely, the fact of foreign birth alone cannot suffice to annul a right which has been affirmed by a tribunal having the amplest power and means to test it, and exercising that power under the requirements of law and the solemn sanction of an oath.

But it may be asked, does not the presumption originally arising from the fact of foreign birth acquire additional strength; and may it not overturn the decision at the polls, when neither the voter nor the party claiming the benefit of his vote before the committee, adduces here any evidence of his naturalization? If the voter refuses to testify to his own disqualification, (as he legally may), how can the party impeaching his vote proceed further in the proof of his allegation? Shall he be put to the proof of a negative? Is not the voter a party to the proceeding? And is not his neglect to rebut the proof of his birth by the evidence of his naturalization, conclusive against him?

Undoubtedly, if the voter be, to all intents and purposes, a party to this proceeding, claiming to exercise a right here, such would be the conclusion; and unless he should make out his right affirmatively, he must fail to establish it. So it was at the election; and so it would be here, if the committee were holding a poll. But such is not the vocation of the committee or the house. If it were, the mere reference of the petition, the mere creation of a controversy, would annul all that has been done at the election. Then, indeed, things would be taken up and treated *de novo;* voters who had once maintained their right, and exercised it at the polls, would be required to come forward and submit themselves to another challenge, and a new affirmation of their franchise.

Again: if the voter is, to all intents and purposes, a party to the proceeding before the house or its committee, how is it that he is admitted to testify as a witness? Why are not all his declarations or admissions, whensoever and howsoever made, in relation to the subject matter of the controversy, the best evidence when proved by a competent witness? The distinction between the controversy at the polls and that before the committee, is manifest. At the polls the voter is a party. When the polls are closed, and an election is made, the right of the party elected is complete. He is entitled to the returns; and when he is admitted to his seat, there is no known principle by which he can be ejected, except upon the affirmative proof of a defect in his title. Whoever seeks to oust him, must accomplish it by proving a case. The difficulties in his path can form no possible reason why the committee should meet him half way. The rule of reason requires that he should fully make out his case, even though it involve the proof of a negative; and such is also the rule of parliament in analogous cases. (See 3d Douglas, 219).

In Rogers' law and practice of election committees, page 116, it is said: "So in cases of petitions against candidates on the ground of want of sufficient qualification: although a negative is to be proved, it is the usage of parliament that the party attacking the qualification is bound to disprove it."

It may be added that this rule has been applied by the committee, without controversy, to every other species of alleged disqualification. In the cases of aliens alone, was a different rule contended for. Adhering to the rule, the committee have uniformly required something more than the mere affirmative proof of foreign birth, the disqualification not being foreign birth, but the actual state of alienage at the time of voting.

The great number of cases in which the disqualification has been fully made out, and the votes deducted from the one party or the other, sufficiently answer the objection which has been supposed to arise from the alleged impossibility of proving the negative. In none of these instances were the parties put to the necessity of searching every "court of record having common-law jurisdiction, and a clerk, and seal in the union." In some cases the voters themselves have declared, under oath, that they were never naturalised; in others, while asserting their naturalization, they have stated circumstances inconsistent with it. In short, an infinite variety of circumstances, which will be found in the evidence, joined with the fact of foreign birth, have completely proven the disqualification in a great number of cases.

On the other hand, the hardship of requiring the sitting member, upon the mere proof of foreign birth, to produce before the committee evidence of the naturalization of hundreds of thousands of persons over whom he has no control, and who, by withholding that proof, may vacate his election, must readily be admitted. The proper season to demand such proof is at the polls. There the voter is the actor; he comes forward claiming to exercise a right, and there he should prove his qualification. Where the case assumes the formed of a contested election between other parties, the disqualification must be made out by the party seeking to overthrow the right of the sitting member thus acquired at the polls.

But it is not upon the sitting members alone, in this case, that the rule contended for would have hardly operated. Had it been adopted and applied, it must have led inevitably, in particular instances, to the virtual disqualification of men who had lived long enough among us to have seen several generations spring into existence, and who had well and faithfully served the state in war and in peace.

Many of these principles being equally applicable to the other grounds of disqualification, it will not be necessary to do more than briefly notice the remaining classes.

2 Non-residents.

The law of New Jersey (act June, 1820, sec. 4, 1 Laws New Jersey, 741), requires that the voter should have "resided in the county where he claims a vote, for at least one year immediately preceding the election;" and (ib. sec. 7), that he shall not "be permitted to vote" "only in the township where he usually resides." No term of residence in the township is prescribed; and all that has been required by the committee is, that the voter should have an actual bona fide residence in the township where his vote was received.

Upon these questions of residence, both in county and township, the committee have endeavored to apply the well settled principles of law; and the differences of opinion have rarely, if ever, extended beyond the question of the effect of the various facts as proving or disproving the coincidence of fact and intention.

As to minors, nothing need be said, further than to cite the law. (Act June, 1820, sec 4).

Of men of color, there were two voters, whose votes were deducted; (act June, 1820, sec. 4); one on each side.

Persons *non compos mentis* are not expressly disqualified by the terms of the law; but the committee entertained the allegation in a single instance, from the general reason and nature of the case—Questions of sanity, however, being of the most delicate and difficult which arise in the courts, the committee could not consent to disqualify a voter

on this ground, except upon the most distinct and indubitable proof; and none such being adduced, his vote was not disturbed.

The remaining ground of disqualification seems to demand more particular notice.

The fundamental law, or *quasi*-constitution, of the state of New Jersey, passed in provincial congress at New Jersey, July 2d, 1776, (1 laws N. J. p. 4), requires, amongst other things, (sec. 4), that the voter shall be "worth £50 proclamation money, clear estate, within the colony."

By the 4th section of the act of June, 1820, (1 laws N. J. 741), the same property qualification is expressly re-enacted.

By the 5th and 6th sections of the same law, it is enacted as follows:

"SEC. 5. That every person who shall in other respects be entitled to a vote, and who shall have paid a tax for the use of the county or the state, and whose name shall be enrolled on any duplicate not of the last state or county tax, shall be adjudged by the officers conducting the election to be worth £50, money aforesaid, clear estate."

"SEC. 6. That no person shall hereafter be deemed by the officers conducting the election to be a qualified voter, in respect of estate, who has not either paid a tax, or whose name is not enrolled on the duplicate as aforesaid: except to the cases of persons who may have arrived at the age of twenty-one years since," &c.

Without attempting, in this place, to criticise minutely the respective provisions of these laws, it may be sufficient to state, that they seem at least to confine the right of suffrage, in all cases, to *bona fide* taxable citizens, to other respects duly qualified. When, therefore, it has appeared that previous to, and at the time of voting, the voter has received support from the town as a pauper, and has not paid a tax, the committee have not considered him a "qualified voter in respect of estate." So, also, where a person of that class was brought to the polls, and a tax there paid for him by another, on condition that he should vote a certain ticket, the committee did not consider the former a *bona fide* tax payer, and his vote was deducted.

With these general remarks as to the several classes of disqualified voters, and the course of the committee in the ascertainment of the disqualification, it may be sufficient to pass to the subject of the appropriation of the votes.

It being satisfactory ascertained that no unlawful vote was counted at that election, the next inquiry which arose was, as to the party for whom it was cast at the polls.

The elections in New Jersey are by ballot; and it will readily be perceived that this inquiry was not without serious difficulties.

Although, in numerous instances, the voter, being examined as a witness, voluntary disclosed the character of his vote, yet, in many cases, he either did not appear, or, appearing, chose to avail himself of his legal right to refuse an answer on that point. In such cases, the proof of general reputation as to the political character of the voter, and as to the party to which he belonged at the time of the election, has been considered sufficiently demonstrative of the complexion of his vote. Where no such proof was adduced on either side, proof of the declarations of the voter has been received; the date and all the circumstances of such declarations being considered as connecting themselves with the questions of credibility and sufficiency. In every instance where the proof, under all the circumstances, was not sufficient to produce conviction, the vote has been left unappropriated.

The same principles have governed the committee in regard to the votes decided to have been improperly rejected at the polls. Whatever doubt might have existed as to the propriety of adding these votes to the respective polls, the addition in this case was, as is recited in the preamble to the resolution adopted by the committee on the 11th instant, with the concurrence of parties on both sides in attendance, as to the propriety of so doing. Of these votes, nineteen were added to the votes for P. D. Vroom and his associates, and one to the votes for the opposite party.

It only remains to notice the objections made to the validity of the election at South Amboy, and the allegation of fraudulent practices by the officers of the election at Saddle river.

The objections to the election in those two townships will be considered in the order in which they are named.

For himself and associates, "Mr. Halsted objects to the election held in the township of South Amboy, in the county of Middlesex, because the said election was held by judges who were not chosen according to law;

"And because John B. Appelget, who had been duly chosen inspector of said election, according to law, to supply the place of Clarkson Brown, who was disqualified, was not permitted to act as inspector at said election in said township;

"And because James M. Warne acted as inspector at said election in said township, without having been duly elected inspector according to law;

"And because there was no certificate of the election of the said James M. Warne, inspector, signed by three reputable freeholders, transmitted to the clerk of the common pleas of the county of Middlesex within the time prescribed by law;

"And because the judge of the election in said township of South Amboy knowingly received illegal votes;

"And because the said judges of said election did not conduct the said election in said township according to law."

After having heard and considered the testimony in support of the above allegations, the committee unanimously resolved "that there did not appear any sufficient reason for setting aside the election in South Amboy."

In New Jersey, the election is conducted in each township by a judge, and the assessor and collector of the township, who are *ex officio* inspectors of election; and the law prescribes, that "if the judge, assessor and collector, or either of them, shall not be present at the time and place of holding the election, or shall be disqualified to hold the same, then, at the hour of ten o'clock, the people present entitled to vote shall proceed to choose a person or persons to serve in the place of him or them so absent or disqualified." (See Revised Laws of New Jersey, page 274).

It appears by the testimony upon this subject, that one of the inspectors of the election at South Amboy became disqualified to act, by reason of being a candidate for the state legislature; and that, to supply this vacancy, three persons were placed in nomination, to wit: John B. Appelget, James M. Warne, and J. V. Gordon.

If the testimony of Timothy Wood and Phineas Munday, the tellers appointed to count the votes; of Nathaniel Hillyer, the judge of the election, who announced the result; and of several other witnesses, who had the best opportunity of knowing what actually took place, is to be believed, there cannot be a doubt that the election of James M. Warne as inspector was substantially in conformity with law.

If, on the contrary, the testimony of Charles Fish, of Thomas Appelget, of John Seward, of Jacob Herbert, and of John B. Appelget, stood uncontradicted, the conclusion would be irresistible that great irregularity had prevailed in the election of inspector.

To contrast this testimony, however, with that of those previously referred to, among whom were all the officers of the election, whose official duty it was to know what had actually taken place, it is impossible, without imputing deliberate perjury to one set of deponents or the other, to come to any other conclusion than that the last named witnesses spoke from mistaken impressions, not unlikely to occur in the tumult and confusion of an excited popular election, conducted neither *viva voce* nor by ballot, but by the friends of the respective parties dividing in different directions, as indicated by the various points of the compass.

If the positive testimony upon this subject left any doubt, circumstantial evidence, derived from the disproportion between the parties, might be resorted to in corroboration of the conclusion to which the committee have come.

In the election for congress, held immediately after the election for inspector, the highest number of votes received by any gentlemen of Mr. Appelget's party was but 45; while the lowest number received for any candidate of the party of which Mr. Warne was a member was 295. The last named witnesses represent Appelget to have been elected inspector by a majority of about three to one. If they are not mistaken, the extraordinary circumstance has occurred, that, at a period of great party excitement, the candidate of a party, bearing the relative proportion of less than one to six to the other, has been elected, over the combined strength of his opponents, by a majority of about three to one.

The committee, however, feel no necessity for resorting to circumstantial evidence in support of their opinion "that the contestants have failed to establish their first allegation," to wit: "That the election at South Amboy, in the county of Middlesex, was held by officers not chosen according to law."

The second allegation necessarily falls with the first.

The third allegation, to wit: "that there was no certificate of the election of James M. Warne, inspector, signed by three reputable freeholders, transmitted to the clerk of the common pleas of the county of Middlesex within the time prescribed by law," although proved, is believed by the committee to be entirely inadequate to affect the validity of an election legally held. Surely, it cannot be that one of the dearest rights of Jerseymen—a right which, more than any other, distinguishes the citizen of a representative government from the subject of a despot—is to be trampled in the dust, because, forsooth, there was no certificate of the election of James M. Warne, inspector, signed by three reputable freeholders, transmitted to the clerk of common pleas of the county of Middlesex within three days thereafter! Whatever pretext such an omission may have afforded to the clerk of the county of Middlesex for the perpetration of a daring outrage upon the rights of his fellow citizens, in suppressing the votes polled at South Amboy, in the return transmitted by him to the governor, it cannot affect the legality of the election. It was not necessary that a certificate of the election of the inspector should have been transmitted to the clerk of common pleas, either before or during the election; and the omission to do so afterwards, cannot have a retrospective effect to defeat the will of the people, expressed in conformity with law. The disqualification of an officer, to affect the legality of an election, must evidently be coexistent with the election.

The fourth and fifth allegations are, in substance, that the judges of the election knowingly received illegal votes, and did not conduct the election according to law.

Illegal votes were proved before the committee to have been received for both parties at South Amboy, of which the poll has been purged by the committee; but, so far as intention was concerned, it appears, by the evidence, that the election was fairly, honestly and legally conducted; and the proof is insufficient to establish the fact that a single illegal vote was knowingly received.

Mr. Halsted and associates also claim to set aside the poll held at the township of Saddle river, in the county of Bergen, because eight votes, at least, given for them by persons legally entitled to vote, were fraudulently abstracted from the ballot box, and at least as many for their opponents substituted in their place; because, in making out the list of votes in said township, at least eight votes less than were actually given for them were counted in their favor, and at least as many were counted for their opponents more than they actually received; and because the list of votes of said township shows upon its face evidence of mistake or fraud.

In support of these allegations, the depositions of 34 voters are produced, each one of whom swears that he voted the whig ticket; and by the depositions of the clerk, of the election, it appears that one other, who was not sworn in person, voted the same ticket—making in all 32 votes.

They also show that the officers of the election at Saddle river returned but 24 votes for them, leaving 8 votes to be accounted for; and that 127 votes in all were returned, when it appears that there should have been but 126

On the part of Messrs. Vroom and associates, it is contended that the election at Saddle river was fairly and legally conducted; that the ballot box was so secured that it was impossible for it to have been violated without discovery, or for tickets to be put into, or taken out of it, without the knowledge of the officers of the election.

They endeavor to account for eight votes less being enumerated for Messrs. Ayerigg and associates than it is alleged they have received, by showing that a double whig ticket, folded together, was rejected from the count by the officers, as the law requires; that the name of one of the deponents, who swears that he voted the whig ticket by the testimony of the clerk of the election, does not appear on the poll list. They also show, by positive proof, that another of these deponents voted the Democratic ticket; and from circumstantial evidence endeavor to show that five others of them voted the same, leaving the discrepancy between the number of votes received by both parties, and the whole number of votes as returned, unaccounted for, except by supposing that the clerk of the election may have omitted to have recorded the name of one of the voters on the poll list, or that two votes may have been thrown in by one person, in such a way as to conceal the act.

Although the testimony above referred to is by no means conclusive as to every vote attempted to be accounted for, the committee are so well convinced, from the evidence, that the election was fairly and legally conducted, and that no fraud was perpetrated on the ballot box, that they have determined to take the return of the officers of the elec-

tion as the best evidence produced, and to sustain the legality of the Saddle river poll.

It is believed that all the important points which have been made before the committee, by either of the parties to this protracted controversy, have now been noticed, either in this report or in report No. 506, previously submitted by the committee, and adopted by the house.

By the adoption of that report, the house determined on the following, as the number of votes actually received from the whole state, by the claimants, respectively, to wit:

For Philemon Dickerson:

Votes counted by the governor and privy council	27,951
Votes of Millville and South Amboy	502
Total for Philemon Dickerson	28,453

For Peter D. Vroom:

Votes counted by the governor and privy council	27,990
Votes of Millville and South Amboy	502
Total for Peter D. Vroom	28,492

For Daniel B. Ryall:

Votes counted by the governor and privy council	27,939
Votes of Millville and South Amboy	502
Total for Daniel B. Ryall	28,441

For William R. Cooper:

Votes counted by the governor and privy council	27,954
Votes of Millville and South Amboy	501
Total for William R. Cooper	28 455

For Joseph Kille:

Votes counted by the governor and privy council	27,924
Votes of Millville and South Amboy	502
Total for Joseph Kille	28,426

For John B. Ayerigg:

Votes counted by the governor and privy council	28,150
Votes of Millville and South Amboy	144
Total for John B. Ayerigg	28,294

For John P. B. Maxwell:

Votes counted by the governor and privy council	28,239
Votes of Millville and South Amboy	144
Total for J. P. B. Maxwell.	28.383

For William Halsted:

Votes counted by the governor and privy council	28,192
Votes of Millville and South Amboy	145
Total for William Halsted	28,337

For Charles C. Stratton:

Votes counted by the governor and privy council	28,252
Votes of Millville and South Amboy	144
Total for Charles C. Stratton	28,396

For Thomas Jones Yorke:

Votes counted by the governor and privy council	28,177
Votes of Millville and South Amboy	144
Total for Thomas Jones Yorke	28,321

A scrutiny into an election, with a view to purgation of the polls, when the vote is by secret ballot, is attended with such great difficulties, and liable to so many evils, that nothing but the importance of preserving our elections pure could authorise the attempt. Such an investigation must, under the best of circumstances, be more or less imperfect. The committee have made the present one as thorough as practicable, with a view of purging to their core all alleged frauds and illegalities, and with a view of placing in their seats those who had received the greatest number of legal votes polled in conformity with law. The result in the present case must be gratifying to the people of New Jersey, for it is calculated to remove the imputation of fraud, charged to have been perpetrated in the conduct of the election, and to obtain from all parties a cheerful acquiescence in the will of the majority legally expressed. Indeed, it is worthy of general congratulation, and must tend to increase the confidence of all in the purity of the ballot box and in the political virtue of the people, that, in an excited election, extending over the entire state, followed by a contest in which the amplest opportunity was afforded for the obtainment of evidence, not a single fraud, or even irregularity, is proved to have been knowingly committed by a single officer of the election; and that, in the most thorough scrutiny that has probably ever taken place, either in this or any other country, less than two hundred and sixty votes out of near sixty thousand have been proved illegal; and that many of them were thought at the time of their reception, both by the voters and the officers of the election, under a mistaken construction of the law, to have been lawful votes.

The committee do not think it necessary to comment upon the extraordinary transactions which occurred in New Jersey shortly after the closing of the polls, and from which, it is believed, all the difficulties of this case originated, further than to say, that in suppressing the votes of Millville and South Amboy, the clerks of Middlesex and Cumberland were guilty of a gross violation of the elective franchise, calculated virtually to deprive the people of one of their dearest rights, and to keep from this house a knowledge of those facts by which alone it can judge of the elections of its members. The duties of those clerks, as returning officers, were strictly ministerial; and when, instead of making faithful records of the people's will, as expressed at the polls, and transmitting those records to the governor, or person administering the laws of the state, they undertook to decide upon the legality of the polls, and to act in accordance with those decisions, they exercised an unauthorised power, which, for more than three months, silenced the voices of five out of the six members to which New Jersey was entitled in the house of representatives, and for which their conduct, whether proceeding from ignorance or design, must meet with the unqualified disapprobation of the honest and intelligent of every party.

An appendix to the report presents the several classes of votes impeached, and votes claimed, distinguishing the party by whom alledged, and the results, with references to the evidence in each case, and to the journal. The recapitulation and tabular statement here inserted present the general results, in laconic form, to wit:

RECAPITULATION.

		Deducted from the votes for P. D. Vroom and his associates.	Deducted from the votes for J. B. Ayerigg and his associates.
1. *Aliens.*			
Total alledged by J. B. Ayerigg and his associates, and claimed to be deducted from P. D. Vroom, and his associates	136		
Total proved and deducted	74	74	
Total proved and unappropriated	3		
Total not proven	59		
Total alledged by P. D. Vroom, and his associates, and claimed to be deducted from J. B. Ayerigg, and his associates	54		
Total proven and deducted	36		36
Total proved and unappropriated	1		
Total not proven	1		
2. *Non-residents.*			
Total alledged by J. B. Ayerigg and his associates, and claimed to be deducted from P. D. Vroom and his associates	85		
Total proven and deducted	35	35	
Total proven and unappropriated	1		
Total not proved	49		
Total alledged by P. D. Vroom and his associates, and claimed and deducted from J. B. Ayerigg and his associates	140		
Total proved and deducted	62		62
Total proved and unappropriated	4		
Total not proven	74		
3. *Minors.*			
Total alledged by J. B. Ayerigg and his associates, and claimed to be deducted from P. D. Vroom and his associates	21		
Total proven and deducted	9	9	
Total proven and unappropriated	1		
Total not proven	11		
Total alledged by P. D. Vroom and his associates, and claimed to be deducted from J. B. Ayerigg and his associates	26		
Total proven and deducted	10		10
Total proven and unappropriated	1		
Total not proven	15		
4. *Not qualified in estate.*			
Total alledged by J. B. Ayerigg and his associates, and claimed to be deducted from P. D. Vroom and his associates	22		
Total proven and deducted	6	6	
Total not proven	16		
Total alledged by P. D. Vroom and his associates, and claimed to be deducted from J. B. Ayerigg and his associates	23		
Total proven and deducted	17		17
Total not proven	6		
5. *Not free white men.*			
Total alledged by J. B. Ayerigg and his associates, and claimed to be deducted from P. D. Vroom and his associates	1		
Total proven and deducted	1	1	
Total alledged by P. D. Vroom and his associates, and claimed to be deducted from J. B. Ayerigg and his associates	1		
Total proven and deducted	1		1
6. *Non compos mentis.*			
Total alledged by P. D. Vroom and his associates, and claimed to be deducted from J. B. Ayerigg and his associates	1		
Total not proven	1		
7. *Improperly rejected at the polls.*			
Total votes alledged improperly rejected at the polls, claimed by J. B. Ayerigg, and his associates	14		
Total proven and added	6	6	
Total not proven	8		
Total votes alledged improperly rejected at the polls, claimed by P. D. Vroom and his associates	23		
Total proven and added	16		16
Total not proved	7		
8. *Polled but not counted by the officers of election.*			
Total votes alledged by P. D. Vroom and his associates, and proven and added	2		2
Total added to J. B. Ayerigg and his associates			6*
Total added to P. D. Vroom and his associates			18†
Total deducted from J. B. Ayerigg and his associates,			126‡
Total deducted from P. D. Vroom, and his associates			125‖

Tabular statement of results showing the votes polled for each candidate, the votes added for each candidate, and the votes deducted from each candidate.

Names.	Votes polled.	Added.	Equal to.	Deducted.	Results found by the committee.
Philemon Dickerson,	28,455	18	28,471	126¶	28 344
Peter D Vroom,	28,492	19§	28,511	125	28,386
Daniel B Ryall,	28,441	19	28,460	125	28,335
William R. Cooper,	28,455	18	28,473	125	28,348
Joseph Kille,	28,426	18	28,444	125	28 319
John B Ayerigg,	28.294	6	28,300	126	28.174
J. P. B Maxwell,	28 383	7§	28,390	125¶	28 265
William Halsted,	28.337	7§	28 344	126	28.218
Charles C Stratton,	28,196	6	28,402	126	28,276
T. Jones Yorke,	28,321	6	28.327	126	28,201

For Philemon Dickerson, three votes } Not included
For J. B. Ayerigg, one vote, } above.

Thus it appears that the result of this investigation has been to increase the majority of the five claimants who received the greatest number of votes from the whole state; and the committee recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That Peter D. Vroom, Philemon Dickerson, William R. Cooper, Daniel B. Ryall, and Joseph Kille, are entitled to occupy, as members of the house of representatives, the five contested seats from the state of New Jersey.

* To Wm. Halsted, individually, 7, to J. B. Ayerigg, individually, 7; vote of A. Atkinson.

† To P. D. Vroom, individually, 19; to D. B. Ryall, individually, 19, vote of A. Atkinson, and a vote to Dixon for D. B. Ryall.

‡ From J. P. B. Maxwell, 126.

‖ From P. Dickerson, 126. Vote of A. Slaughtower.

§ Vide Asher Atkinson's vote.

¶ Vide A Slaughtower's vote, No. 169.

CHRONICLE.

ALEXANDRIA, D. C. contains 8,492 inhabitants, the county of Alexandria 1,503—total 9,970.

THE ARCHIMEDES STEAMER recently accomplished 800 miles in 70 hours with her screw apparatus.

AUX CAYES, Port au Prince, has been nearly destroyed by a fire which occurred about the last of August.

BIBLE SOCIETIES. In 1804 there was no society in existence which had for its object the distribution of the Bible. The number of Bible societies at the present time is, in England and Wales 2 541; Ireland 614; Scotland, 132, on the continent 1,268; America, 2,800; West Indies, 876. In France, there are now 236 Bible societies, and 121 pedlars employed in distributing the Bible, and the circulation of copies last year was 9,200.

ROBERT BURNS' BIBLE. The Montreal Herald of Tuesday last says: "We mentioned in yesterday's Herald that the Bible presented by the immortal Burns to his Highland Mary was purchased by a few of his countrymen in this city. They met on Monday evening and agreed that the sacred relic should be transmitted to the provost of Ayr, to be by him deposited in the monument on the banks of the Doon, as an humble offering from Scotchmen in Montreal, at the shrine of Scotland's bard."

CATTLE. About 1,000 head were offered in the Baltimore market 21st inst. of which about 400 sold at from $2 75 to 3 25 per 100 lbs. or $5 50 to 6 50 nett for good fat cattle, which is a decline of 50 cts. on the previous weeks prices.

COTTON. *New Orleans.* Cleared from 8th to 12th inst. 1 561 bales, arrived 1,526. On hand 15,416, prices for middling 8¾ to 9¼; fair 9¼a10; good 10¼; good and fine 11¼a12

Charleston. Statement of cotton and rice.

	S. Island.	*Upland.*	*Rice.*
Stock on hand 1st Oct. 1839,	1,973	2,733	828
Received this week,	47	951	573
Received previously,	18,051	283,610	104,939
	20.071	287,394	106 340
Exported this week,	00	987	595
" previously,	19,658	284,481	98,291
On shipboard,	00	950	131
	19,658	286,418	99,017
Consumption since 1st Oct.			8,000
	19,658	286.418	105,017
Stock on hand,	413	976	1,323

COTTON CROP. From statements which we find in most of the western papers, it is certain that great injury has been sustained by the worms, caterpillar and drought throughout the state of Mississippi, and a great portion of Louisiana and Arkansas. In some places planters will not raise the eighth part of a reasonable crop; one writer states that the entire crop of 1840 will be less than any other grown in the United States in the last five years.

The Natchez Courier of Tuesday, 8th instant, says: "The fine prospect for a large crop which the planters in this neighborhood had a month ago, has been destroyed by the drought and worm and caterpillar. On many plantations the damage is from one-fourth to one-third; and unless we have rain within a day or two, in many instances, not more than half a crop will be made."

The Athens (Ga.) Banner of the 11th instant says: "We understand the prospect for a cotton crop in this part of the state, is almost entirely cut off in consequence of the ravages of a worm which has made its appearance. This worm attacks the bolls before they open, commences near the stem and eating into the ball, destroying all within it."

The Red River Wing of the 5th instant, represents the prospects of the planters as completely wrecked.—Half a crop is more than is now expected."

The Mobile correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer, says: "In regard to our growing cotton crop, we hear the usual alarm sounded from the interior. A great falling off, it is reported, must be the consequence of the numerous casualties which it is said has befallen it. Our distant friends, however, should receive these rumors with great caution. It is true, there has been too much rain in some sections, and the plant will be some three weeks later in its maturity than last year and the sickness on the plantations will somewhat interrupt the process of "picking out,"—still, with good weather from this time forward, and late frosts, our receipts will reach within 10 per cent. of last year. Should the crop of the United States fall short 25 per cent. there will be enough to meet consumption and keep prices at a low point.

The New Orleans Bulletin estimates the growing crop of cotton at 1,950,000 bales. Other estimates give from 1,400,000 to 1,500,000.

The New Orleans American of the 15th confirms the accounts of the injury to the crop.

DEATHS reported during the last week in Boston 60; in New York 166, of which 35 were under 2 years; in Philadelphia 91, of which 33 were under two years of age: in Baltimore 47, of which 16 were under 2 years, 8 free colored and 3 slaves.

The Paris papers announce the death of Sanson, the executioner, well known as one of the lions of Paris. He officiated at the decapitation of Louis XVI. He had acquired some property, was a well informed man, fond of the arts, and passed most of his time in reading and playing on the piano. He has left a son and grandson to succeed him in his office, as he succeeded his father and grandfather.

MAJOR EATON, former secretary at war, and United States senator and late minister to Spain, from which he has just returned, addressed a meeting in Wheeling, Virginia, a few days ago, in opposition to the re-election of Mr. Van Buren. He also addressed a meeting at Uniontown, Pennsylvania, and another at Columbus, Ohio.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE. New York on Philadelphia 3¼a3½; Baltimore 1¾a1¾; Richmond 3¼a3½; Charleston 1½; Interior S. C. 2; Raleigh 3¼a3½; Savannah 4¾a5; Augusta 5¾a6¼; Columbus 6a6½; Macon 12a12½; Milledgeville 12¼a13; Mobile 4¼a4½; New Orleans 3¼a3½; Nashville 8¼a9; Louisville 6¼a7; Cincinnati 6¼a6; Natchez 15a20.

FLOUR generally remains at the prices quoted last week; at New Orleans it had declined to $6 and drooping. The stock at Boston is light and in demand at $5 25 to $5 62½ according to brand.

The inspections in Baltimore last week, amounted to 11,382½ bbls.

A table in Lyford's Commercial Journal states that the total amount of flour exported to Brazil from the United States, from the beginning of June to the 15th of September, inclusive, was 92,776 bbls. of which 81,641 bbls. went to Rio Janeiro.

Inspectors attention! We have complaints from England that the tare of barrels are fraudulently marked, and also of deficiency in weight of the flour. The deficiency in fourteen barrels promiscuously taken from a cargo, amounted to 65 lbs.—some of them being 16 lbs. too light! The credit and consequently the price of American flour suffers severely by such detections.

DR. HYDE. The Baton Rouge (La.) Gazette of the 5th instant, speaking of the doctor, says—"When he entered the walls of his gloomy abode, he gave vent in a burst of feeling, lamenting his fate and declaring that he was the victim of perjury. On taking off his elegant apparel to assume the convict's uniform, he laid down a high crowned hat, which on being examined, was found lined with sponge similar to those of a watch. By striking this hat on the crown, it was immediately transformed into a cap. The doctor could thus at any moment change his head-gear, and if put in jail, was ready with instruments to effect his escape. The hat was accidently torn to pieces, but the sponge may be seen at the penitentiary. We have been told by one of the officers of the institution that the doctor has declared that he will not remain long at Baton Rouge. He says that he has many powerful and influential friends who will intercede for him and should their intercession fail, he has given notice that he will leave on his own responsibility, and 'head foremost' if he cannot any other way. The guards have been ordered to keep a rigid watch and fire on him should he make any demonstration of an attempt to escape."

LEVIN has again disappeared, and much is said in the Philadelphia papers upon the subject.

The Inquirer is authorised to state that the board of directors of the Schuylkill bank will, in proper time, submit to the stockholders and the public, such a statement of their doings in reference to the matter as they believe will not only satisfy them that they have not been wanting in their duty, but that, in all their actions they have had in view the best interests of the stockholders of the institution.

NASHVILLE, TENN. Population as ascertained 8,133. Dry good and grocery stores 84, having an aggregate capital of $1,841,400. There are 504 horses, 568 head of cattle and 506 hogs in the town.

JEWS. The London correspondent of the N. York Courier says: "The charges against them have been investigated and disproved, and the pacha of Rhodes has been dismissed from his post. A similar investigation of the affair of the murder of father Thomas, at Damascus, and of the dreadful tortures inflicted on the Jews of that city, is going forward with every probability of the total innocence of the Jews being made apparent."

THE MAILS. The southern papers complain loudly of the repeated failure of the mails. In Charleston the chamber of commerce has taken the subject in hand, and the Augusta Constitutionalist recommends some expression of opinion upon the subject by the business men of that community.

OPIUM. From the ninth report of the British and foreign temperance society, it appears that the quantity of opium entered for home consumption was

In 1820	16,169 lbs.
" 1836	38,943
" 1838	31,204
" 1839	41,674

This great increase is probably owing to the fact that many of the victims of inebriety resort to this drug as a substitute for other modes of physical or moral stimulation. [*North American.*

SALEM, MASS. The population of white males 7,013, females 7,746: colored males 140, females 152—whole number 15,051.

RAILWAYS. The railway companies in England are said to possess on these improvements alone, a capital of *one hundred millions sterling*, equal to *four hundred and eighty-three millions of dollars.*

In the last number of the Journal of the Franklin Institute is a detailed account of the rail roads in several of the states, with their length, cost, amount of motive power, &c. by the late chevalier de Gerstner. From his tables the National Gazette takes the following:

In Pennsylvania, the number of rail roads already opened, is thirty-six, their length five hundred and seventy-six miles and a half; others graded, one hundred and sixty-one miles and a half; not yet constructed, one hundred and twelve miles and a quarter, making the total length of roads eight hundred and fifty miles and a quarter. The amount of capital already expended is $15,640,450.

In Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida territory, are twenty three roads, number of miles opened, nine hundred and ninety-four; amount expended $18 442,000; total length of roads, sixteen hundred and seventy-five miles and a half.

In Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee and Kentucky, number of roads twenty seven; miles in operation, one hundred and ninety-five; already expended $9,621,000; total length of roads eleven hundred and forty-eight miles and a quarter.

In Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Illinois, number of roads, twenty-nine; number of miles in operation one hundred and ninety-six; amount expended $3,522,640; total length of roads, two thousand eight hundred and twenty-one miles and a half.

STEAM FRIGATES. The New York Signal says that two large steam frigates are now constructing in that city for the Spanish government and one for the Belgian government.

STEAMERS. The Britannia which arrived at Boston on the 17th, brought 86 passengers to Halifax, and 76 to Boston. She had also 16 mail bags and 20,000 letters. The *Great Western* reached Bristol at midnight 31st August in 13 days 6 hours from New York.

A letter from a gentleman in London says—"Mr. Cunard thought because he had only a letter bag to carry, that he would beat the Queen with a full cargo of goods. Sailed August 1st, the Queen from New York, long. 74, 5; Britannia from Boston, long. 70, 33; difference 3 degrees 28 miles. Both arrived same day, the Queen at Portsmouth, long. 1, degree 1 mile; Britannia at Liverpool long. 2, 54—difference 1 degree 53 miles. Making a difference of 5 degrees 21 miles. The letters of both ships were in London on the 13th of August. Both sailed the same day. The Queen with a cargo, ran five degrees twenty-five miles further than the Britannia without a cargo.

STEAMBOAT. The mail steamboat Bass exploded her boiler near Mobile on the 14th. A negro fell overboard and was drowned, but no one else was hurt.

SOUTHEY, the poet, has sunk into a state of mental imbecility if not derangement.

STOCKS have varied very little within the last week, except U. S. bank shares, which went up 2¼ per cent. on Monday in New York, latest sales 64 in N. York, and 65¼ in Philadelphia.

SQUINTING. Dr. Detmold, of New York, has succeeded in correcting this defect, by cutting a delicate muscle which by contracting the operations of the eye, produces the effect.

SUICIDES. In the city of New York during the year ending December 31, 1839, no less than 693 cases of suicide are reported! Sixty cases of suicide occured in London during the month of July last.

TRAVELING AND TRANSPORTATION. It would require twelve stages, carrying fifteen passengers each, and one thousand two hundred horses, to take one hundred and eighty passengers two hundred and forty miles in twenty-four hours, at the rate of ten miles an hour! One locomotive steam engine will take that number and go two trips in the same time, consequently will do the work of two thousand four hundred horses! Again, it would require thirty mail coaches, (six passengers each), and three thousand horses, to take two hundred passengers and mail two hundred and forty miles in twenty-four hours, at the rate of ten miles an hour. One locomotive steam engine will take that number and go two trips in the same time, consequently will do the work of six thousand horses.

The competition between a couple of steamboats has reduced the fair for passage between New York and New Haven from $2 down to 12½ cents and from that to *one cent.*

TOBACCO. The last news from Europe has given activity to the demand for tobacco; and prices have slightly advanced.

The inspections last week in Baltimore, amounted to 1,243 hhds.—960 Maryland, 282 Ohio, 5 Virginia and 1 Kentucky.

Prices have been advancing for the last three weeks in the Baltimore market and are now quoted at $4 to $5 50 for common; $5 50 a $7 50 for middling to good; $8 to $8 50 for good and $9 to $13 for fine.

Ohio tobacco has also advanced—inferior and common at $4 a $4 50; middling $6, good $5 50 a $6 50, fine red $7 a $8; ditto wrappery $8 a $12; and fine yellow at $7 50 a $10. The inspections of the week comprise 1,047 hhds. Maryland; 470 hhds. Ohio; and 7 hhds. Virginia—total 1,524 hhds

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☞ REMITTANCES BY MAIL. "A postmaster may enclose money in a letter to the publisher of a newspaper, to pay the subscription of a third person, and frank the letter, if written by himself."—*Amos Kendall.*

Some of our subscribers may not be aware that they may save the postage on subscription money, by requesting the postmaster where they reside to frank their letters containing such money, be being able to satisfy himself before a letter is sealed, that it contains nothing but what refers to the subscription. [*Am. Farmer.*

ARMY AND NAVY OF EUROPE. The following is the strength of the armies of Europe actually kept up with the number of vessels of war:

	Men.	Vessels of war.
England,	114,000	650
Russia,	666,000	379
France,	330,000	600
Austria,	297,000	4
Prussia,	167,000	6
Holland,	73,000	16
Spain,	70,000	0
Belgium,	50,000	0
Sweden,	40,000	7
Denmark,	38,000	4
Naples,	60,000	2
Sardinia,	80,000	8
Norway,	23,000	0
Greece,	10,000	6
States of the pope,	9,000	9
Portugal, not known.		
Hanover,	16,000	1
Bavaria,	40,000	0
Saxony,	12,000	0
Wurtemberg,	15,000	0

TRADE BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE. In a return published by order of the house of commons, among the details of the importations into England from France, we find the following:

Apples, 20,651 pounds sterling.
Clocks, 27,069 " "
834,163 in number.
Artificial flowers, 20,993 pounds starling.
Gloves, 1,007,889 pairs.
Human hair, 2,063 pounds sterling.

John Bull sends back for such things steam engines, coal, iron, steel, hardwere, &c.

FOREIGN ARTICLES.

The Great Western left Bristol the 12th and arrived at New York on the 26th September, making the voyage in 15 days and two hours. The first three days were exceedingly rough and she lost her bowsprit.

Among the passengers are Mr. Jaudon, agent to the United States bank; captain C. M. Kenzie, R. N.; lieutenant W. Eustis, U. States, army; and Dr. William Baireg. She brought about the usual cargo.

The face of affairs is rather more gloomy, and the difficulties of settling the storm that appears to be engendering in the east, is certainly increasing. The news from Egypt is of the deepest interest.—It discovers the determination of Mehemet Ali to resist all attempts to encroach on what he considers his rights. The European journals are almost wholly engrossed with the topic. The fall in funds indicate apprehensions for the peace of Europe.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Trade. The general state of trade appears not to have improved since our previous dates.

Stocks. Several severe panics have agitated prices, and all kinds have fallen considerably; consols on the 8th were at 88a89; on the 10th 87; on the 12th 87a88.

Liverpool, September 11, 1840. The public papers will show you the increased excitement and uneasiness in regard to the eastern question since the departure of the Britannia steamer 4th inst. and the serious fall in both the French and British funds, particularly the former, and which is in part attributed to the disturbances in Paris. This state of things acts unfavorably on the money market, and in some measure checks business operations generally. The British fonds have rallied a little the last day or two.

London, Friday night, Sept. 11*th*, 1840. My last despatch to you announced an increased ill feeling of the French people towards England for having been a party to the late quadruple treaty. During the present week, this feeling has evidently increased, and several causes have occurred to heighten it to such a degree as seems to threaten the approach of war.

The news from England and France does not appear to be of great interest.

Mr. Stevenson, the American minister, transacted business at the foreign office, and the office of the chancellor of the exchequer on the 3d instant; and on the 8th inst. Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson left their residence in Upper Grosvenor street, for the Isle of Wight, and purpose making a tour of visits in Devonshire, Wales and the north of England. They will be absent for five or six weeks.

O'Connell, who had been for some time addressing large meetings in Ireland consisting in some cases of 40,000 persons, on the repeal of the union, has retired to his farm in Kevy for a few weeks.

The crops all over Great Britain still promises to be abundant, with the single exception of the hop crops; the failure of which is attributed in a great measure to the absence of those electric showers, during the present year, which prove so highly destructive to the smother fly and other obnoxious blights.

Flour market, Liverpool, Sept. 11. The duty on wheat has advanced to 6‖8 per qr. and on flour to 4‖0¼ per bbl.; on the 19th inst. it is expected to advance another stage, and to continue rapidly rising until it reaches 20‖8 per qr. and 12‖5 per bbl. The accounts of the progress of the harvest continue very favorable, and the opinion now seems very general that the product will exceed an average. Wheat is dull at 9‖a9‖6 per 70 lbs. but there has been rather more doing in flour the last few days at 34‖a35‖ per bbl. duty paid.

Official corn averages, September 12.

Weekly average.

	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat	68	11	Oats	30	6	Beans	47	6
Barley	34	6	Rye	28	6	Peas	44	5

Aggregate average of the six weeks.

Wheat	71	10	Oats	30	8	Beans	46	11
Barley	33	8	Rye	28	4	Peas	45	0

Duty on foreign corn.

Wheat	6	8	Oats	1	9	Beans	1	0
Barley	12	4	Rye	12	6	Peas	2	0

The harvest, though very far from being secured in the average of the kingdom, may be reasonably estimated fully equal to the produce of the average of years—but so extreme in the deficiency and exhaustion of every description of old grain, that the corn markets do not decline materially, or indeed, in any degree whatsoever, excepting for the damp and inferior new samples of wheat. There is however a nominal decline of about 3s. 6d. per quarter, in the weekly averages gazetted last night, and this on the average of the six weeks, brought down the general average to 71s. 10d.—and this being 2d. under the rate of the preceding week has caused a rise in the duty on foreign wheat to 6s. 8d. per quarter, or 4s. higher than the duty at the time of the departure of the Britannia steam ship.

The duty has at the same time risen to 4s. per barrel of flour of 196 lbs. All the stocks of foreign wheat and flour were taken out of bond at the duty of 2s. 8d. and though the American flour expected at the ports, will, for one week from yesterday, arrive under a duty of 4s. per bbl.—it is to be observed that the averages are only 2d. below the rates, which may cause the duty again to recede to 2s. 8d. Thursday next. The probability of this change is greater through the firmness of the London corn market both on Wednesday and this afternoon—and therefore the true probability is that the duty on foreign flour may again be lower, but at least that the rate will not very soon be higher than 4s. per barrel—which is only a small duty to be paid in any event.

From the Bristol Mercury, Sept. 12.

The political horizon presents, in every direction, a gloomy and threatening appearance. Wise men say, "Why should there be war!" and temperate men re-echo the question; but, unfortunately, the alternative of peace or war does not rest wholly with the wise and temperate. The French journalists blow hot and cold half a dozen times in the same week, one day being up at war and fever heat, and the next reduced to the temperature of peace and quietness. Their empty vapouring about the "honor and dignity of France" is quite sickening and ridiculous—as if the "honor and dignity" of other nations had not to be consulted as well as those of France—and their gasconades would be unworthy of serious attention, if they were not backed by the *fact* that the warlike preparations of the government continue unabated. A contract has been concluded for 20,000 horses, at 850 francs a piece, and it is thought that such an enormous, and, in case of peace, perfectly useless outlay would never have been incurred, if the government had not thought that there was at least a probability of hostilities. It certainly appears a vast sum to be expended as a mere "demonstration." It may be, that the French government does not know its own mind, and is waiting to be governed by circumstances. If desirous of peace it dares not run itself in the wrong, or make the slightest concession to secure it, without arousing to a pitch of ungovernable fury and ire of the headstrong and giddy population of Paris, and it is even thought that the very serious disturbances amongst the Parisian workmen, which would have embarrassed any other government in its warlike preparations, on the ground of having plenty to do at home, may even be an inducement to the cabinet of Louis Phillippe to plunge into foreign hostilities in order to preserve the capital *from emeutes*, by directing the warlike propensities of the Parisians into another channel. Our own government, too, though with less of show and parade, is evidently making preparations for the worst. In the mean time Mehemet Ali continues obstinate, and the sad spectacle is presented of the question of peace or war amongst the civilized nations of Europe resting upon the interests or caprice of a tyrannical Egyptian pacha.

In Africa, Abd-el-Kader appears likely again to provide the French with a sufficiency of work in that quarter, and indications are even presented of the emperor of Morocco taking part in the affray against the invaders.

Ill-fated Spain is still a prey to internal dissension, and outbreaks and disturbances are of every day occurrence. According to the last accounts, Madrid was in a state of open rebellion against the queen's government, and a strong party demanded a change of regency. In Portugal, too, there has been a partial revolt of the troops.

The storm is also gathering on the coast of China, and, in a very little time, we may expect to hear decisive intelligence from that quarter; and the Russians are about to open the campaign in great force against the Circassians. In short, the world at present presents a melancholy spectacle to the friends of peace, and its disturbed state is a bitter commentary upon the boasted civilization of the 19th century.

Law suit against the queen. The king of Hanover is, it would appear, determined to proceed with his suit against the queen, for the recovery of certain crown jewels which he claims. Sir Charles Wetherell is going—one account says he has gone—to Hanover, with the depositions of the princess

Augusta, so that we may expect an early commencement of the litigation. The following statement upon the subject is from the London correspondent of the Caledonian Mercury: "There are strange doings in the shape of constitution-making going forward at Hanover. King Ernest is having it all his own way with his senators. He is still harping at a few of the jewels in the British diadem, which he is claiming as his right, and insists upon them without etiquette or reserve towards her majesty. I stated last week that the depositions of the princess Augusta in respect to them were taken on her sick couch; they consist of conversations that she had heard fall from her royal father and other members of the family, relative to the property in dispute, and it would appear that sir Charles Wetherell has been invited to Hanover, on a visit, and to take them with him. In fact, this is the lawyer on whose opinion the king of Hanover relies to follow up proceedings in support of his claim. The queen is advised to treat the matter with indifference until the question assumes a tangible form, when the delusion which he of Cumberland labors under will be dispelled." The grim monarch has chosen a time for his action like best fitted for giving annoyance to the queen, if it were possible to annoy her majesty by any such petty specimens of envy. How admirably this proceeding illustrates the temper of the man! [*Dublin Evening Post.*

FRANCE.

Several insurrectionary movements among the Parisian operatives had taken place in the French capital at various times, during the final two days of September.

The latest accounts from Paris brings news of the comparative re-establishment of tranquillity. Besides the national guards, about 30,000 troops had been brought to Paris from the environs. Many English families were leaving the capital in consequence of an absurd and scandalous report having been circulated, that the English residents were employed in distributing money among the riotous workmen, for the purpose of embarrassing the government.

The *Capitole* of Wednesday says, that although the operatives have returned to their employment, the evil remains as great as ever; that an effect cannot be produced without a cause, and, as the cause of this evil has not been removed, similar results are still to be apprehended.

The *Journal de Havre* asserts that a convention has been agreed upon between the French and English governments, that in case of war between the two countries, steamboats of either nation conveying passengers or mails are to be considered and respected as neutrals.

Louis Bonaparte, the father of the young prince Napoleon, and formerly king of Holland, (the husband of Hortense), has written the following letter to the editor of the Paris Journal du Commerce:

"*Florence, Aug. 24th.*

"Sir—I pray you to receive the following declaration: I know that publicity is a strange, and perhaps singular, method to have recourse to; but when a father who is old, afflicted by disease, expatriated by law, has no other means of assisting an unfortunate son, every one who can appreciate a father's feelings must approve it. I am convinced that my son, the only one left to me, has been the victim of an infamous intrigue, and that he was seduced by false friends, vile flatterers, and perhaps by insidious advice, and therefore to remain silent would be to be wanting in duty, and to expose myself to bitter regrets.

"I declare, then, that my son has fallen the third time into a frightful snare, since it is impossible that any man of common sense should have deliberately thrown himself into such a precipice. If he be guilty, the truly guilty are those who seduced and led him astray. I particularly declare, with a religious horror, that the insult offered to my son by confining him in the dungeon of an infamous assassin, is a monstrous cruelty, anti-French, and an outrage as vile as it is insidious.

"As a father profoundly afflicted, as a good Frenchman chastened by thirty years' exile, as a brother also, I dare to say it, the pupil of him whose statues are about being re-established, I recommend my deluded son to all those who have the feelings of a Frenchman and a parent.

LOUIS DE ST. LEU."

RUSSIA.

From Khiva, through Delhi, we have only now received the intelligence of the retrograde movement of the Russians, which was known here, through St. Petersburgh, nearly six months ago—It will be recollected that the intelligence received from Khiva, through Delhi, of the approach of the Russians, about three months ago, caused some alarm, from the supposition that there was a second and successful expedition. All doubts are now at an end. The Russians have returned.

Berlin, Aug. 10. Letters from St. Petersburgh bring the important news that orders have been sent from the Russian admiralty to Cronstadt, immediately to send 18 men of war to the Mediterranean. When these 18 sail shall have joined the squadron under the command of admiral Stopford, he will have a fleet of 48 sail, 22 English, 4 Austrian, 4 Turkish, and 18 Russian. Besides those some English ships of the line will shortly be ordered to reinforce the fleet in the Levant.

SPAIN.

Ill-fated Spain is still a prey to internal dissension, and outbreaks and disturbances are of every day occurrence. According to the last accounts, Madrid was in a state of open rebellion against the queen's government, and a strong party demanded a change of regency.

PORTUGAL.

The Royal Tar steamer arrived at Falmouth on Saturday with the Peninsular mails. The dates are from Corfu the 14th, Malta the 17th, Gibraltar the 27th, Lisbon the 31st of August, and Oporto the 1st and Vigo the 2d inst.

The accounts from Portugal possess more than the usual degree of interest. The differences between the moderate and septembrist parties, the latter being the supporters of the existing constitution, will, to all appearance, terminate in an open rupture, the result of which it is difficult to foresee. It has been for some time evident that an understanding has subsisted between the two peninsular governments that they should reciprocally modify the popular institutions which had been established during the civil contests; and it is equally clear that all their movements to accomplish that object have been looked upon with great jealousy by the extreme parties, both in Portugal and Spain. Matters will not, however, be speedily brought to a crisis, as the 6th regiment of the Portuguese infantry stationed at Abrantes were in open revolt when the Royal Tar left the Tagus, and it was with the utmost difficulty that the ministers could induce other troops to proceed against them from Lisbon. It is, therefore, quite uncertain how the matter may end, and it is rather ominious that this day's mail brings intelligence of an insurrectionary movement in the Spanish capital precisely on the same grounds. In each of the cases the ostensible demand made by the insurrectionary parties is the dismissal of the *moderado* ministers; but it is easy to perceive that the contest which has been carried on for years in the peninsula, nominally for the succession to their respective crowns, was essentially a war of principles, and that the collision which will finally decide the triumph of one or the other of the parties, has now commenced in good earnest. The private letters from Lisbon state that the ministers can place but little confidence in the fidelity of the army, and that it is perfectly understood that the popular, or septembrist party have for a considerable time maintained an active correspondence with the Spanish liberals.

The commercial treaty with the United States had been finally agreed upon, and signed, on the basis that no differential imposts shall be levied on American ships or goods in the Portuguese ports, which will give them at once a decided advantage over British subjects.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

Constantinople, Aug. 18. Every thing indicates that important events are expected. An army of 30,000 men will shortly be assembled on the Asiatic coast of the Bosphorus.

Letters from Constantinople received in Alexandria state that the expedition against Syria would consist of 15,000 Turks, 2,000 Austrians, 5,000 English!

The following is the short letter sent to the porte in the *Haji Baba* steamer by Mahemet Ali:—"Wallah, billah, tillah" (an oath, by God). "I will not yield a span of the land I possess, and if war is made against me, I will turn the empire upside down, and be buried in its ruins. Mehemet Ali."

August 19. The Turkish fleet consisting of 1 line of battle ship, 1 frigate, 2 sloops, &c. under command of capt. Walker, R. N. will probably leave tomorrow. There are 4 English vessels, deeply laden, reported at the Dardanelles, among them the *Tides*, from Cardiff.

The London Times of Thursday, 10th instant, (half past 3 o'clock), published the following in a second edition! "Extraordinary express from Paris —commencement of coercive measures against Mehemet Ali."

Commodore Napier, in command of a portion of the British fleet, arrived at Beyrout in Syria, from which place he issued the following proclamatory letter:

Copy of a letter to N. Moore, esq. her majesty's consul at Beyrout.

Sir: I beg you will communicate to the consuls of the different powers, and to the British merchants at Beyrout, that Great Britain, Russia, Austria and Prussia have decided that Syria is be restored to the porte. I have demanded that the Turkish troops be put under my protection, and that the arms be restored to the inhabitants of Lebanon. I trust the governor will not provoke hostilities; if he does, the responsibility of uselessly shedding blood must be on his own head. I have the honor to be yours, &c. CHARLES NAPIER, *commodore.*

His demands being resisted, he has since seized and made reprisals on several trading vessels belonging to the pacha, also a war cutter, a steam brigate, and a brig loaded with ammunition and muskets. This decisive act has greatly incensed the pacha, and great excitement prevails as to the course which France will pursue in the matter.

Commodore Napier remained at Beyrout, with four or five ships of war, moored broadside on to the town, which he could destroy—the people had nearly all fled to the neighboring mountains. The pacha seems resolutely determined to resist the demands of the four powers; and although a specified time had been given in order for him to delay his reply, yet he has positively stated his intention to resist, and tells the consuls they need not wait any delay, as his determination is irrevocably fixed. He is making great preparations for war, by the outfitting of ships as well as by the erection of forts along the line of coast.

Advices, dated Malta, September 1, announce that the British steamer Alecto, which left Beyrout on the 24th, and Alexandria on the 27th, arrived in Malta on the 31st.

On her departure from Beyrout, commodore Napier not having succeeded in obtaining the evacuation of that city by the Egyptians, had anchored farther out with his four ships.

The convoy of Turkish troops had not arrived.

Syria continued tranquil.

Admiral Stopford was before Alexandria with three ships of the line, one frigate, and two British steamers, with two Austrian frigates and a corvette.

Mehemet Ali persisted in his refusal. Alexandria enjoyed the most perfect tranquillity. Rifat bey was still there.

Alexandria, Aug. 16. The arrival of Rifat bey and Mr. Alison, in the *Biar-Tahir* steamer from Constantinople, on the 11th instant, with the ultimatum of the four powers, produced a great sensation here. Next day (the 12th) her Britannic majesty's consul, Mr. J. W. Larking, called together the British merchants, residents, &c. and communicated to them the contents of a circular letter he had received from the consul general, colonel Hodges, conveying general, but in guarded terms, an intimation of the present critical state of things, and pretty strongly hinting the necessity of preparing for the worst by limiting their credits and arraigning their affairs.

Dover, Sept. 9. A messenger arrived this afternoon from Constantinople with despatches from the foreign office, and with the ratification by the Ottoman porte of the treaty by the four powers for the settlement of the eastern question. It was stated by some of the passengers by the government packet from Calais, that orders had been issued by the French government for placing both Calais and Dunkirk in a state of defence. It is probable that the works of these towns are ordered to undergo some repairs; and this may have given rise to the statements; but as indication of the determination of the French government to assume a hostile attitude, it is obvious that the report is not worth notice.

AFRICA.

A new colony. A French paper gives an account of two Frenchmen, Messrs. Delgorgue and Campion, who went, two years ago, to the south coast of Africa, to enter into commercial and other relations with the Caffres. M. Delgorgue, says the letter, penetrated into the centre of Caffraria, and has made himself the chief of a new colony, chiefly of Dutch, to whom he has given the tri-color, and for whom he has made treaties with king Ponda.

ALGIERS.

Abd-el Kader appears likely again to provide the French with a sufficiency of work in that quarter, and indications are even presented of the emperor at Morocco taking part in the affray against the invaders.

CHINA AND INDIA.

London, September 10. By an extraordinary express, intelligence has been received from China, India and Egypt, (in anticipation of the overland mail, which left Bombay on the 23d of July,) by

the Prometheus, which left Malta on Tuesday, the 1st of September. The Prometheus put into Toulon, in order to land Mr. Moore, queen's messenger, with important despatches, not being able to make Marseilles, it blowing a tremendous gale from the northwest. The French authorities at Toulon wished to take the Marseilles mail, thus putting themselves in possession of all the eastern intelligence. Commander Spark very wisely resisted, and forbade any of his people to tell any news.

The first part of the expedition against China sailed on the 30th of May, and the remainder on the 2d of June, conveyed by the Wellesley, Cruiser, Algerine, Conway, and Atalanta and Queen steamers. The Melville, Blond, and two sloops of war passed the straits of Anjeer on the 10th of June, for China. Admiral Elliott must have arrived there.—Additional transports had been taken up at Calcutta, and fresh troops were to be embarked at Madras for China.

The English merchants still remain at Macao.—The Americans are preparing to quit Canton. Mr. Snow, the American consul, had arrived thence at Singapore. A report prevailed that the emperor had, at length, been convinced of governor Lin's mismanagement, and had degraded him by three degrees.

The Russians had not reached Khiva.

The Ghilzers were still in revolt, and it was feared that a new rebellion would take place in Nepaul. Schah Sooja was so unpopular that it had become necessary to reinforce our army in Cabul.

Five companies of infantry and some artillery had left Bombay for Aden.

The Dutch were at war with the Achines.

The Americans were making every preparation to expedite their business before the arrival of our expedition. In the course of next month, we may expect to hear at least of their arrival in China, if not of their doings.

The following British ships of war, composing the Chinese squadron, are now supposed to be before China.

At China, on the 19th May, her majesty's ships Druid, 44 guns; Hyacinth, 18, and Volage, 26.—Left Singapore with despatches for Macao, on the 19th May, her majesty's ship Alligator, 28 guns. Sailed from Singapore, on the 30th of May, with steamers and transports, her majesty's ships Wellesley, (bearing the flag of the commodore), 74 guns; Cruiser, 18, and Algerine, 10. Was to sail on the 4th of June, her majesty's ship Conway, 26 guns, from Singapore. Remaining at Singepore, to take on the mail at the same date, the Larne, 18 guns. Was spoken in the Anjeer channel, on the 10th of June, on their way to China direct, her majesty's ship Melville, 74, (bearing the flag of the admiral commander-in-chief); Blond, 46; Modeste, 18, and Pylades, 18. Under orders for sailing from the Cape to China, on the 25th of April, her majesty's ships Columbine, 18; Nimrod, 20; Blenheim, 74; and Orantes, 18. It does not appear that the Herald, Pelorus, Favourite, Andromache, (and the Pique), as was originally stated, will form any part of the Chinese expedition; the Pique, indeed, is now off Alexandria. The Pelorus got on shore at Port Essington, in a gale of wind.

The letters received by the overland mail from India, were delivered in town on Thursday morning. Advices from Macao, to the 29th of May, state that the Chinese authorities have levied an additional export duty of one tael per pecul on tea.—The quantity exported to Great Britain, including what was still at Toonkoo, amounted to 20½ millions of pounds, and by the end of the season it was not expected, under the most favorable circumstances, to exceed 23½ millions of pounds.

At Calcutta, it was believed the rains had greatly damaged the indigo crops. Opium was selling at very high prices for the smuggling trade to China, some of the clippers having returned from the coast with large sums in specie, ready to renew their operations.

Destination of the expedition, and point of attack. It has been very generally surmised that the preliminary operation of the expedition will be to batter down the Bogue forts; and we believe there is no doubt that such are the instructions of sir Gordon Bremer. But we understand the campaign is to be opened by the taking possession of Macao at the same time, we presume under some arrangements effected at home between the British and Portuguese governments. To occupy the islands, or some towns on the coast, will not, we feel satisfied, be sufficient to alarm the imperial court—nothing short of a march on Pekin will arouse the imperial government. We think the present force competent to this, providing we content ourselves with garrisoning Macao, and leaving a small naval force there, without occupying other positions on the coast. For the success of such an enterprise, however, it is absolutely necessary that our force should be at the mouth of the Ki Ha long before the approach of winter. That is now.

The shipping in China had removed from Tongkoo to Capsingmoon. The large importations and competition among so many vessels on the coast had caused a material decline in opium. The *Sylph*, after a month's cruise, had only sold fifteen chests, the trade being interrupted by war junks and Mandarin boats. The *Cowasjee Family*, *Sylph*, *Lady Hayes*, and *Omega*, were all attacked by junks, and so successfully, that after an action in which the *Cowasjee* alone expended forty round shot, besides grape and canister, the ships were obliged to make their escape, as soon as they could get under weigh and the wind permitted. We have not heard that any lives were lost.

AUSTRALIA.

Swan River. Sydney papers have arrived to the 3d of May. The Sydney Herald of the 1st contains an extract from the Perth Gazette, which gives details of a violent hurricane which took place at port Essington, Swan River, on the 26th of November last. About seven o'clock in the evening a squall from the southward worked gradually towards the settlement, and extended itself in a very heavy thunder storm, accompanied with the most vivid forked lightning, with rain and wind. This continued for about three hours. At ten the hurricane commenced, rendering the scene altogether frightful in the extreme. Trees were torn up in every direction. Every house in the settlement, with the exception of the officers' mess house, store and hospital, was blown down. The harbor was one sheet of foam. Her majesty's ship Britomart was seen to drift before dark, and her majesty's ship Pelorus was riding heavily at her anchors. From ten till daylight the hurricane raged with unabated fury.—At daylight the scene of devastation was melancholy in the extreme. The Pelorus was on shore on her broadside at Minto Head, having lost eight men, including Mr. Kettle, the gunner. Many of the ship's company were up to their necks in water, and others were holding on by the weather rigging, the sea breaking violently over them. The church was blown down. All the houses, boat sheds, armorer's shop, &c. were destroyed. All the bodies, save one, of the unfortunate men who perished, were picked up. Port Essington is now a perfect wilderness.

North west coast of New Holland. A South Australian paper, in noticing the discoveries on the north west coast of New Holland by her majesty's ship Beagle, says:—"But the most interesting intelligence of all is the discovery on the north west coast of New Holland of three immense rivers, stretching so far into the interior as to admit of reaching by their channel almost the centre of this vast continent."

CUBA.

It is stated that in the year 1839, the imports from the island of Cuba, exceeded $12,500,000; an amount greater by one-quarter than all our imports from Russia, Prussia, Spain, Portugal, Mexico, Peru and Chili united.

MEXICO.

The barbus Eugenia, at New York, left Vera Cruz on the 26th August. The government conducts, consisting of about $300,000 dollars, had left Mexico on the 19th August, destined for Vera Cruz, at which place money had become exceedingly scarce, owing to recent revolutionary movements of the federal party at the capital. The revolt of the 5th and 6th regiments on the 15th July, had been compromised and settled on the 27th. The lives of those concerned were guaranteed by the supreme government, but the principal chiefs had received their passports to quit the country, and were preparing to leave. President Bustamente had asked to be invested with extraordinary powers, but congress had not granted them on the 19th August. His ministers had sent in their resignation, but continued to discharge the functions of their respective offices. Tranquillity prevailed at Tampico on the 9th of August, a revolt of the troops having been anticipated. The Texan navy, or a part thereof, under command of commodore Moore, was cruising off Vera Cruz on the 24th August, but not, as supposed, with any hostile intention.

The Vera Cruz Monitor says that "the whole mass at Mexico, armed and unarmed, were in favor of the revolution; that Valencia, Bustamente, &c. were cooped up in the citadel, with a small band of the army, and did not feel safe elsewhere; and that if a leader, who was known to and possessed the full confidence of the people, had presented himself, the revolution would have been full and complete. Public opinion, it says, is fixed—it is stronger than physical power—it sees the present government supported by the bayonet alone—it waits for the re-establishment of liberal institutions—and should the rulers prove faithless to their pledge, they will soon again find the guards of the capital unfaithful, and men without breeches congregate to form a government to suit themselves."

The Mexican *Cosmopolita*, of July 29th, says—"it would need the pen of Jeremiah to lament properly over the miseries and calamities of the city, which was once the mistress of the new world. In the melancholy days which have just passed, the eye could not have been turned in a direction that it would not encounter death, lamentation and desolation. The palace is made a perfect riddle. The bulwark of the south is destroyed. The portal which leads in the direction of Mootevilla is ruined. The better edifices of the centre have suffered exceedingly, and innumerable buildings at a distance have been injured by spent balls. Persons of all classes, ages and sexes, who had offended in nothing, were killed, not only in the streets, but in their apartments."

Discovery of mummies at Durango, Mexico. A million of mummies, it is stated, have lately been discovered in the environs of Durango in Mexico. They are in a sitting posture, but have the same wrappings, bands and ornaments, as the Egyptian. Among them was found a poinard of flint, with a sculptured handle, chaplets, necklaces, &c. of alternately colored beads, fragments of bones polished like ivory, fine worked elastic tissues, (probably our modern India rubber cloth), moccasins worked like those of our Indians now, bones of vipers, &c. It remains to continue these interesting researches, and America will soon become another Egypt to antiquaries, and her ruins will go back to the oldest period of the world, showing doubtless, that the ancestors of the Montezumas lived on the Nile, and that their luxurious civilization was broken and overpowered by the hardy hordes of Asiatic Tartars, who came down from Behring's Straits and the Rocky Mountains. The scenes of Attila and Alaric in Rome and Greece, were rehearsed at an earlier day on the shores of California, and the plains of Mexico. It is unknown in the mummies above mentioned, what kind of embalmment was used, or whether it was nitrous depositions in the caves where they are found. A fact of importance is stated, that the shells of the necklaces are of a marine shell found at Zicatecas, on the Pacific, where the Columbus of their forefathers, probably, therefore landed from the Malay, Hindoostan, or Chinese coast, or from islands in the Indian ocean. [*Texas Star.*

CANADA.

The Detroit Advertiser states on the authority of a letter from England, that the political convicts from Canada, in Van Dieman's Land, will ere long be pardoned, and permitted to return home.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT. The following extract from the amendments to the constitution of the United States, shows the mode of procedure in the election of president:

The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for president and vice president, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as vice president; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as president, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate; the president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes, for president, shall be the president if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed: and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as president, the house of representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the president. But, in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the house of representatives shall not choose a president whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the vice president shall act as president, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the president.

THE OREGON. It is time that the question of jurisdiction over the Oregon territory, now mooted by the English and this government, were examined and the facts clearly ascertained and settled, whether we are entitled to that country, as is generally believed, or whether the English can claim it according to the law of nations. The longer that the adjustment of this question is delayed, the more difficult it will be to come to an amicable settlement. The Hudson Bay company already act as if the whole of the country west of the Rocky Mountains belonged to Great Britain, to the great detriment of American citizens, who are engaged in similar undertakings, and are struggling with difficulties thus thrown in their way. [*Mer. Jour.*

The St. Louis Gazette says that the value of the furs and peltries obtained by the American Fur company, the last year, consisting of beaver, buffalo, otter, bear skins, &c. is about $250,000. Their operations have been much circumscribed recently, on the west, by the Hudson Bay company, who possesses the great advantage of introducing the goods required for carrying on the trade, free of duty. In the Rocky Mountain expedition undertaken two or three years since, by the American Fur company, they sustained a loss of $60,000, being unable to compete with the Hudson Bay company, for the reason above stated. The branch of the latter company, in the Columbia, has obtained the present season about one hundred packs of beaver, worth at least $40,000 two-thirds of which has been taken on the territory claimed by the United States. With this competition, the American Fur company have found it necessary to confine their trade to the Missouri river and its tributaries, leaving the uncontrolled possession of the Rocky Mountains and the Oregon territory to the English company.

We learn from the Gazette that the Hudson Bay company now extend their trade on this side of the mountains, even to within fifteen days travel of the city of St. Louis—and many of the fur hunters, who were formerly in the service of the Americans, have found it necessary to apply for employment to the British company. The editor further says that he should not be surprised to find within a year or two, that Great Britain lays claim to some three or four of the western counties of Missouri, as they now claim a portion of the state of Maine.

Fur trade. Statement of skins sold by the Hudson's Bay Fur company, for four years, commencing with December, 1834.

	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.
Beaver	96,288	78,908	46,063	82,927
Martin	64,490	61,005	52,749	156,118
Otter	22,303	15,487	8,432	15,934
Fox, silver & cross	1,063	910	471	2,147
Do. other sorts	8,876	8,701	1,924	822 861
Muskrat	649,192	1,111,616	160,906	728,549
Bear	7,457	4,427	1,715	8,763
Ermine	491			
Fisher	5,296	2,479	1,327	6,115
Lynx	14,255	9,990	3,762	31,897
Mink	25,100	17,809	12,218	27,150
Wolf	3,484	3,722	307	7,031
Badger	1,009	696	201	764
Swan	7,918	4,703	12	6,600
Raccoon	713	522	99	585

LAKE HARBORS. The Cleveland Herald says that nearly all the harbors on the lakes are going to destruction. A large portion of one of the piers at Black River was swept away last spring, for the want of trifling repairs the season previous. The storms of the present fall and the coming spring will probably "finish the work." At Fairport and Huron the public works are in a bad condition, and need repairs to preserve them from destruction. We are informed that the harbor property at Huron is to be sold, and the works abandoned. The works at Vermillion, but partially completed, have been stopped, and all hopes of a harbor under the present administration given up. "On all of our lake harbors," adds the Herald, "large sums have been expended, and more appropriations are necessary.—Look at our own harbor. A considerable portion of the eastern pier has been reconstructed with stone in the most durable manner. But the works has been abandoned for months, and now we are told that the public property used in constructing the harbor is to be sold by order of the government, and the work suspended indefinitely. By order of the department of topographical engineers, the public property belonging to the United States' works at several of the harbors on Lake Erie and Lake Michigan, such as scows, boats, dredge boats, pile drivers, tools of various kinds, &c. &c. have been, or are to be sold at public auction, preparatory to abandoning the unfinished works! At Michigan city, the only harbor of Indiana on Lake Michigan, a point second in importance to Chicago on that lake, a portion of the tools and necessary fixtures of the harbor were struck off to the highest bidder by order of government! The government property of all descriptions pertaining to the harbor at Michigan city cost $35,000 or $40,000, and the important work is abandoned before any thing like a permanent harbor has been constructed."

RHODE ISLAND BANKS. Statement of the situation of the banks in Rhode Island, on Friday, Sept. 18, 1840, as the same appears from the returns made to the bank commissioners:

Liabilities.

Capital stock,	$9,973,315 00
Bills in circulation,	1,532,803 75
Balances due other banks,	459,380 21
Nett profits on hand,	426,003 18
Dividends unpaid,	34,291 77
Deposites on interest,	440,296 96
Deposites not on interest,	844,064 60
Total amount of liabilities,	$13,710,158 47

Resources.

Loans and discounts,	11,788 340 93
Specie in bank,	305,167 78
Bills of other banks,	329,322 38
Balances due from other banks,	801,213 16
Stock in own bank,	151,273 95
Stock, real estate, and other property,	334,840 27
Total amount of resources,	13,710,158 47
Of the bills and notes discounted, there is due out of the state, the sum of	4,027,931 45
And payable in the state,	7,760,409 48
Of the circulation, there is held by the banks,	256,758 89
In the hands of the public,	1,276,044 86
By comparing the above abstract with the returns made to the commissioners, August 3d, 1840, it appears that since that date, the circulation has been increased	113,121 73
The specie has been reduced	33,226 18
The deposites, including dividends unpaid, have been increased	22,303 48
And the loans and discounts have been increased	43,880 25

ARMY—*Orders.*

Quartermaster's department.—Captain Ketchum relieves captain Heitzelman at Tallahassee; capt. H. proceeds to Fort Fanning.

Medical staff.—Surgeon B. F. Harney, ordered to Cedar Keys; Fla.; asst. sur. L. Sprague, from Hancock barracks to Fort Brooke. Surgeon E. Macomb, to join the 8th infantry, and accompany it to Florida; asst. sur. W. Maffit, to Fort Leavenworth. Assistant surgeons W. T. Leonard, and J. S. Griffin, each to accompany a detachment of the 3d infantry to Florida. Richard F. Simpson, of Va. appointed asst. surgeon August 1. Leave for three months from August 26, to asst. surgeon E. Worrell.

Topographical engineers.—Major J. D. Graham and lieuts. T. J. Lee and George Thom, ordered on the survey of due north line of the northeastern boundary. Lieut. J. H. Simpson, on sick leave at Buffalo, New York.

1st dragoons.—Lt. col. Mason, with the troops under his command, ordered to take post at Fort Gibson. The new work at Fort Wayne will be suspended until further orders.

2d dragoons.—Lieut. C. May, in command of capt. Howe's troop, arrived at Fort Jackson, July 20, *en route* for Garey's Ferry, capt. E. D. Bullock, with his troop, arrived at Fort Jackson, July 22, *en route* for Fort Fanning, on the Suwanuee.

1st artillery.—One company to be detached from Hancock barracks to garrison Fort Sullivan, Eastport; and another company to garrison Fort Preble, Portland, Maine.

2d artillery.—A field officer and two companies will take post at Madison barracks, Sackets Harbor, in time to relieve the two companies of the 8th infantry, now there, by the 25th Sept.

1st infantry.—Major G. Dearborn, commanding regiment; lieut. G. W. F. Wood, adjutant; head quarters, Fort Pleasant, M. F.

Stations of the several companies:

A. Fort Starherry, (12 miles from Tallahassee); lieut. W. E. Prince, commanding company and post.

B. Fort Jackson, capt. S. Burbank, commanding company and post; lieut. F. Coxe, subaltern.

C. Fort McCrabb, Suwanoee Old Town bammock, (9 miles from Fort Fanning), lieut. J. H King, commanding post and company.

D. Fort Fanning, capt. S. Eastman, commanding; lieut. G. Barry, subaltern.

E. Lieut. B. H. Arthur, commanding company, Fort Parker, Cook's hammock, (33 miles from Fort McCrabb).

F. Capt. J. R. B. Gardenier commanding company and post, Fort Pleasant, (55 miles east from Tallahassee).

G. Lt. G. W. Wallace, commanding company, Fort Pleasant.

H. Fort Macomb, Suwanee shoals; lieut. S. E. Muse, commanding post and company; lieut. A. Waugh, subaltern.

I. Fort Barker, Cook's hammock, (33 miles from Fort McCrabb), lieut. E. Paine, commanding company and post.

K. Fort Poinsett, Cedar Keys, opposite the mouth of the Suwannee; lieut. F. H. Masten, commanding company and post.

1st lieut. Geo H. Pegram, promoted to the rank of captain, vice W. Day, deceased.

2d lieut. Ferdinand Coxe, to be 1st lieut. vice Pegram, promoted.

Bet. 2d lieut. S. P. Tilden, jr. 2d infantry, appointed 2d lieut. vice Coxe, promoted.

Leave until Oct. 1, to captains A. S. Miller and H. Lamotte.

3d infantry.—This regiment is under orders to proceed to join the army in Florida. Lieutenant A. G. Blanchard left New Orleans, July 4, with 36 recruits for Fort Jesup, which were assigned on the 22d to company D.

4th infantry.—Detachments of one company each to garrison Forts Jesup, Townson and Smith, now occupied by the 3d.

5th infantry.—Lieut. J. B. S Todd, 5th infantry, left Newport, Ky. August 8, with 75 recruits for Fort Crawford.

6th infantry.—The regiment remains for the present at Camp Gamble and the neighborhood awaiting the arrival of gen. Armistead, daily expected at the last advices.

8th infantry.—This regiment, which recently arrived at Jefferson barracks, from the Winnebago country, will proceed to join the army in Florida. The two companies at Madison barracks will leave that post by the 30th September. Lieutenant J. M. Scott, 1st infantry, arrived at Jefferson barracks, August 8, from Newport, Ky. with 74 recruits and 14 soldiers. [*Army and Navy Chron.*

Florida. A letter received from 2d lieut. S. H. Arthur, commanding company E, first infantry, under date of August 12, states that about nine o'clock on the night of Saturday, the 10th of that month, an express rider arrived at Fort Barber, and reported an encampment of Indians on the road to Fort Mitchell, about seven miles from the former post.—The lieutenant ordered out a detachment of his company, and guided by the express, proceeded within one mile of the camp, where he halted and formed his men in one rank, placing a recruit and an old soldier alternately, and divided them into three parties, with directions to advance on different points, and encircle the camp. They then advanced cautiously through the palmetto bushes and swamp, till sergeant Falconer, who led one of the parties, saw an Indian stir, and fired, which was immediately followed by the discharge of about twelve muskets.—Three Indians started to their feet, of whom two fell, when the lieutenant, fearing his man might shoot each other, ordered a charge, and was obeyed with alacrity. The remaining Indian engaged private Bromley, and threw him to the ground, but being attacked by sergeant Falconer, quitted his hold and ran; and though seen to fall several times, could not be found that night. The two Indians who had fallen were killed before they could regain their feet. When the affray was ended, the fire was put out and the detachment returned to the fort at 3 o'clock on Sunday morning. On the next day, in consequence of another alarm, a portion of the company returned to the battle ground, when they found and buried the two Indians, who were killed by the fire, and, with them, their beef, tallow, lard and coutee cakes, sufficient for ten men for ten days. They also brought away three rifles, with the pouches, powder horns, bullets and powder, together with their moccasins, blankets and other articles. The Indian who engaged Bromley and Falconer was found dead two days after by some men of company F, who were attracted to the spot by the buzzards. None of the soldiers were injured, but two muskets were rendered unfit for service, by being beat in the struggle. [*Globe.*

NAVY—*Orders.*

Aug. 10—Passed mid. W. Gwathmey, detached from the Macedonian, and leave one month.

11—Mid. S. C. Barney, naval school, Phila.

Mid, L. B. Robinson, receiving ship, Norfolk.

Lieut. E. B Boutwell, leave 3 months, having returned from the West Indies, sick.

14—Mid. Wm. H. Smith, receiving ship Norfolk.

18—Mid. J. S. Ridgely, navel school, Phila.

Lieut. A. Sinclair, detached from West Indies squadron, and leave three months.

20—Lieut. Wm. J. H. Robertson, leave three months, having returned from the West Indies, sick.

26—Chaplain T. R. Lambert, leave six months, with permission to leave the United States.

[*Army and Navy Chronicle.*

The U. S. ships Macedonian and Erie, last from Newport, were below at New York.

The U. S. ship Ohio. The proportions of this vessel have challenged the unanimous admiration of all those who appreciate the merits of swiftness combined with strength and beauty of model. A captain in the English naval service lately observed that in his estimation, "the Ohio is the perfection of a line of battle ship." [*N. Y. Express.*

The U. S. ship of the line Ohio paid a visit to the port of Palermo in Sicily, in June last, and was visited by a number of the inhabitants. An elegant entertainment was given on board to a large party of ladies and gentlemen of Palermo.

POLITICS OF THE DAY.

MR. WRIGHT AND MR. WEBSTER.

It having been asserted by the party papers in the city of New York that a challenge was given by Mr. *Wright* to Mr. *Webster* to meet him at Patchogue and discuss the state of politics, which Mr. Webster declined, the following correspondence has since been published in the New York American:

(Copy).

No. 1.

Patchogue, Wednesday morning, Sept. 23, 1840.

GENTLEMEN: As the two political meetings at this place have happened to come near together, and as that is over, to which I was invited, I have thought it proper to make this communication to you, to prevent misunderstandings hereafter.

I should not, of course, think of obtruding myself upon a meeting, to which I am not invited; and I am aware it is not usual, on such occasions, to invite political opponents. But I rather seek than shun direct discussion with political adversaries, as being more likely to bring out truth.

A senator of the United States, and a distinguished friend of the administration is expected to address the meeting to be holden to-day; and lest I might appear to avoid discussion with him, should I leave the place this morning, I pray you to say to gen. Jones, Mr. Floyd, or any other of the gentlemen to whom I have the honor to be known, that if the proper committee shall see fit to invite me to stay, and reply to Mr. Wright, I shall cheerfully do so. In that case I have only to desire, that an opportunity for addressing the meeting may be afforded me before night, as the state of my health does not bear exposure to the evening air.

I am, gentlemen, your obliged friend and obedient servant, DANIEL WEBSTER.

Abraham T. Rose and H. H. Hunting, esqs.

P. S. Perhaps I ought to say that this letter is written in consequence of having learned that a rumor has been circulated this morning, that Mr. Wright, or his friends, had invited me to discuss with him before the people, the great questions which now agitate the country, and that I had declined such invitation.

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No. 2.

Patchogue, Sept. 23, 1840.

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned, friends of the administration, have received a copy of a communication this morning, signed Daniel Webster, addressed to A. T. Rose and H. H. Hunting, and by them enclosed to us, in which Mr. Webster says: "A senator of the United States and a distinguished friend of the administration, is expected to address the meeting to be held to-day, and lest I might appear to avoid discussion with him, should I leave this place this morning, I pray you to say to general Jones, Mr. Floyd, or any other of the gentlemen to whom I have the honor to be known, that if the proper committee shall see fit to invite me to stay and reply to Mr. Wright, I shall cheerfully do so."

We sincerely regret that this proposal had not been made at an earlier hour, before *your* political friends had withdrawn from the place, as it would have given us great pleasure, *under such circumstances*, to have acceded to your request; but it would be obviously inequitable to invite Mr. Webster to address *our* meeting, after he had dismissed *his own*, without giving us an opportunity of being head by *his* friends.

This must be so apparent to Mr. Webster, that we are not surprised at his having been induced by the unfounded rumor above, to make the proposition. At all events, we must assign that as a reason for declining it on this occasion. At the same time we should be happy to arrange with you, before he leaves town, a meeting at an early day *at this place*, at which a direct discussion of political topics may be had *in the presence of all parties*. Very respectfully, your's, FRED'K W. LORD.

J. P. OSBORN.

A. T. Rose, and H. H. Huntting.

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No. 3.

Patchogue, Wednesday, A. M.

GENTLEMEN: We have handed your letter to Mr. Webster who has read it, and written to us a note, a copy of which we hand to you.

We shall be very happy to meet you, to-day, as soon as you are disengaged from the business of your meeting, and to arrange with you for the largest practicable meeting of the citizens of Long Island, of all parties, in conformity with either of the propositions as to time and place, mentioned in Mr. Webster's note. Yours very respectfully,

A. T. ROSE,
H. H. HUNTTING.

To Messrs. Fred'k W. Lord and J. P. Osborn.

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No. 4.

Patchogue, Suffolk county, Long Island, Wednesday 11 o'clock, Sept. 23, 1840.

GENTLEMEN: I have read the letter addressed to you, by F. W. Lord, and J. P. Osborn, esqs. I observe that the gentlemen, declining to invite me to attend the meeting to-day, which was certainly a matter entirely in their own discretion, propose, nevertheless, that an arrangement shall be made for a meeting at *this place* at an early day, at which, a direct discussion of political topics may be had in the presence of all parties.

Such a discussion would be quite agreeable to me, and is what I desire.

It cannot fail to be generally known, that I am engaged to address the people of the western part of the island at Jamaica to-morrow at 2 o'clock, and that consequently, it is impossible for me to remain at Patchogue beyond this day; but you will please say to Messrs. Lord and Osborn that I shall be happy to see Mr. Wright at Jamaica to-morrow, and that you are authorised to say, that proper provision will there be made for receiving them, and their political friends in the kindest manner.

If this be not acceptable, please add that it will give me pleasure to meet Mr. Wright at a meeting to which persons of all parties shall be invited, at any place in the western part of this county or any place in King's or Queen's county on Friday, Saturday or Monday next, as may best suit his convenience—Monday being the last day which my engagements will allow me to spend, for the present, in this state. I am, gentlemen, your friend and ob't servant, DANIEL WEBSTER.

A. T. Rose, esq. and gen. H. H. Hunting.

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No. 5.

Patchogue, September 23d, 1840.

GENTLEMEN: We have submitted your second note of this morning, with its enclosures, to the perusal of Mr. Wright, and have received from him a copy of which we enclose to you, and from which you will discover that his previous engagements will not enable us to be assured of his presence. Still we trust that you will unite with us in not despairing of ultimate success in an effort to have a meeting, at which the leading topics of the day may be discussed by both sides. We confess that we have an anxious desire for such an event, because we regard it not as an occasion for individual triumph, but as a means of effecting a much more important object: that of disseminating truth and correct information among the whole people; and we therefore conceive it to be as well an act of justice to the speakers, as an equally important consideration, that men of all parties should be present, and as large a number of them as would be practicable under any circumstances. We hope to hear from you again at your earliest convenience, and we trust that the proposition may be renewed in a shape that shall render its acceptance practicable. Very respectfully, yours, F. W. LORD.

J. P. OSBORN.

A. T. Rose and H. H. Huntting, esqs.

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No. 6.

Patchogue, Sept. 22, 1840, Wednesday, 1, P. M.

GENTLEMEN: I have read the copy of the note of Mr. Webster, handed to me by you under date of 11 o'clock this morning, and must express my deep regret that my presence in old democratic Suffolk, in pursuance of an invitation from a republican committee of the county, should have given so much anxiety to some of our political opponents.

I now find it to be my duty to repeat to you, that the rumor upon which you say Mr. Webster founded his note of this morning, viz: that I had challenged him to a public discussion, and that he had declined it, is wholly without foundation; and I regret deeply, that that distinguished gentleman should have permitted himself to believe such a rumor without certain personal notice to himself. My regret is increased by the circumstance that I was within a few doors of Mr. Webster, from about six o'clock last evening to eight o'clock this morning, or after, before I heard of the rumor, and then first from yourselves; or of the duty which he seems to suppose it devolved upon him.

I am here to attend a meeting of my political friends under their request, and I should have felt as unauthorised to invite Mr. Webster, a known and eminent political opponent, to attend that meeting for the purpose of addressing it, as I should to have attempted to force myself into a meeting of my opponents for the purpose of proclaiming my opinions and views to them, when assembled as political partisans.

The meetings I have attended and have engaged to attend, are the voluntary assemblages of my political friends, not my meetings, and I attend them as their invited guest for the time of the meeting, and not as the director of their proceedings. The meeting, therefore, or its committee of arrangements, not myself, must dictate the rules of proceeding, as well as the speakers to be called to the stand.—Hence, my declaration to you of this morning, that your reply to the communication you told me you have received from Mr Webster was wholly unimportant to myself personally, and that you, as members of a committee of arrangements for the Suffolk county republican meeting, must adopt the course which you suppose most in conformity with your duties.

I confess I was somewhat surprised at the request when you made it known to me, and the hour in which it reached you, but I attribute it to the unfounded rumor upon which you said Mr. Webster based it, and to his great error in permitting himself to believe that I would either give countenance to, or permit such a rumor, when I must know that it was unfounded.

Mr. Webster now invites me to attend a meeting of his political friends at Jamaica, to-morrow, and says, "it cannot fail to be generally known that I am to address the people of the western part of the island of Jamaica, to-morrow, at 2 o'clock." I had supposed that the fact that I had been for several days engaged to attend a meeting of the republicans of King's county, at Brooklyn, at 6 o'clock P. M. to-morrow, must have been as generally known upon the island, as that of his engagement at Jamaica, of which I first heard yesterday, on my way to this place. In any event, that engagement has existed since Saturday last, and will be a sufficient reason, I trust, for my declining to meet Mr. Webster to-morrow, at Jamaica.

I regret to be compelled to add, that my engagements do not give me a single day which I can command within any known period prior to the election, as my course is west from New York on Friday. I cannot, therefore, so far as the application is to me personally, comply with any time named in Mr. Webster's note. With great respect, I am your ob't servant, SILAS WRIGHT, jr.

F. W. Lord and J. P. Osborn esqs.

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No. 7.

Patchogue, Wednesday evening, Sept. 23, 1840.

DEAR SIR: Inclosed we have the honor of transmitting to you the answer to your last proposition, in relation to a public discussion of the exciting political topics of the day with Mr. Senator Wright, by which you will perceive, after perusing his long *diplomatic* letter, that he totally declines any such meeting as has been proposed, within the periods mentioned by you.

It may be proper for us to state, that we repeatedly waited upon Messrs. Lord and Osborn this afternoon, and pressed them for an answer as soon as practicable, and their convenience would allow; and that at 4 o'clock we were informed by judge Osborn that an answer was prepared. We however, did not receive it till past 7 o'clock this evening, when the gentlemen rode up to the door, and handed us the same, as they were leaving the place.

You will perceive, that in the note from Messrs. Lord and Osborn to us, a suggestion is made, or a desire expressed, that the correspondence, in relation to this matter, may be *renewed*. We however, consider, from the whole of Mr. Wright's answer that our agency in the premises is at an end, without further instructions from you.

We have only to add, that we are happy that the *rumor*, however unfounded Mr. Wright supposes it to have been, reached your ears before you left us.

day, from the bold and decisive stand you immediately took in relation to it, and from the obvious and palpable defeat, the enemy has sustained.

Permit us, dear sir, once more to tender to you, in behalf of our whig friends of old Suffolk, our warmest gratitude for this visit, and to renew to you the assurances of our highest respect. We have the honor to be your most obd't servants,

A. T. ROSE,
HENRY H. BUNTTING.

P. S. We would say, that as the conclusion of this matter does not seem to require an *express*, we shall dispatch this by mail to-morrow morning.

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No. 8.

Jamaica, September 25, 1840.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your letter of Wednesday evening, and do not see that, so far as I am concerned, it is necessary for you to take any further step. Probably it will not be again rumored that I have declined a public discussion, with Mr. Wright, before men of all parties.

The meeting of the 23d was, no doubt, fixed for that day, after it was known that your meeting was to be holden on the 22d, at the same place; and it is not unnatural to imagine, that the effect of the second meeting was expected to efface, more or less, any impression which might be made by the first.

Mr. Wright is a gentleman of ability, and much address. It was supposed, no doubt, that he could threw some popular fly to the people of Suffolk with as much accuracy as young Joe Carman throws a red hackle to a trout; and that the whole brook would rise to it, at once. If I have been able to admonish the people, with any effect, to beware of disguises, and not to take appearances for realities, nor names for things, the object of my visit has been accomplished, and good will come from it, I trust, one day or another. I am, gentlemen, your friend and ob't serv't, DANIEL WEBSTER.

A. T. Rose and gen. *H. H. Bunting*.

POLITICAL CONVENTIONS.

GENERAL HARRISON'S SPEECH AT THE DAYTON CONVENTION.

Held 10th September, 1840.

I rise fellow citizens, (the multitude was here agitated as the sea, when the wild wind blows upon it, and it was full five minutes before the tumult of joy, at seeing and hearing the next president of the United States, could be calmed)—I rise fellow citizens, to express to you from the bottom of a grateful heart, my warmest thanks for the kind and flattering manner in which I have been received by the representatives of the valley of the Miami. I rise to say to you, that however magnificent my reception has been on this occasion, I am not so vain as to presume that it was intended for me, that this glorious triumphal entry was designed for one individual. No. I know too well that person's imperfections to believe that this vast assemblage has come up here to do him honor. It is the glorious cause of democratic rights that brought them here. [Immense cheering.] It is the proud anniversary of one of the brightest victories that glows on the pages of our country's history, which hath summoned this multitude together. [Tremendous cheering.]

Fellow citizens, it was about this time of the day, 27 years ago, this very hour, this very minute, that your speaker, as commander-in-chief of the north western army, was plunged into an agony of feeling when the cannonading from our gallant fleet announced an action with the enemy. His hopes, his fears, were destined to be soon quieted, for the tidings of victory were brought to him on the wings of the wind. With the eagle of triumph perching upon our banners on the lake, I moved on to complete the overthrow of the foreign foe. The anniversary of that day can never be forgotten, for every American has cause to rejoice at the triumph of our arms on that momentous occasion; but the brave and gallant hero of that victory is gone, gone to that home whither we are all horrying, and to his memory let us do that reverence due to the deeds of so illustrious a patriot. From heaven, does his soul look down upon us, and gladden at the virtues which still animate his generous countrymen to recurring to his noble and glorious career while on earth. [Great sensation for several seconds.]

I am fully aware, my fellow citizens, that you expect from me some opinion upon the various questions which now agitate our country, from centre to circumference, with such fierce contention. Calumny, ever seeking to destroy all that is good in this world, hath proclaimed that I am averse from declaring my opinions on matters so interesting to you, but nothing can be more false. [Cheers.]

Have I not declared over and often, that the president of this union does not constitute any part or portion of the legislative body. [Cries from every quarter, you have, you have.] Have I not said over and often, that the executive should not by any act of his forestall the action of the national legislature. [You have, you have.]

Have I not, time out of mind, proclaimed my opposition to a citizen's going forward among the people and soliciting votes for the presidency!—Have I not, many a time and often, said, that to my opinion, no man ought to aspire to the presidency of these United States, unless he is designated as a candidate for that high office by the unbought wishes of the people? [Cheering.] If the candidate for so high an office be designated by the will of a portion or a majority of the people, they will have come to the determination of sustaining such a man, from a review of his past actions and life, and they will not expect pledges from him of what he will do and what he will not do, for their selection of him is proof enough that he will carry out the doctrines of his party. This plan of choosing a candidate for the presidency is a much surer bar against corruption than the system of requiring promises. If the pledging plan is pursued, the effect will be, to offer the presidential chair to the man who will make the most promises. [Laughter.] He who would pledge most, he who would promise most, would be the man to be voted for, and I have no hesitation in declaring my belief, that he who would subject his course to be thus tied up by promises and pledges, would not stop to bark them when once in office. [Cheering.] Are my views on this topic correct or are they not? [With one voice the multitude indicated they were.]

If, fellow citizens, we examine the history of all republics, we shall find as they receded from the purity of representative government, the condition of obtaining office was the making of promises. He who bid the highest in promises was the favored candidate, and the higher the bids, the more marked and certain the corruption. Look at the progress of this thing in our own republic. Were any pledges required of your Washington or your Adams? Adams was the candidate of the federal party and as a statesman was bound to carry out the principles of his party. Was his successor, Thomas Jefferson, the high priest of constitutional democracy called on for pledges? No. His whole life was a pledge of what he would do? And if we go back to this old system of selecting man for the presidency, whose past career will be a guarantee of their conduct when elected to the chief magistracy of the republic, the nation would advance safely, rapidly and surely in the path of prosperity. But of late years the corrupting system of requiring pledges hath been adopted. The presidency hath been put up to the highest bidder in promises, and we see the result. It remains for you, my fellow citizens, to arrest this course of things. [Cries of we will, we will.]

While then, fellow citizens, I have never hesitated to declare my opinions on proper occasions upon the great questions before the nation, I cannot consent to make mere *promises* the condition of obtaining the office which you kindly wish to bestow upon me. My opinions I am free to express, but you already have them, sustained and supported by the acts of a long and arduous life. That life is a pledge of my future course, if I am elevated by your suffrages to the highest office in your gift. [Immense cheering for several seconds.]

It has been charged against me, fellow citizens, that I am a federalist. While I acknowledge that the original federal party of this country was actuated in its course by no improper motives, *I deny* that I ever belonged in that class of politicians. [Tremendous cheering.] How could I belong to that party? I was educated in the school of anti-federalism, and though too young to take an active part in the politics of the country, when at the erection of the constitution, the nation was divided into two great parties, my honored father had inducted me into the principles of constitutional democracy, and my teachers were the Henrys and the Masons of that period. He who declared that the seeds of monarchy were sown in the soil of the constitution, was a leader in my school of politics. He, who said that "if this government be not a monarchy, it has an awful squinting towards a monarchy," was my mentor. [Immense applause. Some time elapsed before order could be restored, at hearing these emphatic declarations of the general.] If I know my own feelings, if I know my own judgment, I believe now, as I did then, with the patriarchs of the Jeffersonian school, that the seeds of monarchy were indeed sown in the fertile soil of our federal constitution, and that though for nearly fifty years they lay dormant, they at last sprouted and shot forth into strong and thriving plants, bearing blossoms and producing ripe fruit. *This government is now a practical monarchy!* [Loud and long cheering indicating that the people felt the full force of his declaration.] Power is power, it matters not by what name it is called. The head of the government exercising monarchal power, may be named king, emperor, president or khanum, [great laughter], still he is a monarch. But this is not all. The president of these United States exercises a power superior to that vested in the hands of nearly all the European kings. It is a power far greater than that ever dreamed of by the old federal party.

It is an ultra federal power, it is despotism!—[Cheering.] And I may here advert to an objection that has been made against me. It has been said, that if I ever should arrive at the dignified station occupied by my opponent, I would be glad and eager to retain the power enjoyed by the president of the U. States. *Never, never.* [Tremendous cheering.] Though averse from pledges of every sort, I here openly and before the world declare that I will use all the power and influence vested in the office of president of the union to abridge the power and influence of the national executive! [It is impossible to describe the sensation produced by this declaration.] Is this federalism? [Cries of no, no, for several seconds.] In the constitution, that glorious charter of our liberties, there is a defect, and that defect is, the term of service of the president, not limited. This omission is the source of all the evil under which the country is laboring. If the privilege of being president of the United States had been limited to one term, the incumbent would devote all his time to the public interest, and there would be no cause to mistrule the country. I shall not animadvert on the conduct of the present administration, lest you may in that case, conceive that I am aiming for the presidency, to use it for selfish purposes. I should be an interested witness, if I entered into the subject. *But I pledge myself before heaven and earth, if elected president of these United States, to lay down at the end of the term faithfully that high trust at the feet of the people!* [Here the multitude was so excited as to defy description.]

I go farther. I here declare before this vast assembly of the Miami tribe (great laughter) that if I am elected, no human being shall ever know upon whom I would prefer to see the people's mantle fall; but I shall surrender this glorious badge of their authority into their own hands to bestow it as they please!—(nine cheers). Is this federalism? (no, no, no).—Again in relation to the charge of being a federalist, I can refer to the doings previous to, and during, the late war. The federal party took ground against that war, and as party, there never existed a purer band of patriots, for when the note of strife was sounded, they rallied under the banner of their country. But patriotic as they were, I do know *that I was not one of them!* [cheering.] I was denounced in unmeasured terms as one of the authors of that war, and was held up by the federal papers of the day as the marked object of the party. I could here come the man who came to me, and a more worthy man never lived, to say that he was mistaken in his views of my policy, as governor of Indiana, when I was charged by the federalists as uselessly involving the country in an Indian war. He told me that I acted rightly in that matter, and that the war was brought on by me as a matter of necessity. [Cries of name him, name him.] It was Mr. Gaston, of North Caroline. [Three cheers] Is this a proof that I was a federalist! [No, no, no.]

I have now got rid, my fellow citizens, of this baseless charge—no, I have not. There are a few more allegations to notice. I am not a pro'e sional speaker, not a studied orator, but I am an old soldier and a farmer, and as my sole object is to speak what I think, you will excuse me if I do it in my own way. [Shouts of applause, and cries of—the old soldier and farmer for us.]

I have said that there were other allegations to notice. To prove that I was a federalist, they assert that I supported the alien and sedition laws, and in doing so, violated the principles and express words of the constitution. I did not, fellow citizens, ever participate in this measure. When those laws passed, I was a soldier in the army of the United States! [Applause].

Again, they censure me for my course in congress, when I served you in that body as a representative of the northwest territory. And here I will advert to the fact that I represented, at the time, a territory comprising now the states of Indiana, Ohio, Illinois and Michigan. I was the sole representative of that immense extent of country. [A voice here cried,—"and you are going to be again!" Tremendous cheering]. As I understood federalism to be in its origin, so I understand it to be now. It was and is the accumulation of power in the executive to be used and exercised for its own benefit.

Was my conduct in congress then such as to entitle me to the appellation of federalist? [Cries of no, no, and cheering].

I had the honor as chairman of a committee in the year 1800, to devise a bill which had for its object to snatch from the grasp of speculators all this glorious country which now teems with rich harvests under the hands of the honest, industrious and virtuous husbandmen. [Immense cheering]. Was I a federalist then? [Cries of no, no, no]. When I was governor of Indiana, ask how the unlimited power bestowed upon me was exercised—a power as high as that exercised by the present president of the United States! I was their sole monarch of the northwest territory! [Laughter]. Did I discharge my duties as governor of that vast territory in such a way as to show that I was in love with the tremendous powers invested in me? [Here some 4,000 persons to one quarter of the crowd raised their hats in the air and rent it with shouts of—no, no, no. They were the delegation from Indiana. This prompt response from so many persons produced great sensation]. There is an essential difference between the president of the United States and me. When he was in the convention which remodelled the constitution of New York, he was for investing the governor with the appointment of the sheriffs. When I was governor of Indiana, and possessed the power of appointing all officers, I gave it up to the people! [Intense excitement and great cheering]. I never appointed any officer whatsoever, while governor of Indiana, whether sheriff, coroner, judge, justice of the peace or ought else, without first consulting and obtaining the wishes of the people. [Shouts of applause]. Was this an evidence that I was a federalist? [No, no, no].

I think I have now shown you fellow citizens, conclusively that my actions do not constitute me a federalist, and it is to them I proudly point as the shield against which the arrows of my calumniators will fall in vain. [Immense cheering].

Methinks I hear a soft voice asking: are you in favor of paper money? I AM. (Shouts of applause). If you would know why I am in favor of the credit system, I can only say it is because I am a democrat. (Immense cheering). The two systems are the only means, under Heaven, by which a poor industrious man may become a rich man without bowing to colossal wealth. (Cheers). But with all this I am not a bank man. Once in my life I was, and then they cheated me out every dollar I placed in their hands. [Shouts of laughter]. And I shall never indulge in the way again; for it is more than probable that I shall never again have money beyond the day's wants. But I am in favor of a correct banking system, for the simple reason, that the share of the precious metals, which, in the course of trade, falls to our lot, is much less than the circulating medium which our internal and external commerce demands to raise our prices to a level with the prices of Europe, where the credit system does prevail. There must be some plan to multiply the gold and silver which our industry commands; and there is no other way to do this but by a safe banking system. [Great applause]. I do not pretend to say that a perfect system of banking can be devised. There is nothing in the offspring of the human mind that does not savor of imperfection. No plan of government or finance can be devised free from defect. After long deliberation, I have no hope that this country can ever go on to prosper under a pure specie currency. Such a currency but makes the poor poorer and the rich richer. A properly devised banking system alone possesses the capability of bringing the poor to a level with the rich. [Tremendous cheering].

I have peculiar notions of government. Perhaps I may err. I am no statesman by profession, but as I have already said, I am a hail soldier and a hail farmer, and it may be, that, if I am elected to the first office in your gift, my fellow citizens will be deceived in me, but I can assure them, that if, in carrying out their wishes, the head shall err, the heart is true. [Great huzzaing].

My opinion of the power of congress to charter a national bank remains unchanged. There is not in the constitution any express grant of power for such purpose, and it could never be constitutional to exercise that power, save in the event, the powers granted to congress could not be carried into effect, without resorting to such an institution. [Applause.] Mr. Madison signed the law creating a national bank because he thought that the revenues of the country could not be collected or disbursed to the best advantage without the interposition of such an establishment. I said in my letter to Sherrod Williams, that, if it was plain that the revenues of the union could only be collected and disbursed in the most effectual way by means of a bank, and if I was clearly of opinion that the majority of the people of the United States desired such an institution, then, and then only would I sign a bill going to charter a bank. [Shouts of applause]. I have never regarded the office of chief magistrate as conferring upon the incumbent the power of mastery over the popular will, but as granting him the power to execute the properly expressed will of the people and not to resist it. With my mother's milk did I suck in the principles on which the Declaration of Independence was founded. [Cheering]. That declaration complained that the king would not let the people make such laws as they wished. Shall a president or an executive officer undertake, at this late time of day, to control the people in the exercise of their supreme will? No. The people are the best guardians of their own rights, [applause] and it is the duty of their executive to abstain from interfering in or thwarting the sacred exercise of the law-making functions of their government.

In this view of the matter, I defend my having signed a well known bill which passed the legislature while I was governor of Indiana. It is true, my opponents have attempted to cast odium upon me for having done so, but while they are engaged in such an effort, they impugn the honor and honesty of the inmates of the log cabins, who demanded the passage and signature of that bill. The men who now dare to arraign the people of Indiana for having exercised their rights as they pleased, were in their nurse's arms when that bill passed the legislature. What do they know of the pioneers of that vast wilderness? I tell them, that in the legislature which passed the bill exciting so much their horror, there were men as pure in heart, and as distinguished for their common sense and high integrity as any who set themselves up for models in these days [Immense cheering]. I glory in carrying out their views, for in doing so I submitted to the law-making power, in accordance with the Declaration of Independence, I did not prevent the people from making what laws they pleased! [Cheering].

If the Augean stable is to be cleansed, it will be necessary to go back to the principles of Jefferson. [Cheers.] It has been said by the Henrys, the Madisons, the Graysons and others, that one of the great dangers in our government is, the powers vested in the general government would overshadow the government of the states. There is truth in this, and long since and often have I expressed the opinion that the interference of the general government with the elective franchise in the states would be the signal for the downfall of liberty. That interference has taken place, and while the mouths of professed democrats appeal to Jefferson, and declare they are governed by his principles, they are urging at the same time 100,000 office holders to meddle in the state elections! And if the rude hand of power be not removed from the elective franchise, there will soon be an end to the government of the union.—[Cries of assent.] It is a truth in government ethics, that when a larger power comes in contact with a smaller power, the latter is speedily destroyed or swallowed up by the former. So in regard to the general government and the state governments. Should I ever be placed in the chief magistrate's seat, I will carry out the principles of Jackson, and never permit the interference of officeholders in the elections. [Immense applause]. I will do more. While I will forbid their interference in elections, I will never do aught to prevent their going quietly to the polls and voting, even against me or my measures. No American citizen should be deprived of his power of voting as he pleases.

I have detained you, fellow citizens, longer than I intended, but you now see that I am not the old man on crutches, nor the imbecile they say I am—[cheering]—not the prey to disease—a voice cried here; not the bear in a cage, nor the caged animal they wittily described me to be, [great laughter and cheering].

But before I conclude, there are two or three other topics I must touch upon.

The violence of party spirit, as of late exhibited, is a serious mischief to the political welfare of the country. Party feeling is necessary in a certain degree to the health and stability of a republic, but when pushed to too great an extent, it is detrimental to the body politic, it is the rock upon which many a republic has been dashed to piece. An old farmer told me the other day, that he did not believe one of the stories circulated against me, and he would support me if I were only a democrat.—[Laughter]. But if I support and sustain democratic principles, what matters it how I am called? It matters a good deal, said he; you don't belong to the democratic party! [Laughter]. Can any thing be more ruinous in its tendency to our institutions, than this high party spirit, which looks to the shadow and not to the substance of things? Nothing, nothing. This running after names, utter imaginings, is ominous of dangerous results. In the blessed book we are told that the pretension of false Christs shall be in future times so specious that even the elect will be deceived. And is it not so now with democracy? The name does not constitute the democrat. It is the vilest imposture ever attempted upon the credulity of the public mind to array the poor of the country under the name of democrats, against the rich, and style them aristocrats. This is dealing in fables. The natural antagonist of democracy is not aristocracy. It is monarchy. There is no instance on record of a republic like ours running into an aristocracy. It ens hurry into a pure democracy, and the confidence of that democracy being once obtained by a Marius or a Cæsar, by a Bolivar or a Bonaparte, he strides rapidly from professions of love for the people to usurpation of their rights and steps from that high eminence to a throne! [Cheering]. And thus in the name of democracy the boldest crimes are committed. Who forgets the square in Paris, where rae rivers of the people's blood, shed in the name of democracy at the foot of the statute of liberty! Cherish not the man, then, who under the guise and name of democracy, tries to overthrow the principles of republicanism as professed and acted upon by Jefferson and Madison. [Immense cheering]

Gen. Harrison here adverted to the calumnies put forth against his military fame by that noble pair of brothers, Allen and Duncan, and in severe but just terms exposed the falsehoods of these calumniators. He proved they were guilty of falsifying the records of the country, and in a brief and lucid manner vindicated himself and the honor of the nation from the aspersions of these and other reckless politicians.—He showed that the received history of his brilliant career in the north west had been stamped by the impress of truth, and he will soon find that a generous and grateful people will testify their admiration of his glorious services in their cause by raising the brave old soldier to the highest office in their gift.

A precious inheritance, continued the general, has been handed down to you by your forefathers. In Rome, the sacred fire of fabled gods was kept alive by vestal virgins, and they watched over the gift with eager eyes. In America, a glorious fire has been lighted upon the altar of liberty, and to you, my fellow citizens, has it been entrusted in safe keeping to be nourished with care and fostered forever. Keep it burning, and let the sparks that continually go up from it fall on other altars and light up in distant lands the fire of freedom. The Turk hasten himself no longer with his harem or his bow string. To licentiousness have succeeded the rights of man, and constitutions are given to the people by once despotic rulers. Whence came the light that now shines in that land of darkness? It was a branch snatched from your own proud altar, and thrust into the pyre of Turkish oppression. Shall then the far seen light upon the shrine of American liberty ever be extinguished? [No, no, no]. It would not be your loss only—it would be the loss of the whole world. The enemies of freedom in Europe are watching you with intense anxiety and your friends like a few planets of heaven, are praying for your success. Deceive them not, but keep the sacred fire burning steadily upon your altars, and the Ohio farmer whom you design to make your chief magistrate will, at the end of four years, cheerfully lay down the authority which you may entrust him with free from all ambition. It will have been glorious enough for me to be honored as those pure and honest republicans, Washington, Jefferson and Madison were honored—with the high confidence of a great, noble, just and generous people! (The excitement and cheering continued for several minutes, and the multitude were swayed to and fro, as the leaves of the forest in a storm of wind].

GREAT DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION AT ERIE.

From the Pennsylvanian.

We have received the Erie Observer of the 12th inst. containing the proceedings in full of the immense democratic assemblage at that place on the anniversary of Perry's glorious victory. The proceedings shall be laid before our readers as soon as possible. They are not only of the most interesting character in themselves, embodying the soundest doctrine, but all the events of the day combine to shew that the same spirit which actuates the democracy of eastern Pennsylvania, and brought about the overwhelming display of popular enthusiasm at Lancaster on the 5th of August, and has led to so many subsequent meetings of great size and corresponding zeal, burns as brightly in the west, and that but one feeling actuates the democracy of the commonwealth.

To furnish our readers with some idea of the mighty throng which assembled at Erie under the democratic call, we subjoin the interesting statement of the Observer as to what took place before the convention was organized. That paper says:

THE GLORIOUS TENTH!!!

The west in motion—"We have met the enemy and they are ours."

On Tuesday the 6th, the people began to arrive in town from different sections of the state, and the intelligence they brought satisfied us that the convention of the tenth would be a proud and glorious era for the democracy of the west. The curious observer was by this time engaged to estimate the relative force of British whiggery and the incorruptible democracy. No man we saw estimated our strength at less than five to their one, and many claimed twenty to one.

A circumstance may serve as a guide to the judgment. On Tuesday evening the whigs held a meeting at their log cabin, and it required loud, long and oft repeated blasts upon their long tin horn to get together whigdom sufficient to fill its walls, capable of the reception of one hundred. The democracy met in the open square, and more than one thousand surrounded the humble dry goods box on which the eloquent advocates of equal rights and equal privileges were standing to address the people. Mr. McDowell, of Cumbria, and Mr. Randall, of Erie, addressed the meeting at some length, in strains of eloquence, which were responded to by an enthusiastic applause, when the multitude retired to each quarters as could be found, but which had already become somewhat crowed.

Wednesday opened upon us a new scene. Delegation after delegation poured in singly and in procession, till our borough seemed thronged by strangers. In the afternoon, the patriotic young men of Harborcreek, and other townships of the vicinity, joined those of our borough, and brought into our town a splendid hickory tree one hundred feet high, and raised it in front of our Tammany Hall, there to wave its lowering branches, and bear the glorious stars and stripes of our country, until the struggle of freemen is closed by the loud shout of victory. On Wednesday evening, John K. Kane, of Philadelphia, and major James R. Snowden, of Venango, addressed the multitude amidst the shouts and plaudits of thousands. A shower interrupted the meeting for a short time, but in about half an hour it subsided, and the meeting was revived by the young but eloquent Forney, of Lancaster, who was followed in a spirited and thrilling effort from M. P. Young, esq. of Erie, when the meeting again broke up, and the multitude sought such shelter and repose as our town could afford.

Thursday morning, the glorious tenth, was ushered in by the thunder of artillery upon the flotilla, answered by the roar of our battery upon the land. Bustle and commotion were every where visible. Taking an excursion to Eagle village, a mile distant, at day light, we saw from three to five thousand freemen, with the banners of our country proudly floating above them, their wagons filling every lot, street and lane to one vast encampment, as they had arrived during the night and were now waiting for their brethren and companions from old Crawford and Venango, who had encamped along the turnpike between Waterford and Eagle village, and expecting also the mingled procession of from eight to ten thousand encamped in Girard, and between that place and Eagle village.

By eight o'clock our borough literally presented one moving mass of human beings. The streets on all hands were so thronged, that the procession from Eagle village had but barely room to pass through the borough. The arrival of the steamboat Constitution, so heavily laden with democratic delegates, as to be much impeded in her headway and belated in her hour of arrival, created a scene of bustle at the dock. The Buffalo brigade, at the head of whom was brigadier general Randall and staff, made a most splendid and imposing appearance, and their arrival at the public square seemed a general signal for the whole assemblage of the borough to fall in the rear and follow in the encampment. At the moment this great crowd were passing out Sixth street to the encampment, the procession from the south, three miles in length, began to enter the town on State street. The impassable throng filling the public square and the whole length of Sixth street to the encampment, compelled this procession to diverge to French street, follow French street nearly to the lake, to cross from French over State to Peach street, up Peach to Sixth street and then fall in behind the moving throng passing to the place of encampment. The procession had hardly passed out of town, when the innumerable hosts of Chautauque, Cattaraugus and Erie counties, New York, and the eastern portion of Erie county, Pa. two miles long, came in mighty phalanx on their track. Next came in the democracy of the Buckeye state, accompanied by the western portion of this county, the hosts of Fayette, Beaver, Butler, Mercer and several other counties of the good old Keystone, headed by the Fayette county band, driving at a rapid pace in procession more than five miles in length. These, together with the myriads who arrived in smaller processions of fifties and hundreds, comprised one of the greatest and most enthusiastic assemblages of democratic freemen ever beheld in the western country.

When the convention met, Peter S. V. Hamot, of Erie, was chosen temporary chairman, and on the organization, the hon. Wm. Beatty, of Butler, was called to preside, who delivered an impressive address, after which he introduced governor Porter and the hon. James Buchanan to the convention, who were enthusiastically received. The convention was then addressed by Mr. Buchanan, col. H. K. Smith, of Buffalo, William F. Packer, of Lycoming, Dr. Brook, of Buffalo, who spoke in German, and J. W. Forney, of Lancaster. The resolutions were reported by gen. J. K. Moorehead, of Pittsburg, and the address by M. P. Young, of Erie. The convention adjourned at six o'clock in the evening, and at night, the people were addressed from the market house by col. Burnside, of Centre, Mr. Forney, of Lancaster, S. W. Randall, of Erie, and Dr. Charles Duncomb, of Cincinnati. The Observer gives a glowing account of the enthusiastic spirit which prevailed throughout, and of the force and ability manifested in the various speeches delivered on the occasion. The same paper likewise adds that the democratic convention outnumbered the bank whig gathering held on the same day by at least two or three thousand.

Resolutions were unanimously adopted in favor of Van Buren, Johnson, Buchanan and of the renomination of governor Porter, by the fourth of March convention.

WHIG CELEBRATION AT ERIE.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser of Sep. 12.

MESSRS. EDITORS: If I am to give even a short description of the glorious transactions of this great occasion, I must begin at the beginning. And here, it will be proper enough to observe, that both parties had made preparations for the celebration, each separately—and no exertions were spared, on either side, to render the day as attractive as possible—that the most ample preparations were made by both for the accommodation of all who might come—and that nothing which the citizens of Erie could do, was wanting, to give eclat to the celebration or interest to the political re-unions that were to come off on an occasion fraught with so much interest to our citizens, not only as politicians, but as men—as freemen.

Wednesday forenoon brought a large delegation of good whigs and true, from Butler county. With music and banners, and the voice of song, they came; and although from a journey of over a hundred miles, by land, they were "ready, aye, ready," to receive their fellow citizens from old Alleghany, who arrived an hour later, by the steamboat De Witt Clinton. This latter delegation numbered over one hundred, and their well chosen title, "The blacksmiths of old Alleghany," tells truly what manner of men they were.

Make way for old Chautauqua, for it is coming. The loco focos all "turn pale," as an endless train of wagons are filing on, on, filled with the tillers and graziers of western New York.

"How long is the procession!" asked a long-visaged loco, one of the marshals of the cavalcade.

"Indeed, sir, I cannot tell," was the reply; "the other end is still forming some where in the state of New York."

Which ever way you turn, the whigs are coming in sight. Their banners sweep the skies, the dust is driven in clouds before them. Bands of music from New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, are pealing forth strains of martial music. A beautiful company of military from Conneaut is marching in, and the people are coming, in masses—in perfect crowds.

Night is coming on, and eyes are turned towards the lake. Several steamboats are lighting up the distant horizon with their fires, as they breast the waters, that seems to swell beneath their keels, as if proud of bearing freemen upon its bosom. The Erie, with the military of Buffalo—the city guards, Lafayette guards, &c. the General Scott, also from Buffalo with a throng, and the Rochester from above, with its three decks black with passengers—the Chicago and several others. During the night and morning came in the Michigan, Wayne, Constitution, Chesapeake and several others, swelling with their thousands the countless numbers already filling the borough of Erie to overflowing.

Thursday morning brought a large delegation in wagons, from Ohio. It were an endless task to describe the various devices borne by the citizens of Ashtabula, Lake, Geauga, Cuyahoga, Trumbull, Lucas, Wood, Huron and Sandusky. "Old Ashtabula" had her well known banner, "Three thousand majority in old Ashtabula;" another bore the significant questions, "Is he honest? is he capable!"—"Tell Chapman to grow;" "With Tip and Tyler, we'll hurst Van's biler;" "Old Tip's the boy to swing the fleit," and a thousand others homely but significant, with every variety of device and inscription, that the political events of the times have furnished. There was one that told well here, in this state—in the very presence of Mr. Buchanan, the GREAT REDUCER. It was—"*No reduction of wages.*"

Another gave a strong indication of the state of feeling in the Keystone—that state which relies so strongly upon her manufactures, and which is beginning to learn something of the true American policy. It was—"*A protective tariff.*"

Queer carryalls did these Buckeye boys construct to convey themselves to the celebration withal.—Strange arks, drawn by four, six, eight and ten horses; shaded with boughs, and carrying from fifteen to thirty of the hard handed gentry, to whom sixpence a day, and a shilling a bushel for wheat, does not present the most attractive prospect in the world, filing in procession miles and miles in length, was enough itself to put in a cold perspiration the spoilsmen, who are laboring to sweat off the fat of the land in the benevolent fear, forsooth, that the people of the United States may wax fat and kick, if allowed to eat their fill of the fruits of their own labor, in the land where a smiling Providence has cast their lots.

Eight o'clock. The town is full, and yet more are coming, the public square overflows. The whigs are forming in procession. The Empire, the Buckeye, the Wolvereen, the Keystones—all nobly represented, with men—aye, and women too, are hastening to the stand below the town. First of all the military. Buffalo, than whom no city can furnish finer military companies, was on hand. The city guards, the Germans, and the well known flying artillery led the van. Then poured on a multitude in platoons averaging eighteen each, and numbering rising of eleven thousand, while streets, sidewalks and roads were crowded with men and women, on horseback, in wagons and on foot, which at the most reasonable computation, could not amount to a number less than that of the procession. Twenty thousand people stood around the stand and said "aye" when Francis Granger, of New York, was called to preside over the assemblage.

On being called to the chair, Mr. Granger addressed the assemblage in a speech of an hour in length. To say that it was good, is but to repeat what no one can doubt, who knows the character of that distinguished individual, or has heard the trumpet-tongue that has spoken his fame. He took a rapid view of the great topics now under discussion by the American people, illustrating his remarks with a multitude of the most keen and pointed allusions, and demonstrating his assertion by appeals to facts so well known and uncontradicted, that even locofoco impudence stood abashed before him. After he had closed, the call was for gen. Wilson, of the Granite state, and gave Wilson presented himself—"a tall six-footer from the mountains of New England," as he described himself, "who is all whig, from the crown of his head to the sole of his feet."

Gen. Wilson's remarks occupied nearly two hours, and well did he sustain his reputation of a strong man doubly armed in the justice of his cause.—Thoroughly did he sift the corrupt policy of the Van Buren party, and the keenness with which the sword of his satire pierced the hidden mysteries of their corrupt management, was worthy of himself and the cause in which he is so nobly engaged. Gen. Wilson was followed by the hon. Herman Denny, and Messrs. Merwin of Crawford county, Briggs of Cleveland, Lasak of New York, and several others, after which the convention adjourned, and the people returned to the town, where, even now (11 o'clock at night) speakers are pouring the eloquence of honest conviction into the ears of thousands of hearers.

Every thing has gone off in the best possible manner. All were pleased, instructed, and delighted. No accident has taken place. Nothing has occurred to disturb the peace of the community, and the next election will speak in thunder tones the result of this day's celebration. The whigs have done gloriously. The tenth of September at Erie, will be remembered with the twenty-second of February at Columbus, the eleventh of June at Fort Meigs, with Indianapolis, Springfield, or with any other outbreak of the glorious spirit of old seventy-six.

Turn we to the locofoco celebration. What with getting the governor of the state here a week beforehand, and with falsely stating that their celebration would be honored with the presence of the vice president of the United States, they were able to drum up some three or four thousand, men, wo-

men and boys. They had the great reducer, as their orator, and gov. Porter's red nose, as a perpetual sign of good living, looked out bright and blooming from the stand. Dinner a dollar a head; an ox roasted whole, Uncle Sam's eighteen pounder from the revenue cutter for their salutes, and (I should guess) Uncle Sam's powder to incense the noses of the faithful with the pleasant smell of burnt brimstone, in honor of *general* Van Buren. Mind, I don't state that for a fact, for now-a days, a fellow must prove what he says, especially if he's a whig. I paid a visit to the affair while the hon. Mr. Buchanan was addressing his fellow citizens. When I arrived, he was laboring to convince the people that they loved Mr. Van Buren. He did'nt prove it, it is true, and it would have been hard to oblige him to do so, as half of his audience were whigs, led there by curiosity. He told them that the subtreasury bill had not been published in any of the whig papers. Some of the unmannerly whigs were saucy enough to tell him that he was not telling the truth, whereupon he —good man—took it back and excused himself by saying that he had not seen it. From this he passed to the gold spoon business—said that having been abroad he had occasionally seen gold plates at the tables of the great, but had never seen any in this country. In relation to the English coach business, the senator told the assembled ten hundred and fifty-seven, that Mr. Van Buren never had an English coach in his life—that he was used to be drawn around the metropolis in a plain conveyance of Yankee manufacture, with only a pair of marvelously poor horses, and that there were a hundred carriages then in the borough of Erie more splendid in their make and more costly in their outfit. What a plain man our president is! But all things will have an end, so had the speech of the senator—and how ended it, think ye? With an assurance that Mr. Van Buren loved the people! Mr. Van Buren loves the people, for the hon. Jas. Buchanan says so. And the people love Mr. Van Buren, for senator Buchanan says so—and so, with this comfortable loving assurance, we will leave this incontinently loving couple in each other's society.

And now, after the manner of Demosthenes, let me spend a moment in making a comparison between the two celebrations. I have no hesitation in stating it as the result of my sober judgment, that the locoes were out-numbered, five to one. Their procession was one of wagons and little else, and I have been informed that, in order to make it appear as long as possible, in passing through the town, their carriages turned round the squares, formed upon the rear again, so that many of them were counted three or four times; so great was their desire to make a display of the little material which they had. The ruse was not a new one, as, no doubt, many had done the same thing at elections many times before. You may set the whigs down at twenty thousand, and if there is any variance from the truth in this estimate, it will be on the safe side. I remain yours.

THE N. JERSEY CONTESTED ELECTION.

MINORITY'S REPORT.

House of representatives, July 16, 1840.

The undersigned, constituting a minority of the committee of elections, to which was referred the New Jersey case, not concurring in the result to which the majority of the committee has come, and believing that it sufficiently appears, from the evidence, that Messrs. Charles C. Stratton, John P. B. Maxwell and William Halstead were duly elected members of the 25th congress, to the exclusion of Messrs. Joseph Kille, Daniel B. Ryall and Philemon Dickerson, by a majority of the lawful votes of the people of that state, beg leave to submit the subjoined exposition of their views, to enable this honorable body to form a just estimate of the proceedings of the committee, and of the merits of the case. The undersigned feel great difficulty and embarrassment in presenting to the house, within a *reasonable* compass, each a development of the case, and of the action of the committee on the questions arising, as the importance of the subject would seem to require. On opening the evidence we perceived that the topics of controversy were exceedingly numerous and complicated, and, in course, of the investigation, it was necessary, sometimes, to recur to provisions of the laws of the United States, sometimes to those of New Jersey, and at other times to the principles of the common law, and of general jurisprudence. With no less than four hundred and ninety cases of controverted votes, and with this great diversity of legal principle and statutory provision, applicable to the case, it was to be expected that there would be an occasional difference of opinion in the committee as to the fact, the law, or both. If nothing but such a difference had marked the deliberations of the committee, the undersigned would have remained silent, but the proceedings throughout have been of so singular a character and distinguished by such an utter disregard of the plainest and best settled principles of law and evidence, and have been so capricious, inconsistent, partial, irregular and unjust, that they feel impelled, by a high sense of obligation to the cause of justice and truth, to undertake, by a brief induction of the facts, to show that the conclusions and judgments of the majority of the committee are wholly unworthy of the sanction of this house, and of the confidence of the country. If the testimony adduced be examined in connexion with the journal kept by the committee, where are recorded the opinions and votes of the members on all the various questions arising in the case, it will appear that the majority, in numerous instances, overruled objections taken by Messrs. Ayerigg and his associates to the legality of votes, on the ground that the evidence was inadequate, when, in fact, such evidence was adequate and sufficient to convince any reasonable mind; that the majority insisted upon a much higher measure of proof to support an objection on one side than was required to sustain a similar objection on the other; and Messrs. Ayerigg and his associates often failed with satisfactory evidence, when Messrs. Vroom and others prevailed with that which was comparatively light and trivial; that the majority applied principles of statutory construction or general law in such a manner to defeat the efforts of one side to establish the illegality of votes, and then refused, on some frivolous ground of distinction, to apply the same principles to cases arising on the other side, when the merits were obviously alike, and that they adopted, and as against one of the parties pertinaciously adhered to, certain general rules which were eminently adapted to defeat all inquiry into the merits, and to make the whole investigation little better than a mockery and a farce, thus rendering the important provision of the constitution that each house shall be the judge not merely of the returns and qualifications, but also of the election of its members, vain and nugatory.

The undersigned, before they advert to the cases by which they can, as they believe, evince the justice of these remarks, would invite the attention of the house to the laws of New Jersey on the qualifications necessary to the exercise of the elective franchise. The people of that state have not a constitution in the ordinary acceptation of the term, but they live under a system of government ordained by a colonial legislature, which has the force and effect of a constitution, and is intended in some of its provisions to be inviolate, as the members of the general assembly are obliged at the outset of every session to swear that they will not vote to change such provisions, of which that relating to the elective franchise is not one.

By the constitution or ordinance a considerable property qualification was originally made indispensable, but this has been subsequently modified by legislative enactment.

The undersigned have felt considerable doubt and difficulty in arriving at the true intent and meaning of the laws of New Jersey on this subject on account of their uncertainty, yet, taking into consideration the very general construction given to that state to the doubtful clauses, and favoring so far as may be the policy of extending this inestimable right —a policy which has manifestly received the sanction of the good people of N. Jersey they are satisfied that it was intended by the law-makers of that state that the franchise should be exercised by all white male citizens of the United States who have attained twenty-one years of age, who reside in the township where they offer to vote, and have resided in the county one year next preceding, and paid a tax, or been assessed in conformity to the laws of the state. It is required that the person voting should be a free white male citizen of the United States, and this made it necessary for the committee in a very numerous class of cases to examine the naturalization laws of the United States to determine what evidence of alienage or naturalization is admissible, competent and sufficient, and whether the proceedings taken in certain cases with a view to naturalization were valid, and conferred the right of citizenship. It is required also that the voters should be one and twenty years of age, and this involved questions of fact whether certain persons whose votes were challenged as illegal were or were not of that age at the October election in 1838. It is required that he should reside in the township at the election, and in the county during the year preceding, and this rendered it our duty to advert to the law of domicil, and to determine what did and what did not amount to a change of residence under almost every variety of circumstances; and finally, it is required that the voters either should have paid a tax or been assessed; and this often involved the committee in doubt and perplexity touching the terms of a very incoherent law in ascertaining when the tax must have been paid, and how the party should have been assessed, and whether pauperism in New Jersey operates to exclude a person from the elective franchise, and, if so, when and under what circumstances. Besides these, a great variety of incidental questions arose, some of which were referable to the ordinary principles of law and evidence, and others to the peculiar institutions of New Jersey, but the undersigned have not time to advert to them in any other than this general form.

We submit this statement touching the extent, variety, and complication of the questions comprised in this controversy, that the house may appreciate the obligation which the committee were under to ascertain the true principles applicable to each head of inquiry, and to apply such principles, when ascertained, with scrupulous fidelity to all cases as they arose, irrespective of parties, and with a view to administer even-handed and exact justice to all concerned. It with much regret that the undersigned find themselves constrained to say, (which they do without impeaching the motives of their associates constituting the majority of the committee), that such an administration of even-handed justice is not to be found in the record; on the contrary, they perceive in it nothing but a confused medley of adjudication, little better than a chaos of principles, with all the jarring elements of inconsistency united to defeat the requisitions of legal rights and obvious truths. To go into all the particulars by which the propriety of these suggestions can be sustained is wholly impossible; but the undersigned will endeavor to illustrate their views by a series of simple cases, and will thus show that any thing else may be found in these anomalous and strange proceedings than a sound, impartial and faithful administration of justice.

To enable the house to appreciate the action of the committee on the cases to which we are about to refer, we would remark that it was conceded by all the members that the reception of a vote by the election officers raised a presumption in favor of the legality of such vote. Early in our deliberations, we adopted a resolution declarative of this principle, the justice and propriety of which must be apparent to all. But, very soon after we commenced scrutinizing the votes, we perceived that there was a radical difference of opinion in the committee touching the use which should be made of this presumption.

The undersigned are persuaded that the only effect which can be given to the reception of a vote at the polls is to throw the burden of proof on the party objecting to its legality; but the majority seemed disposed to carry the principle much further, and to convert the presumption into "a swift witness" in favor of the opposite party. If a credible witness was adduced who proved the fact of illegality by his positive oath, the majority would confront such witness with the presumption, and would give it all the efficacy appertaining to testimony under oath, and, thus balancing the oath of the living witness against the presumption, they would come to the conclusion that nothing was proved. Nay, more; the majority, strange as it may seem, held that the presumption was so strong that it imposed on the party excepting to a vote the burden of proving a negative. When Messrs. Ayerigg and others objected to a vote on the ground of alienage, they were required to prove not merely that the voter was an alien born, but that he had not been naturalized—a task which, in many cases, is wholly impracticable.

The undersigned cannot omit noticing one curious circumstance, and that is, that this presumption seldom visited the committee room except when one of these parties was endeavoring to establish the illegality of votes. If it appeared at all when the other party was making the same effort, the undersigned must say they were scarcely conscious of its presence. Why this principle should "wax and wane" in this singular manner we acknowledge ourselves unable to determine, and we must refer the solution of the phenomena to more philosophical minds. But the undersigned will recur to these topics hereafter. They now proceed to the illustrations; and first, they invite the attention of the house to the cases of John McConaghy and Charles T. Pool, the first objected to by Messrs. Ayerigg and others, and the last by their competitors, and both on the ground of alienage.

John McConaghy, being sworn, saith: That he voted on the last day of the election in the township of Amwell, at the congressional election held at the house of Nathan Reeboe, in the village of Lambertsville, in said township, in the year 1838; thinks it was in the month of October; does not recollect the day of the month. I voted the democratic ticket; it was called the Van Buren ticket; I received a whig ticket of Edward Huot; I did not like it; I re-

ceived another of Mr. Samuel Carhorl; said ticket was the Van Buren democratic ticket; said ticket was for members of congress; I put said ticket in the ballot-box; I was born in the north of Ireland, in the kingdom of Great Britain; I arrived in this country on the 16th day of July, A. D. 1801; I was about sixteen years old; I never had any naturalization papers in the state of New Jersey; I have voted 11 years in New Jersey; I was never called upon for any naturalization papers in New Jersey; I never had any at any time when I voted in New Jersey; I had not any at the time that I refer to in this deposition, (meaning the year 1838), when I voted for members of congress; I am fifty-four years old; I can read; the ticket which I voted at the time referred to in this deposition had on it the names of the Van Buren candidates for congress.

his
JOHN ✕ McCONAGHY.
mark.

In the face of such testimony as this, the committee refused to deduct the vote of Mr. McConaghy from the poll of Messrs. Vroom and others. He did not pretend that he had been naturalized—on the contrary, swore substantially that he had not been: no other construction can be given to his evidence. We ask the house to contrast this case with that of Charles T. Pool, which is as follows:

Charles T. Pool, sworn, saith: I voted at the congressional election in the township of Mansfield, Warren county, New Jersey, in the year 1838; I am not a native born citizen of the United States of America; I was not naturalized myself at that time, except that I considered myself naturalized by coming here when an infant, and my father being naturalized, I believe; I believe my father was naturalized, because I recollect, when I was young, of hearing him talk about his being naturalized; whether he had been, or was to be, I do not recollect. In the next place, I knew of his voting a number of years, and never heard any objection to it; I never saw him vote, to my knowledge; he died when I was about eighteen years of age; I never saw his naturalization papers; I am not positive whether he said he had been naturalized or was to be; I voted a whig congressional ticket in the fall of 1838, in this township.

And being cross-examined, saith: I know of my father's voting by hearing him speak of it; I have heard him say he voted the democratic ticket; I know of his going to the polls for the purpose of voting; this was when the parties ran high something like the years 1806, '7 and '8; I think there was an embargo at the time; I recollect hearing my father read about it in the papers; I do not recollect my father's serving on juries; he never was a freeholder in the county, I believe; he died in the year 1813, to the best of my recollection; his name was Cyrus John Pool.

And being called again, in chief, saith: I was five years of age when I came to this country.

CHARLES T. POOL.

In this case the committee decided the vote of Pool to be an unlawful vote, and deducted it from the poll of Messrs. Ayerigg and others. It thus appears that McConaghy was declared a citizen against his own oath that he was and remained an alien. And Pool was determined to be an alien upon the mere fact that he was born such, with very good grounds for believing that he had acquired the rights of citizenship through the naturalization of his father.

The undersigned are at a loss to conceive of any language that will adequately express their sense of the flagrant injustice and inconsistency of these decisions.

The next cases to which the undersigned would invite the attention of the house are those of Candor Carr, whose vote was objected to by Messrs. Ayerigg and his associates on the ground of alienage, and of Jas. B. Bolton, objected to by Messrs. Vroom and others for the same reason; in respect to which the committee, with the facts substantially the same, came to directly opposite results.

Candor Carr voted the administration ticket in the township of Hardiston, in the county of Sussex, at the congressional election in 1838. His vote was objected to by Messrs. Ayerigg and others on the ground of alienage. He was summoned as a witness, and appeared before the magistrate, but, on the oath being tendered to him, he refused to be sworn or to testify his knowledge of the facts in the case.

Samuel M. Peck testified that he knew Candor Carr; had heard him say that he came from Ireland; that he was not naturalized in New York when he first came to that city; did not say how long after, but it was soon after. It was in 1839, some time before the election, that witness heard him say that he had been naturalized. It appears from the evidence that, in that township, the election officers held that aliens or unnaturalized foreigners were, according to the laws of New Jersey, entitled to vote—a decision which it is admitted on all hands was palpably erroneous. One would suppose that it would be difficult to raise a presumption in favor of a vote from the mere reception of it by election officers under such circumstances, but the majority, notwithstanding the determination of the board to admit the votes of aliens, and notwithstanding the voter stood obstinately mute when his right was in question, and when he could have vindicated that right by a breath, if it had been susceptible of vindication, held that the mere admission of the vote at the polls proved that the voter was no alien; or, in other words, they gravely concluded from such premises that he had been naturalized; they overruled the objection of Messrs. Ayerigg and others, and held the vote to be a lawful one.

We submit to the house whether, under the circumstances, we use too strong language in pronouncing this result a judicial perversion. But the enormity of the decision cannot be understood till we contrast it with a case to which we now ask the attention of the house.

James B. Bolton voted the opposition ticket in the township of Frankford, in the same county and at the same election. His vote was objected to by Messrs. Vroom and others for the same reason; he was duly summoned by them and refused to appear as a witness. Nathaniel Roe proves that he knows Bolton; that he is a foreigner; from his acquaintence with him, he supposes him to be a foreigner; he has told the witness once and since the election that he had been naturalized; has known him five or six years; his vote was not objected to, and nothing was said at that election about foreigners voting. Samuel Price proves a conversation between himself and Bolton in substance as follows: I told him that if he had been naturalized I considered him a legal voter in the township; he said he had been naturalized in Albany, in the state of New York. I then told him he had better come down and state the fact, and it would make him a legal voter under the old law; that the new law would require him to produce his papers; that he had better testify to the fact and then send to Albany to get his papers, and that would make him a legal voter next fall; he said it would not cost more to be naturalized again than to get the certificate from Albany; this the witness contradicted, and other conversation followed which need not be repeated. The witness adds: I then told him that I suspected for a long time that he had never been naturalized, from loose expressions that I had heard him make at different times on that subject. Mrs. Buchanan, who was present then, said: I suppose you are now satisfied that he has never been naturalized; I replied that I was. This was said in his presence, to which he made no remarks in reply; it appeared from the evidence that Bolton had voted five or six times before without any objection being made; also the conversation detailed by Price took place when the subpœna was served on Bolton, he, Price, acting as an officer for that purpose. The declaration, therefore, was made by Bolton pending the controversy, and was on that account, in the opinion of the committee, wholly inadmissible.

It would be of dangerous consequence to receive and give effect to conversations had under such circumstances in a case of contested elections. The house can hardly fail to be impressed with the wonderful coincidence between these cases. In both the foreigners were voters—in both they affirmed that they had been naturalized—in both they refused to be sworn or disclose the facts—and in both they stood mute when their right was called in question. There are strong circumstances in favor of the vote of Bolton which do not exist in the case of Carr: one is, that the authorities of Frankford, unlike those of Hardiston, did not intentionally admit alien votes contrary to law; so that the vote of Bolton was sustained by whatever of presumption there may be resulting from its presentation and admission at the polls. And another is, that Carr affirmed that he was naturalized at a time when he could not have been by the laws of the land, that is to say, when he first came into New York from Ireland; whereas no such objection exists in the case of Bolton: and yet the majority held, after sustaining the vote of Carr, that the vote of Bolton was an unlawful vote. By what process of reasoning they arrived at such a conclusion the undersigned are at a loss to understand—they are reluctant to believe that it was because Carr voted the administration, and Bolton the opposition ticket.

The undersigned will now advert to two very remarkable cases, and which will serve better perhaps than any other to characterize the proceedings of the committee. They are as follows:

Philip Schether voted the whig ticket at the township of Millville, in the county of Cumberland, at the same election. Messrs. Vroom and others objected to his vote on the same ground; his own testimony was produced to sustain the objection. He testified that he was a native of Germany, that he was naturalized at the time he voted in 1838, and would have sworn to it at that time. He thinks he stated that he had been naturalized when he offered to vote, but is not certain. Some of the judges had been told of it before. Was naturalized in Tennessee in 1832. Did not produce any evidence of his naturalization—none was called for. He had not then, nor has he now, any evidence of the fact, but has sent his papers to Germany in order to save the necessity of procuring a substitute in the army. It appears that he had formerly voted at other places besides Millville. There was more testimony adduced, but we have stated all that we deem material. The committee sustained the objection, and deducted the vote from the poll of Messrs. Ayerigg and others.

Archibald McCambridge voted the administration ticket at the same township and the same election, and Messrs. Ayerigg and others objected to his vote on the same grounds. The voter himself was examined as a witness, and after swearing that he is a native of Ireland, testifies as follows: "I have been naturalized; I was naturalized at Mount Holly; I had been in Millville twice or three times before I was naturalized; don't recollect the year I was naturalized; I think it was in 1821 or 1822, if I remember right; it was in the fall or winter before I broke my thigh." Mount Holly is the county seat of the county of Burlington, and when the witness says he was naturalized in Mount Holly, he doubtless means to be understood to swear that he was naturalized before some one of the courts held there. Messrs. Ayerigg and others produced the certificate of the clerk of that county, who has the custody of all the judicial records of that county, stating that he had searched the same, and that he could find no record or paper appertaining to the naturalization of the witness. In the face of this fact, the committee overruled the objection, and held the vote to be a lawful vote. To enable the house to appreciate these cases, we would observe that the committee have often held that they would not require record evidence of naturalization, but would act on secondary proof of that fact—such as the oath of the voter, or other credible evidence. The house will hardly fail to notice how much stronger the case of Schether is in favor of the voter, than that of McCambridge. In both they were foreigners, and in both they positively swore that they had been naturalized. And in favor of both the presumption existed, which arises from the reception of their votes at the polls; but the testimony of the latter was flatly contradicted by the certificate of the clerk of Burlington county, and yet the committee held the vote cast by Schether for the whig candidates to be an unlawful vote, and the vote cast by McCambridge for their opponents to be a lawful vote.

Many other cases, equally significant, might be cited under the head of alienage, but we have neither time nor space to advert to them.

The undersigned will next invite the attention of the house to the contrast exhibited by the record in the disposition of the cases objected to on the ground of *non-age or infancy*.

Augustus Moore voted in the township of Warren, county of Somerset, at the same congressional election; he voted the administration ticket. Ayerigg and others objected to his vote on the ground of infancy, and proved by the testimony of John Meechei that he had a conversation with Moore in the fall of 1838, before the election, and he told him he was not old enough to vote. W. Corey took part in the conversation, and he asked him whether he (Moore) was old enough to vote. Mr. Moore said he was not old enough to vote that year; no testimony was produced in opposition to this, so that the case stood upon a declaration of the voter against his right, made at a time when he had no motive to violate the truth, and yet the majority held the proof inadequate on the ground of hearsay. Contrary to what the undersigned believe to be the true principle, they overruled the objection and decided that the vote was a lawful vote.

William Kenis voted at the township of Pequannock, in the county of Morris, at the same election; he voted the whig ticket; his vote was objected to by Messrs. Vroom and others, on the same ground, they proved by Benjamin Crane that he had been acquainted with Kenis from a child, witness understood him that he would be twenty-one years old in the summer of 1839. Witness did business for him, and he could not sell his lands because he was not of age; that he is about of age now, (deposition taken March 20, 1840). Wm. Kenis told him so at the time. This was the whole proof: the mere declaration of the voter made out of court more than six months after the election, in substance that he was not of age at the October election of 1838; yet

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the majority of the committee sustained the objection of Messrs. Vroom and others in the teeth of their decision in Moore's case, and held the vote of Kenis to be an unlawful vote.

The case of Samuel A. Price, who voted the administration ticket at Frankford, in the county of Sussex, at the same election, and whose vote was objected to by Messrs. Ayerigg and others, on the ground of non-age, will be found to conflict also with that of Augustus Moore, (vide printed evidence, pages 198, 199, 200, 1, 2, 4 and 5). It is in fact a much stronger case, for Price refused to appear when summoned and state his age; but the committee refused to deduct his vote from the poll of Messrs. Vroom and others. It thus appears that a statement of a voter as to his age is good and sufficient for one of the parties, but is not so in favor of the other. We shall leave the majority to assign the reason, if any exist, for such a distinction.

The undersigned would observe that very numerous cases were submitted to the committee of objections to votes on the ground of *non residence*.—The laws of New Jersey require that the voter should have resided in the county one year previous to, and in the township where he votes at the time of election. No fixed period of residence in the township is necessary—it is sufficient if the voter be actually domiciled there at the election, but the residence in the county must have been one year next preceding the election, and the question of non-residence submitted to the committee appertained principally to the latter species of residence. The principles applicable to the subject are well settled; the most important of which we cite from judge Story's able and learned treatise on the conflict of laws, from page 44 to 47. They are as follows: "The place of birth of a person is considered as his domicil, if it is at the time of his birth the domicil of his parents." "*Prima facia* where a person lives is taken to be his domicil, until other facts establish the contrary."—"The place where a married man's family reside is generally to be deemed his domicil, and if a married man has his family fixed in one place and he does his business in another, the former is considered the place of his domicil." "If a married man has two places of residence at different times of the year, that will be estasmed his domicil which he himself selects or describes to be his home, or which appears to be the centre of his affairs, or where he votes or exercises the rights and duties of a citizen." "The mere intention to acquire a new domicil, without the fact of removal, avails nothing; neither does the fact of removal without the intention; both must concur." "A domicil once acquired remains until a new one is acquired," which is so "when a person actually removes to another place with an intention of remaining there for any indefinite period of time."

These are the principles, but the undersigned insist that the majority have not applied them properly to the cases submitted, and their decisions are irreconcilable and contradictory, and thus they propose to illustrate as follows:

Thomas A. Drake voted in the township of Warren, in the county of Somerset, at the congressional election in 1838; he voted the administration ticket; Messrs. Ayerigg and others objected to his vote on the ground that he had not resided in the county one entire year next preceding the election. Jeremiah Drake, the father of Thomas A. swore that his son went to Rahway on the 5th day of October, 1838; he went there to work and live; his wife was there at the time; he married at Rahway, in the county of Essex; he made his home there at that time, and has continued to live there ever since. The witness afterwards adds, "when Thomas went away from my house on the 5th of October, 1838, he went then (to Rahway) to live, and has remained there ever since, and has never had a home in Warren township since, that I know of." Nothing was shown in opposition to this evidence, which we deem proof positive of a change of residence from Somerset to Essex county, anterior to the election in 1838, which took place on the 9th and 10th days of October of that year. The objection of Messrs. Ayerigg and others was overruled.

Marshall Conant voted in the same township at the same election. His vote was objected to for non-residence. John D. Putnam was the only witness called, who proved that Marshall Conant lived at N. Drake's that season; that he moved from Drake's between the first and middle of September, 1838; took away a large chest and small trunk, and said he was going to reside at Green Village, in the county of Morris, to teach a school and tend store there, (employments that would seem to be rather incompatable). The witness does not know when he went except by what he said; did not see him go to Morris county, and did not know of his returning to reside at Drake's till after the election. It appears by the evidence that Conant was in the neighborhood at the time the testimony was taken, and no attempt made to obtain his knowledge of the facts. On this evidence, infinitely more feeble and lame than that adduced in the case of S. A. Drake, the committee rejected the vote of Conant. We ask the house to contrast the two cases.

In the first place, Drake went in his wife and family. Conant did not. Drake became a permanent resident of the place to which he went. Conant did not; he appears to have returned immediately after the election, thus evincing that he did not intend to change his residence. And in Drake's case, his father swears positively that his son did change his residence, and did go to Rahway to reside on the 5th of October; but no such testimony is given in Conant's case; and yet the committee come to directly opposite results in the two cases—that the first was a lawful and the last an unlawful vote. It is scarcely necessary, after this statement, to inform the house that Marshall Conant voted the whig ticket—a fact to which we are obliged to recur much too often in giving an exposition of the proceedings of the committee.

Robert Greenleaf voted at South Amboy, in the county of Middlesex, at the same election. He voted the administration ticket. Messrs. Ayerigg and others objected to his vote on the ground of non-residence. John B. Applegate proves that Greenleaf offered to vote at the election in 1838, and he challenged his vote, on the ground that he had not lived long enough in the county. He told the judges that he had moved his family into the county of Middlesex only a few days before the first day of April, 1838, which he admitted to be true. John Seward proves that his family lived in Patterson, as he heard him say; did not know that he moved there directly from Patterson; they might have been in N. York; knows that his family came to South Amboy in the steamboat, and helped him remove his goods from the boat; he moved into Conologue's house, who lived the next door to the witness. Thomas Applegate proves that Greenleaf moved his family into the county of Middlesex in the spring of 1838, from the county of Bergen, as he thought. He worked at South Amboy the fall before, but at what time the witness does not recollect. Previous to the spring of 1838, R. Greenleaf left South Amboy every two or three months, as witness expected to go to see his family; has heard him say previous to the spring of 1838 that his family lived in the county of Bergen. This, in the judgment of the undersigned, is, on indisputable principles, a perfectly clear case of non-residence at South Amboy, and yet the committee overruled the objection, and held the vote to be a lawful vote.

John Teats voted in the township of Hardwick, in the county of Warren, at the same election. He voted the opposition ticket. Messrs. Vroom and others objected to the vote on the ground that he did not reside in the township at the election, though it was admitted that he had resided in the county the year preceding. John L. Armstrong proves that his wife and family resided at Columbia, in the township of Knolton, in that county, in the fall of 1838, at the time of the congressional election of that year. Witness could not tell how long he had worked for him previous to the election; thinks it was more than one week, but not over two; he remained with the witness after the election till cold weather; he hired him, and calculated to keep him longer, but did not; did not hire him for any length of time, but expected to keep him a year. The committee held properly that the residence of Teats was with his family at Columbia, and that he could not vote at Hardwick. They therefore deducted the vote from the poll of Messrs. Ayerigg and his associates; but the decision of the committee in Greenleaf's case conflicts directly with that of Teats. In both cases the electors were married men, and in both they had families residing in one place while they were laboring in another; and yet in one case the committee held that the elector could vote in the place where he was at work, and in the other case that he could not.

William Helm voted at Newton, in the county of Sussex, at the same election; he voted the administration ticket. This vote was objected to by Messrs. Ayerigg and others, on the ground of non-residence. John S. Bradrick proves that he knew Helm; never knew him till August or September before the election; did not know how long he had lived in the county; he said he came from the east of the North river, in the state of New York, when he came here; did not know where he came from that state; a laboring man, whose principal business was to make stone fence, and was living in the neighborhood of Lafayette at the time of the election. Witness does not know where he is now. John B. Gustin proves that he first saw Helm in the spring of 1838 at Lafayette, hired him to work for him in September following; he then told witness he came from Columbia county, in the state of New York; he told me so when he came to Lafayette in the spring; he had two bundles with him, and a bag, and appeared as if he had been travelling when witness first saw him. He adds that Helm did not tell him how long he had been in the county; he was laying stone fence about the neighborhood; and the witness understood that he had gone back to the state of New York. Upon this state of facts, the committee overruled the objections of Messrs. Ayerigg and others, and held the vote to have been a lawful vote.

Charles P. Marks voted the opposite ticket at Elizabethtown, in the county of Essex, at the same election. His vote was objected to by Messrs. Vroom and his associates, for the same reason. To sustain the objection, the testimony of Mr. Hatfield is introduced, who swears that he knows Marks; he follows the business of a travelling merchant or pedlar; he is from Connecticut; a single man; prior to the spring of 1838, he left the employ of Kellog and Halsey, at Elizabethtown, and purchased a wagon of the deponent; went to Patterson, got a load there, and peddled for some one in Patterson, and he never returned here to make it his residence. In opposition to this, M. W. Halsey proves that Marks was in the employ of Kellog & Halsey, at which firm the witness was a member; his business, from 1835 to 1838, was peddling goods for Kellog & Halsey, with a one horse wagon, through the country; his washing, making and mending clothes, was done at Elizabeth town from 1835 to February, 1838; after that time he ceased to be in the employ of the firm. But the witness swears positively that Marks had his washing, mending and making clothes, done at Elizabethtown, and made his home at the house of the deponent up to 1839, and to the spring of 1839, as he thinks. Notwithstanding this evidence, the majority of the committee held that Marks was not a resident of Elizabethtown at the election of 1838, and deducted his vote from the poll of Messrs. Ayerigg, and others.

We confidently submit that the evidence in favor of the legality of the vote of Marks is much stronger than that adduced to sustain the vote of Helm, indeed, there are some very insignificant circumstances against the vote of the latter: his employment, that of making stone wall, renders it improbable that he should have been in Sussex in the winter of 37–'8, when his home was in the state of New York, and his appearance, when first seen by Mr. Gustin, being that of a person who had been travelling, is a sufficient intimation of the truth. He had just then arrived from the county of Columbia, in the state of New York; but no such facts existed in the case of Marks, and yet the committee held the one, sustained by feeble, and at best doubtful, proof, to be a lawful vote, and the other, in opposition to positive evidence, to be an unlawful vote.

Charles Swallow offered to vote the whig ticket in the township of Delaware, in the county of Hunterdon, at the same election. His vote was rejected by the election officers on the ground of non-residence. Messrs. Ayerigg and others now claim that his vote was a lawful vote to Delaware, and should be added to their poll. It appears from the evidence of Swallow that he was a native of that township, was a single man, his father lived there; he had been employed on canals and roads in various parts of the country for a number of years; but he says "I always considered my father's house my home. I always considered the jobs I was doing as temporary jobs. I had a horse a part of the time of my father's when I was absent. I have never been away except when engaged on public works. I always called my father's house my home, for when I was out of employment I always went there." The witness goes into detail as to his various engagements from 1833 to the fall of 1837, showing that as soon as he got through one engagement he would return to his father's, staying weeks and months at a time, till he was re engaged. He finally returned in the fall of 1837, about two weeks after the election. He has remained at Delaware, residing at his father's, ever since. It should be borne in mind that Delaware was the native residence or domicil of the voter, and it is a settled rule that a domicil once gained either by birth or otherwise, is never lost till another is acquired. It is difficult to conceive how Swallow could have acquired a domicil all along the canals and rail roads which he constructed, but the committee held the vote to be an unlawful vote. We ask the house to contrast this case with the following.

William Baker voted the administration ticket in the township and county of Burlington, at the same election. Messrs. Ayerigg and others objected to his vote on the ground of non-residence, it appearing from the testimony of William R. Allen that he was a travelling journeyman shoemaker, going with his kit from place to place, getting work as he could. The first we know of him, he resided at Baltimore; from thence he went to Philadelphia,

and appeared at Burlington in May, 1836; remained till the winter following; went to New York, and in a few weeks returned to Burlington; remained till August, 1837, and then went to Philadelphia and remained till February, 1838, then returned again to Burlington and remained until after the election, and left, finally, the winter after. The witness says: "I saw him during the time he was in Philadelphia. I visited the house where he boarded in Philadelphia at least twice. I saw him at work in Philadelphia in the shop. I know, positively, that he was residing in Philadelphia at that time. He was once in Burlington, on a visit, during that time; this was about Christmas, 1837. From my own knowledge I do not know that he left any thing in Burlington when he left in August, 1837." It appears that when Baker offered to vote he said that when he went to Philadelphia he intended to return to Burlington, but this was a mere pretence to get in his vote. His employment and manner of life prove, conclusively, that his residence could only be where he happened to be at work. But the majority of the committee thought otherwise, and decided his vote was a lawful vote—or, in other words, Charles Swallow lost his birth-right—his residence in the place of his nativity, by going abroad to superintend public works; but Wm. Baker could lose nothing, though traversing all parts of the country, and leading a very unsettled life. Perhaps the majority of the committee can explain why they made such a distinction between the two cases.

But not only have the majority been inconsistent in their deductions of fact, but they have been equally so in the application of the rules of evidence to the cases before them; or in other words, evidence which they held to be good and sufficient when offered by one of the parties, for a specified purpose, they hold to be incompetent and inadmissible when offered by the other, for the same purpose. This the undersigned will illustrate as follows:

Ira Baldwin voted the administration ticket at Caldwell, in the county of Essex, at the same election; Messrs. Ayerigg and others objected to his vote on the ground of non-residence. Peter Keerstead, a witness in behalf of Messrs. Ayerigg and others, proves that Baldwin told him that "he had not been in the place long enough by a month to make him a legal voter; that he had been absent a month, and that he got in his vote by making them believe it was a whig ticket, otherwise he would not have succeeded." William G. Crane, a witness adduced also by the same party, proves that Baldwin told him that "he was not entitled to vote; he lacked a month, or near that, or make him a legal voter;" so that Messrs. Ayerigg and others proved by two witnesses an express declaration by the voter that he had not resided the requisite period in the county; but the committee overruled the objection, on the ground that the evidence was mere hearsay, and they held that some other proof should be given of the non-residence of Baldwin than his declaration; and, therefore, they refused to deduct his vote from the poll of Messrs. Vroom and others. But this rule only lasted till the committee reached the case of

Jerome B. Pratt, who voted the whig ticket at the township of West Milford, in the county of Passaic, at the same election. His vote was objected to by Messrs. Vroom and others on the ground of non-residence. The deposition of Samuel S. Gregory was produced, which prove that Pratt told him he had not resided in the county of Passaic one entire year previous to the election; had resided in New Jersey more than one whole year altogether, but had resided out of the state within the last year preceding the election; he inquired of the witness as to the law on elections; witness then informed him that a voter was required to reside within the county one whole year previous to the election to entitle him to vote; Pratt then said, if that was the case, he supposed that he was not a legal voter, as he had resided out of the state within the last year, and had he known the law he would not have voted. Such, in substance, was the evidence; it was nothing but the declaration of the voter as to his right. The committee held the evidence to be competent, and deducted the controverted vote from the poll of Messrs. Ayerigg and others. A similar decision was made by the committee in the case of John McMarrimon, (vide printed report of evidence, folio 126), by which Messrs. Vroom and others proved the illegality of a vote; so that it would seem that the admission of voters is good in favor of one of the parties to establish non-residence, but not good for the same purpose in favor of the other. Many other cases of an incongruous application of the rules of evidence might be referred to, but the purpose of the undersigned will be sufficiently answered by citing the above as examples.

We desire next to invite the attention of the house to cases in which the parties respectively objected to votes on the ground *of pauperism*, or for the reason that the voters whose right was questioned had neither paid a tax nor been assessed in conformity to the laws of the state. And here, if we mistake not, we shall find the same irregularity and inconsistancy which pervades other branches of the investigation.

According to the constitution or colonial ordinances before referred to, the possession of £50 clear estate was necessary to the exercise of the elective franchise, but this has been modified by subsequent enactments, as follows: (Revised laws, 741).

"Sec. 5. Every person who shall in other respects be entitled to a vote, and who shall have paid a tax for the use of the county or the state, and whose name shall be enrolled on any duplicate list of the last state or county tax, shall be adjudged by the officers conducting the election to be worth £50 money aforesaid clear estimate.

"Sec. 6. That no person shall hereafter be deemed by the officers conducting the election to be a qualified voter who has not either paid a tax, or whose name is not enrolled on the duplicate aforesaid, except in case of persons removing from one township wherein they have paid a tax to another township, in the same county, or of persons who have been inadvertently overlooked by the assessor, in either of which cases such persons claiming a vote, and being in other respects qualified, shall be admitted; and in the case of persons who have been inadvertently overlooked by the assessor as aforesaid, their names shall be immediately entered on the tax list."

The undersigned have felt much embarrassment in giving a construction to these sections, and they cannot but feel much surprised that the good people of New Jersey should have suffered the invaluable right of suffrage to be involved in all the perplexity and doubt of obscure and contradictory phraseology. But on full consideration they are disposed to give the sections a construction conforming to what they understand the practice of the state, and to hold that if a person has either paid a tax, or has had his name enrolled on any duplicate list of the last state or county tax, he is entitled to the elective franchise, as he is, also, in the excepted cases specified in the last section.

It is usual in New Jersey for a person whose name has not been enrolled, and who desires to exercise the elective franchise, to appear at the polls and to demand an enrolment of his name, which is always done under the idea that it has been "*inadvertently* overlooked" by the assessor; and then, by the payment of a trifling tax, the elective franchise is put within the reach of any citizen of New Jersey. But it would obviously be improper to enroll a pauper. It cannot be supposed that the name of such person was "inadvertently overlooked," and it would be absurd to call on a man to pay taxes who cannot do so, and if he could, to whom the money would be forthwith returned for his support. Hence we deem it settled that paupers cannot vote in N. Jersey. This brief exposition of the laws of that state will enable us to contrast some of the cases under this head, and the house can judge whether the committee were any more successful in administering "equal and exact justice" to the parties in this, than they were in the other branches of this inquiry.

Isaac Jobes voted the administration ticket in the township of Chesterfield, in the county of Burlington, at the election of 1838; his vote was objected to on the ground of pauperism. William Tiel was examined as a witness, who proves that Jobes had not paid a tax for some years back, as he believes; reputed and considered in the township to be a pauper; thinks he had been in the county house before the election of 1838; on reflection, is confident that he had been; that he sent him there himself as overseer of the poor; took him there on the 5th day of May, 1835, and saw him there afterwards; has every reason to believe that Jobes was a pauper at the election of 1838; he could not say that he had seen him at the county house two years before the election; his name was not on the regular part of the duplicate, and there being no cross mark against his name, it would seem that his tax had not been paid. Isaac Jobes himself was examined and swears that he did not pay his tax in 1838; does not know who paid it. John Hitchins gave him the receipt and he supects he paid it; took the receipt home and does not know what became of it; has been in the county house; was there in 1838, but had his regular discharge the last Tuesday in April; went in there the forepart of the previous winter, also last winter; went in after new year's and left the forepart of March last, (1840); has been in the county house four times, but is able to support himself in the summer months. This is a very clear case of pauperism, one in which the party takes the tenant of the poor house to the polls and pays his tax in consideration of getting his vote. Jobes was obviously not qualified, but the majority of the committee overruled the objection and held his vote to have been a lawful vote.

James Hoffman voted the whig ticket in the township of Frankford, in the county of Sussex, at the election of 1838. Messrs. Vroom and others objected to his vote on the ground of pauperism. Matthew J. Williams proves that he said he never paid a tax. He is a very poor man. His family were at the poor house in June, 1838. He was not at the poor house himself. His family staid about a week. Testimony is given by Guy Price and Samuel Price to the same effect, and there is no doubt as to the poverty of Hoffman; that his family had received some relief from the public, and, though he himself had not, the committee held the vote to be unlawful, and deducted it from the poll of Messrs. Ayerigg and others. We do not wish to be understood to complain of this decision, though it is manifestly a questionable case of pauperism; but if this be right, that of Isaac Jobes was grossly erroneous—a man who is undoubtedly poor, and the tenant of a poor house during the winter both before and after the election, given an administration vote, and the majority of the committee say it is a good vote; and another person, who never saw the inside of such a building, and who merely had his family there for the brief period of one week, gives an opposition vote, and the same majority pronounce it an unlawful vote, or, in other words, a weak case becomes a strong one if the vote be cast one way, and the strong case becomes the reverse if it be cast the other.

Nathan F. Randolph voted the administration ticket in the township of Woodbridge, in the county of Middlesex, at the election of 1838. Messrs. Ayerigg and others objected to his vote on the ground of pauperism; they prove by Elijah Hewit that he was acquainted with Randolph; that he came to the poor house under the legal order of the overseer of the poor of the township of Woodbridge, four years ago last fall; that he came in October, 1835, and remained three months; he has no property whatever, and is supported by his friends; has seen his partisans pay his tax twice at the elections, once since the election in October, 1838, and once before. No other testimony was adduced; the committee overruled the objection, and held the vote to be a lawful one.

Enos Dickerson voted an opposition ticket in the township of Jefferson, in the county of Morris, at the same election. Messrs Vroom and others objected to his vote on the same ground, they examined Dickerson himself, who proves that he had not paid any tax in Morris county for the years 1837 and 1838, and does not know that he paid any tax for four or five years, except 1839, but that he was duly assessed for 1838. Joseph Dickerson swears that E. D. is a poor man. He has been assessed in the township of Jefferson for the last ten years or more, but that the township committee have relieved the constable from the payment of his taxes for a number of years past. This was the whole proof, and the committee sustained the objection, and deducted the vote from the poll of Messrs. Ayerigg and others.

We beg the house to contrast these cases, and observe how widely different has been the treatment which the parties to this controversy have received at the hands of the committee. In both cases the voters were poor men, doubtless quite poor. In Randolph's case it did not appear that he was assessed in 1839, and if he was, we have good reason to believe that the tax was paid, as at other times, by his political friends to get his vote. In Dickerson's case, he was regularly assessed, though the tax was afterwards remitted by the township authorities. In the former case the voter had actually been the tenant of a poor house. In the latter he had not. And Randolph was supported wholly by his friends, and Dickerson, for ought that appears, supported himself. We confidently submit that the indications of pauperism were much stronger in Randolph's case than in that of Dickerson, and yet the vote of the first was held to be a lawful, and that of the last and unlawful vote. We maintain that the disposition which the committee made of the cases was clearly unjust and erroneous. Many other cases of a similar character coming under the head of pauperism might be referred to, but it is believed to be unnecessary.

The undersigned would observe that early in the investigation a question arose as to the character of the proof which should be received and deemed sufficient to enable them to appropriate such of the votes as they might determine to have been unlawful. In New Jersey the right of ballot obtains as in most of the states of the union. If an unlawful

sole be cast, how are we to ascertain who had the benefit of such vote? It is obvious that, in many cases it will be impracticable to obtain positive proof. In some cases the voter may be willing to appear and disclose the fact under oath; in other cases it may be in the power of the party to produce a witness who can swear to the character of the vote given; but in many more, no evidence of that description can be obtained to ascertain the fact in controversy. It seems to the undersigned to be indispensable to receive secondary evidence in this point—such as the declaration of the voter either at the election or soon after, and also proof of his political character, which, when well defined, will be a sufficient guide to the truth. But we ought to be very careful not to receive and act upon evidence of an equivocal character which may have been created or manufactured for the occasion. In adopting these views, there was a good degree of unanimity in the committee, but the majority have been by no means consistent in carrying them out, as the following cases will prove:

Peter Snyder voted the administration ticket at Millville, in the county of Cumberland, at the same election, and Messrs. Ayerigg and others proved by his own testimony that he was an alien and a foreignee, unnaturalized. The only question was as to the ticket he voted. He swears that he voted four or five times before the election in 1838; that he then voted the democratic ticket; cannot tell whom he voted for; cannot read English; does not know who gave him the ticket; cannot tell why he wanted to vote the democratic ticket. At the time he voted he lived at Schettersville, and supposes that the other men at Schettersville voted the same ticket he did. It appears from the evidence that a large number of aliens went from Schetter's factory to the polls at Millville, and voted. John Frank testifies as follows: I took some pains in getting the men employed by Mr. Schetter to the polls at the election. I gave tickets to a number of them, and gave them the Van Buren ticket. Afterwards, he adds: "I suppose that all the unnaturalized foreigners (except Philip Schetter) from Schetter's factory voted the Van Buren ticket. I thing I had a right to know, from their expressing what kind of ticket they voted." This was the proof. It seems to be explicit. The positive oath of Snyder that he voted the administration ticket was confirmed by the little less positive testimony of Frank; and yet the committee could not see in such testimony any sufficient evidence of the character of the vote of Snyder. They refused to deduct it from the poll of Vroom and others, and left it a floating vote.

Wm. J. Ayres voted in the township of Upper Alloway creek, in the county of Salem. He was indisputably an illegal voter, by reason of non-residence; and the only question submitted to the committee was, as in the last case, as to the character of his vote. John D. Ayres was examined as a witness. He says: "I don't know what he voted, but my supposition is he voted the whig ticket." And afterwards he adds: "I do not know of my own knowledge what ticket he voted. I don't know any thing about it at all. I said before, and again repeat, that my supposition is that William voted the whig ticket. He goes with the whigs.—I am what is called a Van Buren man—full-blooded." Ellis Ayres deposes as follows: "I asked him (Wm. J. Ayres) yesterday what ticket he voted. He said he voted the Jackson ticket. I gave him two tickets, one of each kind, as we were going to the election. I believe he voted one of the tickets I gave him. He put one in one pocket and the other in his other pocket. I understood him to mean by the Jackson ticket the one I termed the Jackson ticket when I gave it to him. It was the full-blooded Van Buren ticket I gave him."

It should be known that this testimony was taken at the instance of Messrs. Vroom and others, but those gentlemen did not venture to submit it to the committee. It was brought forward by Messrs. Ayerigg and others, and they claimed that the vote of Ayres should be deducted from the poll of their competitors. It will be observed, on the other hand, that there was no other evidence that he voted the opposition ticket, except the mere supposition of J. D. Ayres that he voted the whig ticket, without a single fact to support it. What the witness means by the voter "going with the whigs" does not appear. There was no proof that his reputation was that of a whig, and no declaration before the election that he intended to vote the whig ticket, or, after, that he had voted the whig ticket. The only affirmation which he in fact made on the subject was to Ellis Ayres that "he voted the Jackson ticket." After the decision of the committee in the case of Peter Snyder, every one must be prepared for this result—that this was a floating or doubtful vote, that could not be appropriated. Not so; the committee could see in such proof that Wm. J. Ayres voted the whig ticket, and, inscrutable as it may seem, they deducted his vote from the poll of Messrs. Ayerigg and others. So that, on the question of deduction of a vote from the poll on one side, they cannot discern in the positive oath of a voter, fortified by collateral proof, how he voted; but, on a question of deduction of a vote from the other side, they can see this in a mere supposition or conjecture in opposition to the declaration of the voter himself, and not supported by a single fact. What more need be said to illustrate the inconsistencies which have marked the course of the committee?

But we now desire to call the particular attention of the house to the all-controlling principle which pervaded the deliberations of the committee, and which was ingeniously adapted to favor the "foregone conclusion" that the opposition claimants are not entitled to the contested seats. The house will recollect the position of the controversy at the time we commenced the inquiry into the facts. The majority of the committee had previously reported to the house that the administration claimants had received at the poll a majority of votes of from thirty to one hundred and ninety-eight. Hence it will be perceived that the party having such majority were interested to make the proof of illegal votes as difficult as possible. Any general rule, the effect of which, though administered with impartiality, should be to increase the embarrassment, would obviously operate in their favor; and we ask, what rule could be better adapted to the end suggested than that of giving an inordinate effect to the reception of a disputed vote at the polls? This idea was a prolific source of difficulty to the committee, and, what is of worse consequence, of flagrant injustice in one of the parties. One of the many progeny of this suggestion was the legal absurdity that the party objecting on the ground of alienage must, under all circumstances, prove not only that the voter was an alien born, but, in addition, that he had never been naturalized. The committee knew at the onset that Messrs. Ayerigg and others expected to prove many alien votes to establish their right to the seats. This was set forth fully in the exposition of facts which they submitted to the committee at an early stage of the proceedings. The house cannot fail to observe how admirably the rule of negative proof is fitted to embarrass one side of this controversy, and to fortify the position of the other side; but, nevertheless, it is the duty of the party thus embarrassed to submit to the evil, if the rule itself be founded in law. But we insist that it is not so founded. No precedent can be found of the application of such a rule to such a case. The party having the affirmative of the issue takes the burden of proof. A foreigner comes to the poll and votes; you can prove that he is such, but how can you prove that he has not been naturalized? Perhaps he may be willing to testify, and then you may prove the fact by his own oath; but suppose he is dead, or has removed away, or chooses to stand mute, he cannot be put to the question, he cannot be compelled to criminate himself. The rule imposes on the party objecting the necessity of searching all the records in the union, and getting the testimony of every record keeper to prove the fact. This is manifestly impossible. No man in his senses can believe that any such rule exists.

It is a principle of the law of evidence "that the affirmative of the issue must be proved, and he who makes an assertion in the person who is expected to support it, before he calls on his opponent for an answer." And again: "the burden of proof lies on the person who has to support his case by proving a fact of which he is believed to be ignorant"—(Vide Rogers' Law and Practice of Elections, p. 114-117). To suppose any member of the committee to be ignorant of a rule of law so old and universal, and founded in so much good sense, would be to justify his integrity and maintain his impartiality at the expense of his judgment, and every qualification required for the proper discharge of the duties of a committee of elections. We disclaim all design of charging the course adopted by the majority to corrupt intentions, but we are very reluctant to embrace the other branch of the alternative, and conclude, therefore, that some strange prejudice must have taken possession of the mind and led the judgment captive at will.

But not only did the committee adopt a very extraordinary rule, but they applied it to the case in a very extraordinary manner, and thus essentially aggravated the evil which that rule was adapted to inflict. For they hold votes to be lawful on account of the absence of proof of non naturalization, in cases where,

1st. The election officers decided that aliens had a right to vote according to law, and avowedly admitted them to vote on that ground.

2nd. Where aliens were summoned before the magistrates who took the evidence, and where they refused to attend; or, if they attended, stood mute as to their right.

3rd. Where the two circumstances above indicated were combined, as they were in many of the cases submitted to this committee.

4th. Where aliens produced at the polls, as evidence of naturalization, a declaration of an intent to become naturalized at a future period, which we all know is a mere preliminary step to, but is not naturalization itself.

In many cases the committee held votes to be lawful where all the above circumstances were united against the voter; and we should be wanting in duty to the contesting parties, to the people of New Jersey, and to the whole country, if we did not bring the conduct of the majority, in this particular, distinctly to the notice of the house.

In the township of Newton, in the county of Sussex, alien votes were received, not only at this, but at previous elections, for a great number of years, and two of the judges, in the presence of the third, declared at this election that they considered such votes legal. It is also proved that, at this election, they received the votes of a large number of such persons, and among them that of one about whom there was a contest, and who acknowledged that he had been in the country but little more than a year. At this poll, among the other foreigners, Moses Robinson, James Enos and Luke Flood voted for Messrs. Dickerson and his associates. Robinson and Flood were subpœnaed, but did not attend. Enos was out of the state. All are proved to be foreigners; and a witness swears, in respect to Enos and Flood, not only that they are foreigners, but also that they are reputed to be aliens, and he believes they are so. The committee considered this evidence insufficient, and decided the votes to be legal.

In the township of South Amboy, in the county of Middlesex, twenty foreigners came forward to vote, and presented what they supposed to be naturalization papers, but which, upon examination, turned out to be only declarations of intention to become naturalized; some of which bore date but a few days previous. These papers are proved to have been all of the same character—all mere declarations of intention. Nine of these men have become naturalized since the election, as was proved by the production of copies of their papers of naturalization, and their votes were thrown out by the committee as illegal. But the votes of the other eleven, who have not yet become citizens, were decided to be legal. The decision of the committee in this case, requires not only evidence that the voter is a foreigner, that he produced as papers of naturalization mere declarations of intention, but also the impossible negative proof that he had no others, although there is not a shadow of a pretext that he had them. And this, too, when the voter himself refuses to appear and give testimony.

In the township of Millville, in the county of Cumberland, the board of election officers decided at this very election, in express terms, that foreigners not naturalized were entitled to vote, and the votes of thirty one such persons are believed to have been received; seventeen of these went from a single glass manufactory. Philip Schetter, who has been clerk of the manufactory, swears that they were all unnaturalized foreigners; that he has heard all or most of them say they were not naturalized; and, again, that he has frequently heard the whole or nearly all of them say that they were not naturalized. John Frank, a manager in the manufactory, who assisted in getting these men to the polls, speaks of them in general terms, as unnaturalized foreigners; and adds, that none of the foreigners of that place were naturalized, so far as he knows; that he heard some of them testify at Trenton that they were not. The clerk of the election swears to his belief that they were unnaturalized foreigners, though he does not know it of his own knowledge. Ten of these men still remain in the county, were produced, swore that they were not naturalized, and their votes were declared illegal by the committee. The votes of these men, who are out of the state, were rejected on proof of their having sworn to the same fact at Trenton, before a committee of the legislature; but the votes of the other four, three of whom are out of the state, and the fourth not to be found, were decided to be legal. It is not a little singular that the vote of the only remaining foreigner, who went from the same establishment, and who is himself produced, swears unequivocally that he has been naturalized in Tennessee, and fully accounts for the absence of his papers, was rejected by the committee as illegal. Whether the fact that he alone, of the whole eighteen that went from that establishment, voted for the whig candidates, will account for this anomaly, we leave for the house and the country to determine. The undersigned

would deprecate the establishment of any rule, the effect of which would be to embarrass to the least that portion of our fellow citizens of foreign birth who are entitled to exercise the elective franchise. It is no hardship to them to require the production of their papers, which can, in nine cases out of ten, be readily done; or if that is attended with inconvenience, they can at least appear and make oath to the fact of naturalization. Any other rule than this opens the door for the perpetration of innumerable frauds, and at the same time throws in the way of investigation so many obstacles, that the existence and extent of such frauds can never be detected.—It gives to a corrupt board of election officers the power of conferring all the rights of citizenship on whomsoever they please; on aliens just landed, as ignorant of our language as they are of our institutions, and fit only to become the prey of evil men. That we have every reason to believe was extensively done in New Jersey at the election of 1839; and the majority have adopted and so applied rules of investigation and evidence as to establish and sanctify the whole.

We conceive that such a precedent is a most flagrant violation of the constitution and laws of the United States. By the constitution the power is conferred on congress to establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and that body has exercised the power by enacting laws for the purpose; but if a board of election officers can admit aliens to vote, and then a committee of elections will say we will presume them to be naturalized until the contrary is proved—we will presume it, though they themselves refuse to show their papers, or to say whether they have been naturalized or not—we will presume it, though they exhibit as evidence of their citizenship only declarations of an intent to become naturalized without proceeding that the act had been consummated; if a committee is to do all this, and much more, and the house is to sanction it, then we abolish we have no uniform rule of naturalization, but the high immunities of an American citizen can be exercised and enjoyed by any stranger at the good-will and pleasure of any board of heated partisans who are more intent on gaining the paltry advantages of an election triumph than to execute, in good faith, the duties imposed by the constitution and laws of their country. But the foregoing is not the only provision of the constitution which the committee have nullified: "each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members." The house has already passed judgment as to the returns and qualifications of the New Jersey members; whether correctly or not, is not for us to say. Nothing now remains but a question of election. How is this to be settled? According to the opinion of the majority, by applying to the case a series of presumptions which must render all hope of reaching the merits vain and nugatory; or, in other words, it is proposed that the house shall blindly ratify all that the election officers have done to make their judgment against law, justice and right, the judgment of the house, and conclusive on the parties. The manifold evils which must result from such a course—on the one hand, holding out a strong temptation to perpetrate frauds in elections, on account of the impunity with which it may be done, and, on the other, by deterring parties aggrieved from every effort to detect them by reason of the difficulties thrown around the subject—are too obvious to need comment.

The undersigned think that great injustice was done by the committee in rejecting, on one side, for technical defects, evidence in other respects competent, while, on the other, they received and acted upon evidence taken ex parte, without notice or an opportunity of cross-examination.

Evidence taken by Messrs. Ayerigg and others in the county of Somerset, when the other party attended and cross-examined the witnesses, was rejected because there was not eight days' notice, and the attorneys differed in their construction of the term of a verbal argument by which a shorter notice was to be received.

But the evidence taken on the part of Messrs. Vroom and others in the county of Mercer at a place different from the one mentioned in the notice, in the absence of the other party and without any opportunity for cross-examination, was received as competent, contrary to the agreement of the parties as well as the ordinary and well-known rules of law.

We might state other facts of a similar character, but time will not permit. We trust the subject will not escape the notice of the house in the final disposition of the case on its merits.

The undersigned are of opinion that the committee have not attended sufficiently to the proofs adduced by Messrs. Ayerigg and others of numerous frauds and irregularities at sundry polls at the election of 1839, particularly at South Amboy, in the county of Middlesex; at Millville, in the county of Cumberland; at Newton, in the county of Sussex; and Saddle River, in the county of Bergen.

It is, in the judgment of the undersigned, of great consequence to the purity of the elective franchise and the perpetuity of our free institutions, that such a subject should be thoroughly investigated, and yet the committee have suffered nearly their whole time to be engrossed by the canvass of individual votes—devoting to this all-important subject only a few brief hours.

The house can hardly fail to learn with surprise that they left several of the most important questions under this head wholly untouched. The undersigned cannot advert to the facts with particularity, but would observe that there is much in the evidence to indicate that there was a concocted scheme to carry the election of 1838 in favor of the administration ticket by the introduction of unlawful votes. On no other hypothesis can we account for the fact, that it should have been discovered all at once in distant and remote parts of the state (and uniformly in townships where the election officers were friendly to the administration) that aliens or unnaturalized foreigners had a right to vote. In South Amboy nineteen such aliens were admitted, in Millville twenty-seven, in Newton fifteen, and many others in various parts of the state, who voted the administration ticket, and the election officers supported the administration.

Not the shadow of an argument was adduced before the committee to justify such conduct, and we cannot believe that the election officers acted under a misapprehension of the law; these motives were too obvious to need comment. They seem to have been blessed with a remarkable prescience of what would be the action of a committee of elections on votes once got into the ballot box, no matter how illegally, and to have governed themselves accordingly. We would state, in addition, that in the township of South Amboy a whig inspector was duly elected by the majority of the people present, at the time prescribed by law, but was not permitted to act. The moderator of the town meeting, after each choice, took upon himself to proclaim a new election, and he kept the same open until a sufficient number of his political friends were assembled to secure the election of the administration candidate. This, of itself, would seem in us to be sufficient to render the election, so far as this township is concerned, irregular and void.

It appears, from proof which we deem quite satisfactory, that thirty-two votes were deposited in the ballot box at Saddle River for the opposition candidates. The voters themselves swear to it in positive terms, and yet, from some cause, when the votes came to be counted off, the number appears to be only *twenty-four*. We do not intend to cast an imputation upon the inspectors of the election; they are, doubtless, respectable men; but the house can hardly fail to be impressed with the fact that evidence is adduced as to the good character of the inspectors, but none at all as to the clerk, and, as he had charge of the ballot box, he can doubtless explain the rule of *reduction*, which seems to have operated so mysteriously in Saddle River township.

It appears from the evidence that, in the township of Newton, in Sussex county, besides the admission of alien votes, the names of no less than one hundred and twenty-nine persons, some with merely a nominal tax, were added to the duplicate at the time of the election, to enable such persons to exercise the elective franchise. What proportion this number bears to the whole vote of the township the undersigned do not certainly know, (as the county returns send up among the other evidence has been mislaid and not printed), but we understand it is somewhere about one-sixth of the whole number. None can be added, according to the laws of the state, except such as were "inadvertently overlooked" by the assessor in making out the list.

Now, it is incredible that such an officer, whose duty it is to exercise the greatest diligence in ascertaining the names of taxable inhabitants, should accidentally overlook *one sixth* of the people of the township. This fact throws great discredit on the poll at Newton, and is, in our judgment, quite sufficient to make it the duty of the opposite party to give some explanation of so extraordinary a transaction.

But the undersigned cannot enter any further into the details appertaining to this branch of the subject. They hope the house will give it a thorough scrutiny.

It is proper that we should here notice a very singular occurrence which took place during the progress of this business. A few days before the close of the labors of this committee, three of the undersigned, worn out with this protracted investigation, and despairing of effecting any good, or of preventing any injustice by continuing to act with the committee, and admonished by the refusal of the majority on a former occasion to allow them even one day to make a concise report, abandoned the committee room to prepare this statement, and to attend to some urgent calls upon their time. Most of the contrasted cases had been prepared as above given, with a view of exhibiting to the house the gross inconsistency and palpable injustice which marked the proceedings of the committee, when the three members of the minority, above alluded to, were surprised to learn that the majority, after having examined all the votes, and ascertained that the administration claimants, upon the principles adopted as before stated, not only would be enabled to retain their seats, but that the majority given in their favor at the polls would to some extent be increased, had gone back and reconsidered and reversed the decisions of the committee in a few of the flagrant cases of irregularity, inconsistency and injustice.

To do this they suspended the rules (being those of the house itself) which the committee had, at the outset of the investigation, adopted to govern its proceedings, and having thus gained access to the record, they undertook to blot out some of the dark stains with which it is disfigured.

But the hope is vain and futile. To what purpose is it that the majority reverse as they did the strange decisions which they originally made in the cases of John McConaghy, Charles T. Pool and Charles P. Marks, after they had discovered that the disposition of those cases was wholly immaterial. No; repentance and reformation came too late; the spirit disclosed by the cases of McConaghy, Pool and Marks had characterised the investigation from beginning to the end. They had been permitted to stand as precedents, and to carry along with them a large train of cases of the same general character. They had operated with other causes to awaken in our minds sensations which it would be difficult to describe, and had induced three of us to abandon the committee room.

If the majority suppose that they can thus escape the responsibility of having made those decisions, they will find themselves mistaken.

They did not carry the good work far enough; they should have reversed the decisions in a large number of other cases not less flagrant, by which the result as to some of these parties at least would be entirely changed.

Besides, the house decided, during the present session, on the pilotage question from New York, that a committee has no right to reverse, reconsider or annul a decision or resolution which they have once made or adopted; and though the undersigned did not concur in that view of congressional law, yet the vote of this house was at least binding on the majority of this committee; so that, on every ground, and particularly for all purposes of responsibility, we regard the original decisions of the committee in the reversed cases as still subsisting and binding. But whether they are so or not, as do not deem important, as a host of other cases remain, which imperiously demand revision by a tribunal of plenary powers—by the house itself. We have already stated that three of the undersigned were constrained to abandon the committee room; the other member of the minority remained steadily at his post, little more than a spectator of the doings of the majority, with no power to do good or prevent evil, till he was brought to the hour of ten o'clock on the evening of the 11th instant, when, finding that the majority had resolved to have a midnight session, and that his physical capacities for endurance were completely exhausted, he, also, was obliged to leave the case to its fate. What took place after that, the undersigned do not know in such manner as to make it proper to state it; but we have only to suppose a case in which a standing committee of the house continues its deliberations to desecration of the sacred Sabbath, with a bare quorum present, not mentally but corporeally maintaining their vigils with listless impatience, and thus forcing an oppressed and much injured party to abandon the vindication of his rights, and we shall probably form some conception of the manner in which grave and important questions can be settled, that are in a high degree interesting to the people of an entire state.

The undersigned would not do justice to a highly meritorious public officer if they failed to notice the calumnious imputation attempted to be cast upon the character and conduct of the executive of New Jersey, through the testimony of Daniel H. Ellis, which has been spread before the house and country with a view to create the impression that he had prostituted his station and office to partisan purposes, and had pursued a very partial, unfair and disingenuous course to favor one of the parties to this controversy. But the allegation of Ellis has been shown, by the oaths of three credible wit-

nesses, to be utterly false; and Ellis himself, after detection, has, by a volunteer affidavit, put in a plea in avoidance of his slanders, on the ground of mistake. We have only to regret that, if those who have preferred so serious an accusation against governor Pennington did not know it to be false, they did not, at least, take some pains to ascertain its truth before they ventured to make the charge, particularly as that gentleman seems to have acted, under very trying circumstances, with singular fidelity to the obligations imposed by the laws and institutions of his state.

But we need not dwell on this subject, for what has a public man to fear, no matter how much his conduct may be misrepresented or his motives traduced, when he is sustained by conscious rectitude, and renewed expressions of the confidence of a generous and enlightened people!

Much censure has been cast upon the clerks of Cumberland and Middlesex because the return of votes from the township of Millville and South Amboy were not included in their general lists forwarded to the governor; with how little justice, the following facts will show. The Millville return was made to the clerk on the 13th of October, between the hours of "*ten and eleven*" in the afternoon; and as the law of New Jersey is positive that the return shall be made to the clerk "before five o'clock of that day," and he is then at five o'clock to make his general list to be transmitted to the governor, of course, he could include in that general list no returns, except such as were received "before five o'clock." The clerk had no discretion. He proceeded according to law, and is in no way censurable. The blame, if any, belongs to the election officers. The return from South Amboy was made by a judge and inspector, and by Jas. M. Wayne, representing himself as an inspector: his name, however, as such, does not apear in the list of town officers, nor was there any certificate or other evidence of his election as inspector filed with the clerk, as the law requires, if he had been duly elected to supply a vacancy, which we insist he was not.

The law requires the certificate of such election to be filed with the clerk within three days. None such was ever filed. The certificate was presented to the clerk ten days after the election, and after the general list had been made out and sent to the governor. Of course, as the return was not made according to law, the clerk could not receive it, especially in a case like South Amboy, where the election of this very inspector was disputed as illegal and fraudulent, and where he and those who acted with him decided to receive alien votes, and actually did receive a number of such. The evidence adduced to sustain the charge of fraud against the clerk of Middlesex very clearly disproves the whole charge, and his conduct, like that of the clerk of Cumberland, was strictly in accordance with the law, and in no wise censurable, unless the refusal to violate the law in order to receive an illegal return, including a number of alien and illegal votes, be censurable. If we were disposed to indulge a censorious disposition, it would not be difficult for us, on the other hand, to show from the evidence that the conduct of the clerks of Somerset, Burlington and Monmouth, all friendly to the administration, was, at this very election, quite reprehensible; but time will not permit.

But the question as to the propriety of the conduct of the clerks of Middlesex and Cumberland is wholly immaterial, as our object is, or should be, to ascertain which of the claimants received a plurality of the lawful votes of New Jersey. The idea that these gentlemen are responsible for the disfranchisement of the state, and for the exclusion of five-sixths of her delegation from the hall during much of the session, by which the authority of her laws has been spurned and her dignity trampled in the dust, is too puerile to be worthy of notice or comment.

The undersigned will now proceed to state the result to which they have come on a careful examination of the case. If we were at liberty to take into consideration the whole proof submitted to the committee, we should have little, or no doubt but that the entire opposition ticket would be found to be duly elected; but excluding the mass of evidence which was rejected by the committee on grounds merely technical, we are clearly of the opinion that Messrs. Charles C. Stratton, John P. B Maxwell and William Halstead, of the opposition ticket, and Messrs. Peter D Vroom and William R. Cooper, of the administration ticket, were duly elected members of the 26th congress by a plurality of the lawful votes of the people of New Jersey.

We find that from the polls of Messrs. Scudder and his associates the following votes should be deducted, which we were of opinion were unlawful votes, viz:

John Udy, John Whitehead, William C. Eyring, George Dills, Thomas Simpson, J. W. Cortelyon, Henry T. Tanner, James Skinner, Chester Morey, Garret A Cook, Rensselaer Dockerty, Peter Melech, John T Bray, John McMarrinan, Lorenzo D. Cummins, John Tests, Lewis Stampfel, Frederick M. Quarrin, John Byerly, Gilbert Elliot, John S. Townsend, John W. Loder, John Colyer, John Slaughblower, James B. Bolton, Ebenezer Perry, James Kiyle, Robert More, Samuel Knox, John Parr, Samuel Lewis, Thomas Goohir, Morgan W. Spade, Hezekiah Ewan, Jos. Merron, John Wright, Frazee Gaffen, Abraham J. Rieker, Jacob Massaker, William Massaker, John Freeman, Isaac J. Jacobus, Henry Myer, Charles A. Bedell, Richard Jones, Amos Price, Andrew Wade, Sanford Hicks, Ezra Hill, Daniel Matthews, George Addams, Wm W. Black, Barney Gallagher, Isaac Burgey, Miles Jonson, Artemus Anderson, David Doland, Henry Thornton, John A. Cadmus, Adam Potter, Andrew Parsons, William Mitchell, Abraham Massaker, Nathaniel Crook, John M. Robinson, John Foy, Thos. Blydenborg, William Brown, John G. Conover, Alex. Henderson, David Anderson, Felix Eyde, Wm. C. Parsons, Joseph E. Oliver, Andrew Cassedy, James Hutton, Thomas Hutton, Richard Davis, Samuel Orr, David Wood, Daniel Baunel and Benjamin Long—being in all 82 votes.

To the votes of the claimants should be added the votes of Charles R. Swallow, Wm. Waller, James G. Moore, Peter Swarts, James Teats, Aaron Vandethoof, James Blanvelt, James Bell, John Carpenter, Thomas Brown, Daniel Swartz, Thomas Cadwallader, jr. Elijah Swarts and Nelson Brown—being 14 in number, whose votes were illegally rejected at the polls. Also, the seven votes not counted at the polls of Saddle River; and to Maxwell and Halstead the vote of Asher Atkinson.

We find that from the poll of Mr. Vroom and his associates the following votes should be deducted, which we are of opinion are unlawful votes, viz:—Benj. Yongher, John McConaghy, Abraham Klotz, George W. Morgan, Charles Pechs, Moses Aminarman, Alexander Lucts, J. Beck, Nicholas Arrowsmith, Abraham Bryan, Thomas A. Drake, John I. Buck, Henry R. Doty, Herbert Smith, John Bodine, Thomas Warner, Matthew L. Ribble, Hugh W. Holloway, Nathan Banett, Francis Anthony, William Gulic, James Wamsley, Wm. Scureman, E. Patterson, Robert Martin, Hugh Cochran, Wm. Carnay, Patrick O'Neil, John Gaffany, William McClintock, David Welch, George Stephens, Dennis Cochran, Warren Wells, Andrew Kinsley, Geo. Walker, William Gray, Patrick Ferrel, Theophilus Phillips, Michael Green, Daniel Kellager, James Ennis, David Wilson, James Deazley, Isaiah Wallen, Abraham Predmore, Robert Bears, John Murry, Jas. Fraley, John P. Simmeos, Atkinson Parks, William Mullere, Enos R. Booth, James Flate, M. Lawler, Patrick Rider, Edward Blake, N. S. Nolan, Thomas Chamberlain, Peter Losow, Francis Losow, Justin McCoy, Eustace Brownharet, Isaac Rake, Cande Carr, Moses Robinson, Look Flood, John Maloy, Charles Woods, James Whiteford, Neil Brown, Robert Christie, Robert O'Harra, Albert Beeman, Samuel Cove, John McConachy, S. A. Price, Andrew P Brink, Philip Sullivan, John Stanton, Garret Freeling, James Mitchell, Augustus Mathelon, Isaac Jobes, Abel Edwards, Wm. McWee, John Darmedd, Luke Stanshie, Joseph Barry, Edward Seymour, William Baker, Daniel Column, Robert Edwards, Clark Hedden, Ward C. Courts, Aurora McLoud, Christian Bene, Stephen Condiel, Abijah O. Harrison, William T. Hall, Anthony L. France, Isaac F. Martin, Stephen Cutler, jr. Hugh Ward, Stephen H. Haddon, John Baker, Robert Taylor, Mahlon Search, William Todd, John Dell, Rine Crim, Caleb Terry, Christ. Blazier, Obadiah Older, Samuel Dawson, Edward Dawson, John Vreeland, Henry Cunningham, Giles Courts, Geo A. Hingler, Wm. Wharton, Henry Oneil, Thomas Entwistle, Dennis McLauchlin, George Norman, Thomas Lynett, Jos. Thomson, David R. Schenck, Mich. McColligan, Robert Greenlief, Martin Harney, Barney Malooe, James Conologua, Francis Dale, Coley McDonnough, Hugh Conolagua, Jas. Roake, Malachi Good, Patrick Murphy, Jas. Cassedy, John McCroney, Solomon Hustin, James McCoombs, Peter Bulger, Robert Smith, John Catlay, James Riley, John Ferguson, Hugh Campbell, Timothy Coleman, Samuel Lowrey, Wm Mollineux, Edwin R. Owen, Henry Green, Isaac Hoff, Elias Green, Peter Banant, John McCurdy, Wm McCurdy, Hugh Richards, Wm. Bohrman, Nicholas Buckage, Michael Schaum, Louis Schaum, Nicholas Hoffman, Daniel Garitt, Herman Vogenting, Daniel McAnall, Constantine Voisard, Peter Snyder, Frederick Wiler, Archibald McCambridge, Caspar Briel, Louis Renz, Frederick Eberhardt, Aloys Abendschoen, Louis Becker, Wm. Kaltenback, sen. James Murdock, Wm. Kaltenbach, jr. John Donly, William Williams, Christian John Wilds, Andrew J. Bell, Charles C. Fithian, Walker Busly, Thomas Simmickson 2d, Ewick H. Katts, John Starts, John Tack, being one hundred and ninety in number, with one vote given by John Slaughblower to Dickerson. There should also be deducted nine votes from the polls of Saddle River, being so many counted for them more than there were cast. There should, however, be added to them the votes of William A. Harker, David B. Brown, Andrew R. Gray, Patrick Smith, Charles Dean, George Smith, Wm. Crum, Robert McMuller, James Langdon and Joseph F. Newcomb, and two votes not counted at the polls of Patterson, and to Vroom the vote of Asher Atkinson, improperly rejected at the polls.

The following table exhibits the returns, with the corrections made by us:

	Dickerson.	*Vroom.*	*Ryall.*	*Cooper.*	*Kille.*
	28,453	28,492	28,441	28,465	28,426
Deduct	200	199	199	199	199
	28,253	28,293	28,242	28,256	28,227
Add	12	13	12	12	12
	28,265	28,306	28,254	28,268	28,239
	Ayerigg.	*Maxwell.*	*Halsted.*	*Stratton.*	*Yorke.*
	28,295	28,383	28,337	28,396	28,321
Deduct	82	81	82	82	82
	28,213	28,302	28,255	28,314	28,239
Add	21	22	21	21	21
	28,234	28,324	28,276	28,336	28,260

The votes of John J. Alliger, Nelson Bedford, Herman C. Howard, John Smith, John O'Niel, and Wm. J. Ayres, were also illegal, but it did not appear for whom they voted. These votes do not affect the result.

We have thus brought our labors to a close in the case of the contested election from the state of New Jersey. They have been to us exceedingly annoying and irksome. They have banished us from the house, and excluded us from many of the duties imposed by our relation to our constituents. We have been deprived of the pleasure of serving those to whom we are under many obligations, and for whom we cherish the highest affection and respect. Our names have been gazetted as absentees from the hall, without the facts which would have explained an apparent dereliction of duty. Owing to the peculiar organization of the committee, its proceedings in the despatch of business, have been timorous, hesitating and embarrassed; and, in consequence, the investigation has been unnecessarily protracted.

The hope that our labors would terminate in any useful result has not cheered us on the way. It is our deliberate judgment that the house is in little better condition to know the truth of the New Jersey case than it would have been if the case had never been referred to the committee of elections—the perversions of law, and the misconstructions of fact, daily occurring, to which we have already adverted.

Nothing could have induced us to persevere, for so long a period, but our sense of obligation to the house and to the people of New Jersey. Now, we would ask, what is to be done? Only three or four days of the session remain, and it is not possible for the house short of some weeks, to arrive at even a tolerable understanding of the case. It can at once be referred to the people of New Jersey, in accordance with the laudable suggestion made at an early day by one of the parties—a suggestion which every one can now see should have been embraced, and thus the house would have been saved infinite trouble. The public time would have been economized, and the country spared the evil resulting from the precedent established at the commencement of the session. Or will the house adopt the conclusions of the committee without examination or scrutiny?

This is inevitable if any action is taken on the subject at the present session. In such an event, we shall witness a consummation of the indignities inflicted on the people of New Jersey, and nothing will remain but to take an appeal to public sentiment, which is the supreme arbiter of "men and measures" in a free country.

The reliance of the undersigned on the efficacy of such an appeal they trust is not presumptuous, and it is on this ground alone, after all that has transpired during the session in respect to the New Jersey question, that they repose any confidence in the principles of our free institutions, or the preservation of the liberties of the American people.

MILLARD FILLMORE
TRYMAN SMITH,
JOHN M. BOTTS,
BENJ. RANDALL.

House of representatives, July 16, 1840.

CHRONICLE.

ANTHRACITE IRON. We have been favored with the following extract of a letter written by an iron master, dated Crane Iron Works, Sept. 14th, 1840.

"There is a very important fact, connected with the manufacture of iron, with anthracite coal. The coal used for a ton of iron does not exceed 27 cwt. from the pigs, to finished bars, and the waste per ton from the pigs to bars, is only 1 cwt. in puddling and 1½ cwt. in balling, whereas with bituminous coal the loss is 3 cwt. in puddling and 4½ cwt. in balling. At the *Boonton work*, on the Morris canal in New Jersey, they state from actual experiment, that the saving in the yield of iron, *pays for all the coal used*, (their works being over 100 miles from the anthracite coal mines, by canal).—They also say, that they can make bar iron with anthracite coal full 30 per cent. cheaper, than with bituminous coal. [*Phila. Com. List.*

A friend exhibited to us this morning a specimen of *malleable iron*, manufactured from the ore with anthracite coal. It is pronounced by an impartial and competent judge to be equal in all respects to any in the market. We are favored with the following extract from a letter, dated Boonton Iron Works, on the Lehigh canal above Allentown.

"I deferred answering your letter until I could try your *pig iron* thoroughly, with anthracite coal for the fuel, through all the processes necessary to convert it into *malleable iron*. This has been done, and I have had some of the pig iron puddled, by a process termed balling. The result more than equalled my expectations, and when the iron was finished, it rolled into chain iron equal in strength and finish to any malleable iron made for the navy, also into beautiful tough hoops and small rods, from which we made horse shoe nails equal in quality to those usually made from Russia iron."

A sample can be seen at the office of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation company, No. 72 South Second street. [*Phil. Nat. Gaz.*

BANKS. *The banks of Baltimore.* We learn that the banks of Baltimore have a circulation of $1,800,000, and about $1,000,000 in specie in their vaults. Philadelphia is indebted to Baltimore about $700,000, and Baltimore owes other eastern cities about $300,000.—Money is considered easy there, and the banks discount nearly all the good paper that is offered. It is believed that they will resume specie payments immediately after the banks of Philadelphia resume.

Bank of the U. S. of Pa. The Philadelphia North American says: "Mr. Jaudon has arrived in this city. He brought out 100,000 sovereigns in gold for the U. States bank. The following banks have agreed to aid the United States bank to the amount of upwards of three millions of dollars, in order to enable her to resume specie payments, viz:—Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, North America, Northern Liberties, and Moyamensing."

THE BUNKER HILL MONUMENT FAIR has realized it is said, twenty-five thousand dollars for the object.

CANALS. *Union of the Danube and the Rhine.* The grand project frequently contemplated by Napoleon, of uniting the Rhine and the Danube by a canal, is nearly accomplished. The works will bring it this year from Bamberg to Nuremberg, and the whole length will be finished in 1842. A portion of the line will be opened next year.

COFFEE TRADE. We learn from Lyford's Commercial Journal that there were imported into Baltimore direct from foreign ports, 55,673 bags of coffee during the months of June, July and August, say upwards of fifteen million pounds, value $1,240,000. And yet the stock on hand last week was only 6,400 bags.

COTTON. *Liverpool, September* 11. The cotton market has been very quiet and languid, increased by some failures at Manchester, but holders very generally have remained firm, so that there is no decided decline in prices; though it would not be possible to sell largely without submitting to a concession of ⅛ per cent. lb. which however has not been done except in a very limited way; still the market is a shade lower. The sales for the week ended this day amount to only 14,830 bales, of which 3,380 are Upland at 5d6⅛—4,690 Orleans at 5d7¼—5,450 Alabama and Mobile at 4⅞d6¾, and 60 Sea Island at 13d17d. per lb. The speculative demand is still nearly or quite suspended. The stock in the port is now estimated at 502,000 bales, of which about 440,000 is American cotton.

The cotton crop. The New Orleans Bee of the 12th instant, says, that taking the accounts from the various cotton growing states into consideration, "and allowing for the natural bias in favor of reporting the crop short in the onset of the season, we are led to the conclusion that although the yield will not be quite as large as that of the previous year, it will nevertheless not fall far short thereof, and will in all probability amount to fully 1,900,000 to 1,950,000. This would establish a difference of 150,000 bales, and might ultimately exercise some influence on prices, should the consumption continue on as large a scale as has been the case for the last nine months."

The Tallahassee Star of the 22d ult. states that the cotton crop in Middle Florida will not be half an average.

New description of cotton. A new species of cotton has been discovered by Mr. L. C. Hornsby, of Covington, La. He says, the bush grows from 8 to 10 feet high, branching out in proportion, and producing from 2,000 to 3,000 pounds to the acre. This cotton is of long staple and very fine texture. Mr. Hornsby thinks it as fine as ordinary silk. He says one seed was found two years since in a chest of tea, imported from China; he planted it, and saved the seed which was its production, planted them, and now offers a few for sale. If this cotton proves as good as represented, we can then count upon a new era in the cultivation of the great staple.

Cotton trade at Antwerp. During the six months past of the present year, there have been imported into Antwerp, 36,078 bales of cotton, which is a larger quantity than has been imported in the same space of time, at any former period, with the exception of 1839. The arrivals of cotton, at Antwerp, during the first half year of 1839, were only 8,677 bales. The extraordinary increase in the raw material, may be considered a proof of the great extension of the cotton manufactures in Belgium. Of the 36,078 bales imported this year 31,000 were imported direct from America. [*Pilot.*

ELECTIONS. There are one or two errors in the tables heretofore inserted. The following statement from the Boston Daily Advertiser presents a correct table of the approaching elections:

Election of state officers. Oct. 5th—Arkansas, Georgia and Michigan; 7th—Maryland; 12th—South Carolina; 13th—New Jersey, Ohio and Pennsylvania.

In Delaware, Massachusetts, New York and Mississippi, on the same days in which their electors are chosen.

Election of Electors. By a law of congress the electors of president must be chosen in such manner as the legislatures shall direct, within thirty-four days preceding the first Wednesday in December, which this year falls on the 2d. The electors may therefore be chosen this year on any day after the 28th of October. The whole number is 294, (148 a majority), all of whom will be elected by the people by general ticket, except the 11 in South Carolina, who will be chosen by the legislature, which meets on Nov. 23d.

Oct. 30th—Ohio (21), and Pennsylvania (30),	51
Nov. 2d—Arkansas (3), Connecticut (8), Georgia (11), Illinois (5), Indiana (9), Kentucky (15), Maine (10), Michigan (3), Mississippi (4), Missouri (4), New Hampshire (7), New York (42), Rhode Island (4), Virginia (23),	149
Nov. 3d—Louisiana (5), New Jersey (8), Tennessee (15),	28
Nov. 9th—Massachusetts (14), Maryland (10), Alabama (7),	31
Nov. 10th—Delaware (3), Vermont (7),	10
Nov. 13th—North Carolina	15
After 23d—South Carolina	11

In the city of New York the election is held one day, Nov. 4th; in the rest of the state, on the 2d, 3d and 4th; and it has been stated that the elections in Mississippi and New Jersey are also held two days; but with these exceptions the elections are completed in one day.

FLOUR. No variations worthy of notice since last weeks report.

HOGS. A Cincinnati paper says that four hundred miles of hogs were killed in that city the last year.

IRON. An English paper mentions an advance in the price of both Welch and Staffordshire iron, of ten shillings per ton.

The iron trade. Orders for manufactured iron for rails have, during the past week, been given out to the iron trade to the enormous weight of 25,000 tons; and it is anticipated, when this contract is completed, others will speedily, though not to the present extent. The above order has been kept back to the latest period, with the view to take advantage of the deficiency in our harvest; but the late fine weather, and the admirable samples of new wheat which have appeared at market, have completely disappointed the hopes of the speculators, so to our being compelled to rely so much upon foreign countries for our supply of corn. [*Worcester Jour.*

MR. JAUDON, it is said, will return to England in the course of three or four weeks.

JOHNSON, N. J. Population 2,499, being an increase of 385 since 1830.

MANKIND. In a single century, four thousand millions of human beings appear on the face of the earth, act their busy parts and sink into its peaceful bosom.

METHODISTS. The general conference of the Methodist churches in England, met at Newcastle in July. The rev. Robert Newton was elected president, and the rev. Dr. Hannah, secretary.

The primitive Methodist connection in England is composed of seven districts, and one hundred and fifty-four circuits; number of members, 73,920; increase for the year, 3,594; deaths, 825; itinerant preachers, 487; local preachers, 6,550, chapels, 1,149; children taught in Sabbath schools, 60,503; and gratuitous teachers, 11,969.

NAPOLEON'S REMAINS. The French frigate Artemise, under the command of prince De Joinville, had arrived at St. Helena in 47 days passage from Cherbourg, for the purpose of taking the ashes of Napoleon to France.

NEWARK, N. J. Present population 17,292.

NEWSPAPERS. Mons. Vattemare is making a collection of newspapers. He intends to include a specimen of every paper published in the country. His collection already amounts to two thousand. When completed, he intends to deposit it in the national museum at Paris. [*Providence (R. I.) Journal.*

NEW SHOREHAM, N. J. the population of is 1,063 being 109 less than in 1830.

OLD BOOK. The Philadelphia Ledger makes mention of "an old book" in the possession of Mr. John Woods, bookseller, of that city—namely, a copy of "The Bible, printed in London in 1573;" and asks whether any body in Philadelphia "can show an older book." We know not whether any body in Philadelphia can do so; but there is in the private library of S. U. Berrian, Rye, N. Y. a fine copy in folio of Quintilian's Institutes of Oratory, printed at Cologne, anno 1521, more than fifty years before the Bible of Mr. Woods. The Quintilian alluded to is an editio princeps, and a beautiful specimen of early typography.—The volume is handsomely bound in vellum, with brazen clasps, &c. according to the fashion of the age, and is in all respects in the most perfect state of preservation. [*Standard.*

OHIO RIVER. The Cincinnati Chronicle states that the river has now but three and a half feet of water in the shallowest parts of the channel between that city and Louisville, which is lower than it has been before this season. Several boats have grounded between the two cities, whose passengers have been obliged to take other boats, for the prosecution of their trip.

STEAM SHIPS. Mr. Holmes, an Englishman, who has devoted much time to the study of improving the construction of steam ships, says, so great is the reduction of cost in both the construction and working of steam ships by increasing the size, that we may, within a short period, expect to see vessels of at least ten thousand tons, (four times the size of a first rate man-of-war), working on the principal lines of communication.

STEAMBOATS. The *William Penn*, which left Louisville for New Orleans with hole rope and hanging, sunk at the foot of Henderson's island—badly broken. She was built in 1833 and cost $15,000.

The steamboats *Pike* and *Fayette* came in collision near the junction of the Illinois and Missouri rivers, on the night of the 19th ultimo, the Pike being a small boat, was so much damaged as to cause her to sink immediately. The passengers and crew were saved with the exception of one child. The cargo, 800 bags lead and some packages of merchandize, is a complete loss. The boat was uninsured.

The steamer Ephraime, in descending the Missouri on the 17th, struck a snag and sunk, 4 miles below Glasgow. The boat is a total loss, but the engine, furniture and cargo are expected to be recovered.

SLATE. We learn from the London Athenæum that M. Selligne has successfully extracted oil from bituminous slate in the department of Saone et Loire. The slate is distilled in close vessels, and inflammable gas, is also procured, which assists as a combustible in the process. Some of the slate yields fifty per cent. of oil.

SPECIE. The packet ship Iowa, which sailed from New York for Havre on Friday, took out $275,000, chiefly Mexican. The barque Eugenia, at N. York from Vera Cruz, brings $25,000.

The ship Natchez, at New York from Valparaiso, has on board *two hundred and seventy-two thousand and forty dollars* in specie.

STOCKS. The New York Express says there is evidently more confidence in the stock market since the arrival of the news from England.

TEXAN BLOCKADE OF VERA CRUZ. Havana papers received at New Orleans state that on the 23d of Aug. the port of Vera Cruz was blockaded by three Texan vessels of war.

TROY, NEW YORK. In a lecture recently delivered at Troy, bishop Chase says, "forty-two years ago when I was studying theology at Auburn, there were but three houses where Troy now stands with a population of 20,000.

TOBACCO. *London, Sept.* 11. The supplies of American tobacco are greatly reduced in London, and the holders are demanding higher rates. The only business of this day has consequently been in 100 hogsheads of new Kentucky of middling to good quality, at 5d.a6d. per lb.

Wisconsin tobacco. The experiment of raising tobacco in Wisconsin territory, has been tried this season, and succeeded beyond expectation.

TREASURY NOTES. The official monthly report of the department for the 1st October shows the amount outstanding, of notes issued of the old issue, to be

	$241,774 90
Amount issued under the act of 1840	4,932,414 57
Of which there had been reduced	613,500 28
Leaving of that issue outstanding	4 318,914 29
Aggregate outstanding	4,560,689 19

WASCON R. I. Present population 2,454, of which 12 are revolutionary pensioners, averaging 81 years of age.

WHEAT in Baltimore market, 90 to 100 for best Maryland and Virginia red; white 106; Pennsylvania wheat 104.

In Philadelphia and New York the prices appear to be about at the same. 2,800 bushels Genesee wheat brought in the latter $1 04.

NILES' NATIONAL REGISTER.

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☞ REMITTANCES BY MAIL. "A postmaster may enclose money in a letter to the publisher of a newspaper, to pay the subscription of a third person, and frank the letter, if written by himself."—*Amos Kendall.*

Some of our subscribers may not be aware that they may save the postage on subscription money, by requesting the postmaster where they reside to frank their letters containing such money, he being able to satisfy himself before a letter is sealed, that it contains nothing but what refers to the subscription. [*Am. Farmer.*

FOREIGN ARTICLES.

The steamer Caledonia arrived at Boston on the 3d inst. having left Liverpool on the 19th ult.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Acadia arrived at Liverpool on the 14th, and the President on the 17th ult.

There had been a furious gale of wind on the north east coast of Scotland, and many fishing vessels had been lost with all their crews.

The harvest had been generally productive, and the grain had been gathered in most parts of the country in good order.

No later advices from China or the East Indies. Cotton remained about the same.

Lord Brougham had been ill, at Cole hill, in Kent, but was convalescent.

The English papers mention the deaths of lieut. general Benjamin Gordon, at an advanced age, in Paris. Also, of admiral Edwards, an officer who distinguished himself during the revolutionary war, by capturing the American frigate Alliance in 1781, while he commanded the Atalante sloop of war.—He died at the age of 95.

In Ireland, the repeal excitement seems increasing. No fewer than five of the Dublin aldermen had announced themselves as repealers.

It is stated that on motion of Mr. J. O'Connell, the other day, at the repeal association, in Dublin, a *young lady* was admitted, in whom he had a "deep interest," namely, Miss Eliza O'Connell, his father's twenty fourth grand child! The motion was received with loud cheers.

An axle-tree of one of the cars of the North Midland railway, on the 14th ult. broke, and threw 7 cars off the rails, killing several persons, and wounding others, some mortally.

Naval preparations.—The greatest activity prevails in the naval departments at Plymouth. The Calcutta, 84, was commissioned on Friday week, by captain sir S. Roberts, C. B. The Bombay, 84, is ordered to be masted without delay; she is expected to be commissioned immediately. The Nile, 92, the Clarence, 84, the Vengeance, 84, and the Foudroyant, 78, are ready for speedy commissioning. At Portsmouth there are at present no ships ordered for service, except the Britannia, 120. The queen, 110, is to bear the flag of sir E. Codrington, and is preparing for the purpose.

[*English paper.*

The London correspondent of the Boston Atlas writes on the 18th Sept.

Since the departure of the last packet, things have continued to improve in this quarter of the world. The warlike rumors from France are daily dying away; in monetary affairs there is a general improvement, a test of this is the rapid rise which has occurred in the English funds during yesterday and to-day.

There is no alteration in the London market for the securities of the United States. Nor during the last ten days has business in this line been done on an extensive scale, quotations being maintained at preceding rates, except a slight decline in bank shares. The principal circumstance, to be mentioned at this time, is the arrival of considerable orders for stocks to be returned to the United States. The abundance of money reported in the latest papers received, is said to be such as to have caused a speculation business in such securities, and these being at so low a point of depression that considerable profits may soon be expected to be realized. Should this demand for American securities, for returns, be continued to any considerable extent, the London market is almost sure to advance in consequence, as these operations will be viewed as a proof of the revival of monetary affairs throughout the United States. There are other circumstances favorable to a revival of the business in transatlantic securities, particularly the accounts which arrive of the increasing stability of the banking institutions of the country through large accumulations of specie, for easy resumption of cash payments at the appointed time.

The importation of foreign merchandise continue to be very small, and the exportations of cotton and flour so large, as to be rapidly reducing the mercantile balances in the various European states. The crops of the present season are also estimated as very much larger than those of 1839, which still further must increase the stability of the country, and the next president being now almost ascertained to be a man of more rational views of monetary affairs, confirms the probability that a great revival of the American trade may be looked for in the course of a few months from the present time.

The *weather* has continued variable since last packet. There have been violent storms in the north of England and in Scotland, lasting from 24 to 36 hours, with a subsequent rapid diminution of temperature in every instance. The reports from the agricultural counties continue to be favorable, and the harvest is going forward every where with the prospect of at least average crops being secured, in consequence of which the markets for wheat and flour are become dull, but out materially on the whole lower. The duty on foreign wheat advanced yesterday to 10s. 8d. per quarter, and to 6s. 4d. per barrel of flour of 196 lb. The general opinion of the corn market is that the prices will range at the present rate throughout the ensuing year, not extraordinarily high, nor yet very low; the duty fluctuating between 10s. 8d. and 1s. per quarter—as the markets may be influenced by the carrying qualities of the wheat of the present year. The business of London is very much limited by the absence of capitalists on autumnal excursions.

The hop crop is exceedingly short, and prices range very high in consequence. On the whole there is little of importance in a commercial point of view to be added to former accounts.

The New York Herald promises to have a private letter four hours later in date than the above, giving the substance of a third edition of the London Times as follows:

"*London, Friday night, Sept 18th.*

"We have been in a state of the utmost suspense during the week, and we cannot tell for even an hour what aspect the eastern question may assume. At present the French people are most violent in their denunciations, and have not at all softened down in their acrimonious feeling. The Parisian papers continue sending forth their manifestos against England; and represent the conduct of the British government as being utterly at variance with all recognised principles of national honor and justice. This, remember, is the French version, ours is a different one, although I do not hesitate to say that it is to be wished that England had shaped her course rather differently in some respects. However there is nothing to justify the present conduct of our French neighbors, and they may probably have cause deeply to deplore the headlong course they are pursuing."

This intelligence is corroborated by the tone and statements of the other London and Paris prints. We are more than ever persuaded of the strong probability that a war will break out in the east.

A large failure of a Hebrew house had taken place in London, of £400,000 sterling, arising from stock speculations.

Treaty of commerce between France and England. Paris, Sept. 26. We are enabled to state, that the British and French commissioners have brought to a close their negotiations for a treaty of commerce between Great Britain and France, and that it contains several clauses highly favorable to British manufactures. The very few points which may be considered open are mere technicalities, of no importance whatever, and which cannot by possibility be made the subject of any discussion affecting either the principle or the details of the treaty. But for the unpleasant difference which have arisen on the eastern question, the treaty would have already received the signature of M. Thiere. His motives for not signing it under such circumstances will be understood; but Mr. Portee remains in Paris, and there appears to be no understanding that the treaty will be signed the moment the political horizon shall have brightened up. The announcement of signature will then be regarded as a strong indication of the resumption of harmonious intercourse between the two nations.

[*Galignani's Messenger.*

Amid all the turmoil of foreign politics, and fall of the continental funds, American securities have risen, Ohio 103¾ state of New York 99. City of New York 92½. If there occurs a war, American stock will be the favorite investment. Even with this partial advantage, every well wisher to the general good of society throughout the world, will rather wish for the permanence of a pacific aspect of affairs.

FRANCE.

We abridge the following intelligence from Paris up to the 16th from the London Times of the 18th ult.

We have received by express the Paris papers of Tuesday, with our usual correspondence.

The ministerial journals appear to have been instructed to abstain, for one day at least, from reference to the eastern question, and in lieu of it to direct all their attention to the new position of Spain.

The Moniteur publishes an advertisement for tenders to supply, for the use of the dockyards of Brest, Toulon, Rochefort, Cherbourg and l'Orient, 2,400 tons of hemp. The Presse states, that the reserves of the conscription for the years 1834 and 1835 are positively to be called out, and that a contract had been signed for the purchase of a vast number of horses. But it adds, "that it must not be concluded from these facts that the government considers war as imminent."

"Thus it will be seen," say our private letters, "that every thing looks warlike, while every well informed man is convinced, that if no untoward accident occur, that disaster will even yet be averted."

That such was the opinion on the Bourse on Tuesday is evident from the considerable improvement which took place in the public funds on that day, and which was to the extent of 5 per cent. a circumstance the more surprising, as, with the exception of an article in the Constitutionel, which averred that "the king of Prussia was endeavoring to bring about a remodelling or a modification of the treaty of London, so as to admit that France should become a party to it," nothing appeared in the journals to change the face of affairs. In repeating once more that "the impression in the best informed quarters that there would be no war," our Paris correspondent admits the "possibility that Mehemet Ali might, in a fit of desperation, order Ibrahim to advance, or take such other steps as would render French intervention necessary, and so originate a general war. He adds, however,

"that admiral Hugon, who arrived at Vourla on the 26th of August, had, in order to prevent the too probable occurrence of quarrels, at such a juncture, between the officers of the two fleets, forbidden all communication between the French and British ships of war."

The Courier Francais mentions, that on Tuesday the British charge d'affaires was to communicate the treaty of the 15th of July to the French government, the ratifications having been all exchanged. This statement is, however, positively contradicted in our private letters.

The Moniteur states the extraordinary fact, that "on Sunday and Monday last the sums drawn from the savings banks of Paris amounted to 1,775,000 francs while the lodgments on Monday were only 442,297f." This is, however, we are assured, rather ascribable to the desire to purchase in the funds at the then depressed price of stock, than to the extension of the panic to the depositors.

The Constitutional and the Courier Francais respectively deplore the revolutionary proceedings which have recently taken place in Spain, and call upon the French government to lend its support to the queen in resistance of the rebellious municipalities of the capital and other great cities, and of the correspondent treason of Espartero.

The Journal des Debats says that the present movement of British troops in the Mediterranean is not to be attributed to any hostile expedition against Mehemet Ali, but is merely an exchange of some regiments who have completed their period of service, and are about to be relieved; it considers that the amount of troops at present in Great Britain would not be sufficient to enable the British government to undertake any expedition without making an application to parliament. The Debats likewise observes, that the improvement in the funds on Tuesday arose from purchases made by person who have, or are about to draw deposites out of the savings banks, which is proved by the fact that the purchases in the five per cents. made on Tuesday were conditioned to be accepted on Friday next, the day on which the savings bank is open for refunding the amount of deposites.

The postscript of our Paris letter of Wednesday announces, on the authority of advices from Malta of the 8th inst. that count Walewski had submitted to Mehemet Ali a plan for adjusting his differences with the sultan, which the viceroy had acceded to. The count had immediately left for Constantinople, with the intention of presenting the same project to the sultan, through the medium of M. de Pontois. Mehemet Ali was believed to have declared that he would content himself with the possession of Syria during his life.

SPAIN.

Spain is once more in a state of revolution. The people, through the municipal officers and army, through its chiefs, have demanded the repeal of the law on municipal councils, the dismissal of ministers, and the convocation of the cortes. The queen regent has refused compliance. She must submit, for the nation is nearly unanimous. Throughout Germany and Italy the governments are preparing for war. Throughout the late French Rhenish provinces and Italy, the people are prepared for a revolt on the first appearance of the tri-colored flag on the frontier. Still the best informed rely on the continued maintenance of peace.

RUSSIA.

The emperor of Russia has had a grand review of a portion of his troops, to the number of 58,000 men, composed of artillerymen, infantry and cavalry—a number of American citizens, were present, among whom were major Bather, capt. Morreaux, major Wade, now on a tour of inspection of the different foundries of Europe by order of the United States government.

AFFAIRS IN THE EAST.

A letter from Paris says—Nothing further of any importance has transpired on the eastern question, but the state of the stock market fully bears out the assurance that we shall have no war this time, although it is impossible to fix the date of the restoration of good feeling between the other great powers and France, or to say that no accident will occur to defeat our hopes for the continuance of peace. Stocks up 5 per cent. in Paris on 16th of September, next day another rise of 1¼. There is every sign of preparation for war in the meantime. Cannon, wagons, camp furniture, implements, arms, clothing, in short all the material of war are in progress of manufacture or of completion for the field, with an activity of which none, who do not witness it can form an idea. The troops are drilled thrice a day. Similar efforts are made in respect of the navy. There is a very strong anti-British feeling manifested on every occasion throughout the country, but this is probably limited to a class whose weight consists rather in their numbers than influence. One hundred millions of francs are placed at the disposal of the minister of war to raise "defensive works round Paris" as the ministerial papers term them, but for unbastilling that city, as the republicans aver.

Notwithstanding all this display, it is almost impossible to conceive that war can be seriously contemplated. The coalesced powers must have known that France would not concur in it ere they signed the quadruple treaty, yet they made no effort whatever to increase their respective fleets or armies, until the French press raised the alarm of war, which has continued now these six weeks.

Latest accounts from the Levant, state that the English had commenced the blockade of Alexandria, on the 1st of September. The French fleet sailed from Vourla for that destination on or about 29th ultimo. A campaign is therefore possible, though the commanding officers are strictly prohibited giving any occasion for quarrel. Still there may, unhappily, arise a case in which this pacific injunction may be disregarded, and then we shall have a general war. Of this Mehemet Ali is aware. Will he continue to resist? That is the whole question and turning point. His old and deadly enemy, Kosrew pasha, late grand vizer, has been strangled at Constantinople for treasonable practices. He was a devoted tool of Rajua, and in secret connexion with the ex janissaries. His removal may pave the way for the reconciliation of Mehemet with the porte.

A letter from Constantinople, published in the Gazette of Leipsic, states, that the Turkish fleet which had sailed from Constantinople under the orders of commodore Walker had on board 25,000 muskets and 1,250,000 cartouches. It likewise mentions that the Ottoman porte has despatched a courier to Rome to request his holiness the pope to give orders to the patriarch of Lebanon to exhort the populations of Syria to observe obedience to the sultan. If the pope acceded to this request, there would very soon be 60,000 men under arms in Syria.

The intelligence from Alexandria of the 30th ult. confirms our previous accounts, that the pasha of Egypt was resolutely bent on resisting the measures which may be adopted by the four powers. Count Walewski, perceiving that there no longer remained any hope of an amicable arrangement, had left for Vourla, in the expectation of finding the French squadron there. The fleet had, however, previously quitted its anchorage, having been joined by the Triton, having on board rear admiral Hugon. Its destination was not known. Our private letters state that up to the 1st inst. the pasha had refrained from acts of retaliation, though several Egyptian vessels had been sequestered by admiral Hugon.

Our private correspondence from Alexandria, dated the 27th ult. states that on that day the ten days given to the viceroy to reply to the notification of the treaty of London had expired, and that the four consuls, accompanied by Rifat bey, had waited on Mehemet Ali, and that the conference only lasted three minutes and a half. Rifat bey wished to speak but Mehemet Ali interrupted him, and said that there was nothing more to be said, that he ought to know his intentions, and that was sufficient. The English consul then wished to speak, but Mehemet Ali interrupted him, and told him that he did not wish to hear any thing, because his determination was fixed, and that the other powers might do what they pleased. Mehemet Ali then began to walk with rapid strides, and the consuls retired.

The viceroy had ordered an immense mass filled with anchors to be sunk at the entrance of the old harbor (brigs or corvetts alone can enter the harbor), so that his fleet is secure against any attack.

The steamboat Syria had brought M. Hourse, the late French consul at Beyrout, and his family. Sir M. Montefiora and M. Cremieux had presented a petition praying for the pardon of the Jews at Damascus, which petition had been signed by several consuls. It is said that the Jews had acknowledged their guilt.

A letter from Alexandria, dated the 1st inst. published in the Toulousain, states, that "the blockade of that port by the combined British and Austrian fleets had no effect on the viceroy's determination, which still continued inflexible. His plan was generally approved of, and every Egyptian joined heartily in resisting in the defensive measures adopted. Mehemet Ali is the idol of the population, whom he has rescued from slavery, and the success of the viceroy is considered certain if France opposes the unjust *ultimatum* of the allied powers."

The despatches forwarded by the papin to the French government are of great importance, and of a nature to give another turn of affairs. It is generally believed that those despatches will induce the French government to take a definite decision.

EGYPT AND SYRIA.

Mehemet Ali's civilization. Much has been said and written concerning the enlightened policy of Mehemet Ali in introducing civilization and useful arts into the countries under his sway. An English traveller writing in the London Sun of the 3d instant, declares that this boasted civilization consists more in report than in reality. The establishments in Egypt which seem to indicate improvement, such as polytechnic schools, schools of medicine and general instruction, manufactories, &c. are under the direction of foreigners, chiefly Frenchmen, and to these travellers are taken as to specimens of what is going on in the country. The enterprise and energy of Mehemet Ali prompt him to seize upon every thing that may be made available, not for the amelioration of the people's condition but for the strengthening of his own power, and for this purpose foreign arts and establishments are brought into the country. To lighten the burdens of his subjects, to alleviate their sufferings, to elevate their condition—these not objects of his policy.

The real state of things in Egypt can be seen only by travelling through the country, but some idea may be formed from a statement of some of the oppressive laws which are enforced upon the unhappy people with as much rigor by Mehemet Ali as they were by any of his predecessors. The whole of the land belongs to the pasha, and he has an absolute monopoly of every thing that is grown in the country. The people who cultivate the ground are supplied with seed, corn, cotton, &c. and of the produce of the soil seventy five per cent. goes to the pasha—the remainder is left with the laborers with the privilege on the part of the pasha to take it at a price fixed by himself, to be afterwards re-sold at a higher price.—With the poor pittance allowed them in this manner, the people are obliged to pay a capitation tax, and this is levied not according to the real number of people in a village but according to the number at which it is rated on the government books. If a town becomes half depopulated by conscription or other means, the remnant of the inhabitants are compelled to pay the full quota. This is enforced by the bastinado. Besides the capitation tax, there is a tax on date trees, on water wheels, used for drawing water from the Nile to irrigate the land, and on every article of daily and domestic use. Finally to complete the measure of tyranny and oppression there is the *corvee* in continual action—a custom by which the poor fellahs are liable to be seized for public works, for the transport of the baggage of the troops, or any other government service—and this without pay. In constructing the canal from Atfaoodria to the Nile, Mehemet Ali collected together 150,000 men from all parts of the country, and compelled them to excavate with their hands, as tools were scarce.

In time of war a conscription is in force. An order is given to the chief of a district to furnish a certain number of men; these he seizes like wild beasts wherever he can find them. They are chained and sent forward to the pasha's order. The natives of the country are rarely employed in any office of trust. The government places are filled by Turks. "In short," says the traveller to whom we have referred, "the worst features of the Mamaluke and Turkish rules are still in active operation; but the method of applying them is much more ingenious, and the boasted civilization of Mehemet Ali amounts to this—that being beyond doubt a man of extraordinary talents, he knows how to bring into play the resources of the country better than his predecessors did, but, like them, entirely for his own interests, and without any reference to the well being of the people; and that with the aid of his European instruments he has, if I may say so, applied the screw with a master hand, and squeezed from the wretches under his sway the very last drop of their blood."

The insurrection in Syria which lately broke out was caused by the introduction of the Egyptian system of oppression into Syria—the people of this latter country not having been accustomed to the yoke which now has made familiar to the people of Egypt. [*Balt. Amer.*

SOUTH AMERICA.

Valparaiso papers to the 16th of July, have been received by the ship Natchez, at New York. The Journal of Commerce contains a sketch of the message transmitted to the Chilian congress, which was then in session. This document states that the revenue of Chili for the past year appears to have been $2,289,108
And the expenditures about 1,700,000

Leaving a surplus of $589,108
of which about 200,000 have been remitted to England on account of the interest due to the bond holders.

New custom house stores are erecting in Valparaiso, which will cause an outlay of $100,000; the rest of the surplus will be expended in further payments to the English bond holders, and internal improvements. The army has been reduced to 1,600 men, but the militia form a very considerable well organized and well disciplined body of troops.

A reduction has also taken place in the navy, which is now composed of a new and powerful frigate of the first class, and a few small vessels.

It is satisfactory to see from the vice president's address, that the long deferred claims of American citizens are at last in a fair way of being adjusted and paid.

MEXICO.

We have advices from Mexico to the 1st, and from the capital to the 15th August. Government appears to be strengthening its position as much as possible. Arista, the central general, is again on his march. Much confusion and discord are said to prevail among the federalists—but our accounts are from central papers. Arista has been joined by some 300 or 400 Nacogdoches and Labaer Indians. A despatch from Arista announces his intention to march to the Rio Grande. The Texian squadron had appeared off the bar of the Rio Bravo, and an attack was feared. Much sickness prevailed among the forces of Arista.

TEXAS.

The Galveston *Daily Courier* of the 29th August mentions the arrival of a sloop from Campeachy, with commodore Rebeau of the federal Mexican nacy, on board. The Texian fleet was at Campeachy, and amicable intercourse existed between the officers of the fleet and those of the federal Mexican government. According to the report of commodore Rebeau, Urres had been driven out of the city, but was fortifying himself outside, to make a determined resistance. This is in contradiction to the last advices received in this city, which stated that a treaty had been concluded between the two parties, in virtue of which the federalists had evacuated the capitol, and that Urrea had resigned the command, and had withdrawn to some distance. Contradictory reports constitute no novel feature in Mexican intelligence.

Colonel Burleson has resigned his command of the 1st regiment of infantry, and Wm. G. Cooke has been appointed his successor. Captain Howard has been promoted to the rank of major, and is expected to proceed against the Cumanches immediately. We learn, says the Galveston Courier, that general Houston pursued the Indians, after his engagement with them on Plumb creek, till his horses tired, and he was compelled to abandon the pursuit. He returned to Austin, and has been very ill ever since his return. The last accounts represent him to be convalescent, though his health is very bad. Colonel Cooke is about to start with two companies under his command to lay off the military road from Nacogdoches to the Nueces river.

Later. By the schooner Henry, captain Alden, from Matagorda, we have few days later intelligence from Texas. The army under general Felix Houston, had recaptured one thousand horses and mules loaded with the plunder of Linnville. The pursuit of the Indians by the Texians was a hot one. The savages were alarmed, and were scattering in every direction. A force of about four hundred of the brave Texians had succeeded in getting between the Cumanches and the mountains, to cut off their retreat, while a much larger number were pressing on to the rear, with the ardent hope of cutting them off entirely. Seventy-four were reported to have been killed and a number taken prisoners. It was ascertained to be true, that Mrs. Crosby, captured by the Indians at Linnville, had since been killed by them. [*N. O. Bulletin.*

Galveston is quite healthy. The quarantine laws are rigidly enforced.

CANADA.

Information has been received in town that the governor general has fixed on Toronto as the place where the united legislature will hold its meetings during the first session of four years. We learn that the government is in treaty with the honorable sir A. N. McNab for a lease of Dundurn castle, near Hamilton, as a residence for his excellency the governor general. [*Montreal Herald.*

Fire at Quebec. Three stores, three taverns, three hotels and five dwelling houses were destroyed on the 30th ultimo—damage estimated at 120,000 dollars. The fire originated in the wholesale tobacco warehouse of J. H. Josephs & Co. Napoleon wharf, by a spark from a steam boat. The Victoria house itself, erected four years ago at great expense by Mr. George Arnold, was entirely consumed.

Mr. A. McGrotty, jr. of New Brunswick, fell from the roof of a house on which he was pouring water, and so severely fractured his skull that he is not expected to survive.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT. John V. Ingersoll, register of the land office at Mineral Point, Wiskonsin, vice John P. Sheldon, removed.

Howell A. Hobbs, to be deputy postmaster at Jackson, in the state of Mississippi, in place of John R. Chiles, removed.

CONVENTION OF TOBACCO PLANTERS.

Notice to the tobacco planters throughout the United States. By a resolution of the general convention of tobacco planters held in the city of Washington in May last, their president was authorised and empowered to re-assemble the convention whenever in his judgment their interest might seem to require it; and the committees in their circular address to the planters having suggested the 15th day of December next as a suitable day for the re-assembling of the same; in virtue then of the resolution referred to and in concurrence with the views of the committee, the *15th day of December next* is hereby fixed upon and appointed as the day of said meeting in the city of Washington—And as it is deemed of the utmost importance that the convention when assembled should be as full as possible, it is respectfully and most earnestly recommended, that the planters throughout the tobacco growing states, hold, in their respective counties, conventions, as early in October as may be, for the purpose of choosing delegates to represent them in conformity to this notice. SAML. SPRIGG, *president.*

September 26th, 1840.

The Baltimore American says, "It is highly desirable that something be done efficiently during the approaching session of congress on the subject of the tobacco trade, so as to relieve that interest from the very onerous burdens which now oppress it.—The meetings which have been held heretofore by the planters have resulted in good, as they have been the means of calling attention to the existing restrictions, enormous and unjust as they are, which foreign nations have imposed upon American tobacco. By continuing the active exertions so auspiciously begun, we may hope that some effectual remedy will be devised which shall place the tobacco interest upon a favorable footing and insure a fair market for the article. Mr. JENIFER's remarks at the last meeting of the convention may be regarded, we presume, as expressive of the general sense of the planters as to the proper course to be pursued.

The political excitement which prevailed at the last session of congress on as to exclude from consideration many subjects of real importance to the country, will be so far subdued, we hope, when the national legislature assembles again, as to allow of a calm and dispassionate examination of the present condition of the tobacco trade. This being had, we cannot doubt that prompt measures will be taken to restore it to that basis of reciprocity which it is the policy of the country to establish in all the branches of its trade with foreign nations."

EX COLLECTOR ANDREWS. In the U. S. district court, at Boston, on Thursday, the United States obtained a verdict for $921 93, against Asa Andrews, ex-collector of Ipswich, and his sureties.—This sum was retained by him upon his leaving the office several years ago. As an offset he claimed some $7,000 of the U. States for various alleged extra services; but the jury did not sustain his offset.

SALE OF FORFEITED CLOTHS. The U. States marshal sold at the Masonic Hall, Philadelphia, on Wednesday, 739 pieces of broad-cloths and cassimeres forfeited to the United States for a breach of the revenue laws some time since. It is supposed the sales will amount to $50,000 The terms of sale were cash, in funds receivable at the United States treasury.

IMPORTED LIQUORS. The Journal of Commerce says, the quantity of ardent spirits and wines imported into the United States from foreign countries in each of the last six commercial years, ending 30th September, is as follows:

	Spirits.	*Wine.*
In 1839	3,802,716	6,573,219
1838	3,092,776	4,349,131
1837	2,672,228	6,350,444
1836	3 524,283	7,582,578
1835	3,391,439	6,525,310
1834	2,611,354	5,139,063

It appears from this statement, which we have derived from official documents that the importation of spirits last year was larger than in either of the five proceeding years; and of wines, rather above the average. But within the period mentioned, there has been a great diminution in the quantity of spirits manufactured in this country.

FOREIGN AGENT. Among the passengers who sailed for Europe, in the steampacket *British Queen* on Thursday last was Mr. Krehmer, secretary of the Russian legation, on a visit to his own country, after a residence amongst us for many years in his public capacity, in which, as well as by his personal merit and intellectual qualities, he has secured general esteem and such friendly sentiments as induce the hope that his absence will be but of short duration. [*Nat. Intelligencer.*

RUMORED DEFALCATION. It was stated here last week, says the Memphis Enquirer, by a gentleman just from Arkansas, that capt. Collins, the disbursing agent at Little Rock, had proven a defaulter to a very large amount—rumor says $300,000 or $400,000. Captain Collins is, we believe, now at Washington city.

[*St. Louis "Daily Bulletin," of Sep.* 10.

NORTHEASTERN BOUNDARY.

We ask attention to the scorching letter copied from the Boston Atlas, in which Mr. Cushing dissects the report, and portrays the character of that successful but impudent humbug, the *ci-devant* self-styled U. S. geologist—now British commissioner, to make out a case for Great Britain against the U. States, in the case of the disputed boundary.

THE NORTHEASTERN BOUNDARY QUESTION.

From the Boston Atlas.

Boston, 11th Sept. 1840.

DEAR SIR: Have you read the late Mudge and Featherstonhaugh report, on the northeastern boundary question! If not, I commend to you, as a very inviting *subject* for the critical dissecting knife.

This report is a folio of 57 pages, about two-thirds part of which consists of a political disquisition, and the residue a brief geographical memoir, followed by a summary view of the pretended facts adduced, and conclusions reached, by the commissioners.

It is understood that the document is, in chief, the composition of one of the commissioners, J. W. Featherstonhaugh.

This individual, a British subject, never, I believe, naturalized in the United States, was, nevertheless, employed, for a large compensation, to make sundry geographical surveys of portions of the west, in behalf of the United States government. Mr. Featherstonhaugh's account of these surveys, published at the time by congress, is equally distinguished for its bombastic style, for its inflated pretensions to science, and for shallow superficiality, in fact. On the strength of this commission, however, Mr. Featherstonhaugh assumed the title of "United States geologist," a title, so far as I am informed, unknown to the laws, and which no more belonged to him than it did to any one of the score or two of officers of the army, and others, who have been from time to time employed in topographical or geological surveys under the authority of the government. Rejoicing in this high sounding title, Mr. Featherstonhaugh flourished for some seasons at Washington, in all the pride of place. But even then, whilst acting in this public capacity, in the employ of the United States, his conduct was marked and remarked on at the time, for more devotion to the British minister, than to the government he professedly served. He seemed to be very little observant of the poet's injunction:

> Be sure you are off with the old love,
> Before you are on with the new.

Or rather, he imitated Sir John Falstaff's comprehensive taste, in paying court at the same time to both of the "Wives of Windsor;" and perhaps with the same disinterested indifference as to which of them would turn out to be the most profitable "speculation."

When it was first known in America, that this individual (with col. Mudge), was appointed by the British government, to explore and survey the disputed territory in the north east, the intelligence was received with universal surprise. On the one hand, the inhabitants of the British provinces were slow to believe their cause safe in the custody of the "United States geologist." On the other hand, those of the people of the United States, who knew any thing of the individual, saw that such a double traitor was the very man, of all others, to be relied upon to mystify the northeastern boundary question, by systematic falsification of argument or fact, and thus to earn the approbation of his new masters in England, by the hearty good will of his endeavors to injure his old masters in the United States.

And the result has proved the correctness of these anticipations. I do not believe that there can be found a more impudently disingenuous state paper, one more elaborately deceptive, alike in its statements of facts, or in its conclusions, to dishonor the annals of modern diplomacy

Of the many pregnant proofs of this, which I might select from the "report," I will exhibit to you one by way of example, not only because it is characteristic of the whole document, but because it is the turning point in the controversy between the two governments.

You know that the great geographical problem to be solved is, to determine (in the words of the treaty of Paris), the "highlands which divide those rivers that empty themselves into the St. Lawrence, from those that fall into the Atlantic ocean." These words occur twice in the treaty description of the northeastern boundary.

The United States claim that such highlands exist; that they run in a direction northeastwardly and southwestwardly, forming on their northerly side the basin of the St. Lawrence, and of "those rivers that empty themselves into the St. Lawrence;" and falling off on their southerly side, towards the sources of those rivers which flow into the Bay of Fundy, Passamaquoddy bay, Penobscot bay, and other bays of the Atlantic ocean. In the region of *these* highlands, as the United States contend, is to be found also the "northwest angle of Nova Scotia;" which the treaty makes to be the *northeast* angle of the state of Maine.

That such "highlands" exist in that region, is distinctly admitted in Featherstonhaugh's report.—He calls it a belt of elevated land. He speaks of it as no "elevated country, along the crest of which * * various hills, with occasional peaks are seen, much separated from each other, but once probably were united in a continuous, irregular curved line, tending northeasterly to southwesterly." Indeed it would have been idle for him to deny the existence of these highlands in that section of country, since their existence is obviously a matter of sheer physical necessity; they forming the *linea des versants* of the basin of the St. Lawrence.

Nor can it be denied that *in that region*, and far north of the main stream of the St. John, is the "northwest angle" of the British province of Nova Scotia. Mr. Buller, in the Westminster Review, fully admits this; so fully, indeed, that he distinctly imputes it to his own government as a piece of unwise and injudicious bad faith, to have endeavored throughout the past negotiations to conceal and cover up this notorious fact. All the commissions of the British provincial governors, all the legislative and judicial proceedings of the provinces themselves, recognise the northwest angle of Nova Scotia, as a fixed legal point, near the head of the river Restigouche, and far north of the river St. John.

From all this, the inference in favor of the pretensions of the United States, would seem to be irresponsible. But the effect of it is to give to the United States a gore of land north of the St. John, which the British government think it desirable to their interests to possess. Accordingly, during the negotiations at Ghent, not claiming this gore of land as theirs, they labored strenuously, though unsuccessfully, *to buy it* of the United States. Failing in this attempt, they some years afterwards, first set up a claim to it as theirs; a claim unjust in its origin, arrogant in its prosecution and which has more than once seriously endangered the peace of the United States.

The British government is induced to desire the tract of land in question, because it lies *interposed* between the provinces of New Brunswick and (late) Lower Canada. It is precisely as if the United States, in order to straighten our boundary and strengthen our frontier, should lay claim to that portion of Upper Canada, which separates Michigan from New York.

To give color to its claim, it has been the first object of the British government, *to remove the northeast angle of Maine, from the north to the south of the river St. John.*

In undertaking to do this, they nullify and reject all that part of the treaty description of the line which speaks of the northwest angle of Nova Scotia.

They nullify and reject, also, all that part of the treaty description which enacts highlands *adjoining the St. Lawrence and its tributary rivers*, and constituting the *linge des versants*.

And to escape the force of these requisitions of the treaty, they stand upon this one solitary petty quibble, namely, that whereas the St. John flows immediately into the *Bay of Fundy*, therefore it is not a river of "those which fall into the Atlantic ocean," though in the same breath they themselves contend that the St. Croix, which flows into Passamaquoddy bay, and the Penobscot, which flows into Penobscot bay, are nevertheless rivers which in the treaty sense "fall into the Atlantic ocean." That is, the quibble is not only a very poor one in itself, but it is one which does not work through the argument, and is therefore self contradicted and self confuted.

Having, by this piece of county court ingenuity, raised a pretext for placing the northeast angle of Maine *south of the St. John*, though confessedly neither of the northwest angle of Nova Scotia, nor in the highlands bounding the St. Lawrence basin, the great anxiety of the British government, I repeat, has been to seek out and set up *highlands somewhere*, (no matter where, provided they be south of the St. John), by means of which, to fulfil at least one of the three conditions of the treaty description, namely, HIGHLANDS DIVIDING RIVER HEADS.

After due reflection, the British government pitched upon an insulated conical elevation, called Mars Hill, situated between the southwesterly head waters of the St. John, and the head waters of the St. Croix, which, though, as I have already suggested, it falls into the Atlantic ocean, no otherwise than the St. John does, by falling into an Atlantic bay, they were compelled, in violation of their own premises, to treat as a river of "those which fall into the Atlantic ocean."

This pretension, that Mars Hill is the line of the treaty, which the British have persisted in for nearly twenty years, and which they have strained all the arts of diplomacy to sustain, is now admitted, not only by Mr. Buller, major Yule and others in England, who have recently discussed the question, but Mr. Featherstonhaugh himself, to be totally destitute of foundation in truth.

What remained? Should the British government abandon the whole controversy? Mr. Featherstonhaugh has very kindly stepped in, and tendered to them a new *pretext*, which they can, if they choose, avail themselves of, as the ailment of a new series of controversies with the United States. I hope they will not do this; that they will disdain to keep open this sore by applying to it the noxious compound of one who is equally a traitor to the interests at both governments. It would be better for both, if (in the language of the old rhymist, preserved by Walter Scott),

"They gar'd the Featherstones haugh their jaws;"—

that is, it we are to judge of the race by *this* "Albany Featherstonhaugh." The people of the United States, at any rate, should be prepared with a proper knowledge, in season, of the nature of this new pretext, if by chance the British government should adopt and urge it against the United States.

Mr. Featherstonhaugh seems to have assigned to himself the task:—To find highlands south of the St. John to claim by, instead of Mars Hill, which it was impossible any longer to contend for;—and, in the performance of this task, not regarding nice distinctions, he has ventured to assume that to *find* highlands, and to *invent* them, was all the same thing. It may be so in latin; but it is not in English; in the English of Elizabeth and James, which our fathers brought over with them to Virginia and Massachusetts.—Nay, not content with this alone, Mr. Featherstonhaugh appears to have adopted as the motto of his report, the old adage, *viam inveniam aut* FACIAM. For on his "map" of the disputed territory he has invented, made and projected as pretty a new range of mountains, extending from the head waters of the Connecticut northeast to the bay of Chaleur, as any *British* "geologist" could desire to behold.—He deserves a patent for this ingenious invention; if he does not get that, I presume he will receive a *quid pro quo* in some other form, as a reward for his discovery.

I do not wonder at the ecstacy of the London Times on seeing this map. The editors of that journal, I suppose, never had occasion to buy *wild lands by map*. If they had, they might have enjoyed some experience (dear-bought, perhaps), of the creative faculties of the human mind in the matter of locating rivers or mountains at conventional points *on paper*, which it is very difficult sometimes to discern on the earth's surface. It is true that Mr. Featherstonhaugh has condescended to project a range of highlands along the southeasterly side of the St. Lawrence basin, and north of the St. John; but then he has depicted a much more conspicuous mountain range south of the upper waters of the St. John. And I can readily confceive that an Englishman, who thinks nothing is wanting but highlands, and who looks not beyond this map, should consider the case a very clear one in favor of Great Britain.

When I myself came to examine this map, the thing which struck me as being most peculiar, was to see the river Ronstuc and the river Tobique, branches of the St. John, which enter the main stream nearly opposite to another, and which run, in opposite directions but in the same general line, one southwest and the other northeast, both together, over a space of one hundred and fifty miles.—to see these rivers running *right along the back line of this new range of mountains*. The boundary "highlands" occupying the very bed of the Ronstuc, the St. John, and the Tobique! This seemed to be a strange freak of nature. Stranger than the notion of the king of the Netherlands, who, though he placed the boundary line in the *thalweg* or bed of the St. John, did not pretend that the very highlands themselves were there, along the line of the river bottom. This mighty natural aqueduct, of some hundred or two miles in length, with the Ronstuc and the Tobique flowing along its summit, is a few degrees grander than even the grand victor embankment of the Erie canal. But how is this aqueduct carried across the St. John? And how do the Ronstuc and the Tobique get down from their perilous elevation, to join the main stream of the St. John?

Solicitous to obtain some clue to the apparent mysteries on the face of this map, I recurred to that part of the report entitled "physical geography of the country." As I read along, I came to this sentence: "The investigations of individuals who have travelled extensively in North America, confirm what is obvious to local observers, that, at some remote period, the waters have every where retired from higher levels." Here is a precious scrap of "geology." I felt half disposed to stop at this a moment, and inquire whether this observation was universally true; whether, if in most cases the water had retired from the highlands, yet *in some instances* these "higher levels" on the continent of North America might not, by volcanic or other submarine action, have been raised above the water. But I reflected, this northeastern boundary is a question of *geography* not of *geology*.—What matters it how the mountains were in the miocene or pleiocene age, with its ichthyosaurian and plesiosaurian monsters sporting in the wide waste of waters? We want to know how they stood in the year 1783, and how they stand in this our present year 1840. And so I proceeded to read.—But presently I reached a paragraph beginning "to the geological eye," &c. What?—said I: "*Ecce iterum Crispinus!*" The "United States geologist" again! And reading along a few sentences further, I fell on the secret of the whole mystery of the new mountain ridge of the map to the following paragraphs of the report:

"On advancing in a northwesterly direction into the interior, from the mouth of the Bay of Fundy, we find a strong correspondence with the physical geography of the more southern portion of the American continent; here also the country rises in elevation, the strata follow the northeasterly and southwesterly directions, the ridges hold the same course, and are usually parallel to each other, but *very much broken down and separated into detached parts* by the action of powerful currents, which seem to have passed across this part of the continent, *contemporaneously with the formation* of the valley of the St. Lawrence.

"*The remains of these* ABRADED RIDGES *are found strewed and deposited in every part of the country, and the banks of the river St. John, and those of its tributary, the Ronstuc, often consist of a depth of from twenty to thirty feet of the* COMMINUTED MASS *of the olden rocks.*"

And again:

"There are various lines of *what have once been* continuous ridges, traversing in a northeasterly direction the disputed territory, some of which have been *so abraded and broken down that they are nearly obliterated*, leaving only peaks at great distances from each other, but in the same magnetic direction."

The report then proceeds to describe particularly one of these "abraded ridges," one of these "once been" ridges, one of these ridges "so abraded and broken down that they are nearly obliterated," which it claims as "the true highlands" of the treaty of Paris, and which is the very range of mountains so conspicuously depicted on the map accompanying the report.

That is to say, this profound and learned "geologist" has discovered, or imagines that he has discovered, to the line of the Ronstuc and the Tobique, traces of a range of mountains, which existed there in *the year of the world number one*, (or perhaps a few years before then, for I have not the same exact personal recollection of the chronology of those early times as Mr. Featherstonhaugh may have), but which are now "abraded," "broken down" and "obliterated;" and this supposed antediluvian range of mountains is projected on the map *just as if it now existed*, and is presented to us as "the true highlands" of the treaty of Paris! He would have us believe that when that treaty was drawn up the lines were run, not by Mitchell's map and by the geography of the earth as it is, but by some antique chart of the pre admite age, which happened, by great luck, to be saved in Noah's

erk, or might have been dug up in a fossil shape from some of the quarries about Paris, and so in process of time fell into the hands of John Adams or old Ben. Franklin.

I ask you if any language can be too strong to be applied to this wretched piece of sophistry, which Mr. Featherstonhaugh would impose upon the world as a solution of the northeastern boundary question? Is it not the climax of impudence?

For this truth science searched, on weary wing,
By shore and sea?

If such be geology, I desire none of it. I would rather have a single grain of homely fact, and plain, living truth, than a cart-load of such pretensive science and elaborate mystification. It is painful to see even the language of science perverted, as it is in this report, to such disingenuous ends. And yet Mr. Featherstonhaugh talks about the "spurious topography" of the Americans, and of their practice "to substitute fancy for reality," and "put forward as fact a state of things which is, for the most part, hypothetical and conjectural." Truly his effrontery is matchless. Meantime I shall not believe, until I see the proof of it, that these highlands of the world before the flood—highlands broken down and obliterated by the "powerful entreats" of the great deluge—highlands "abraded" away, and whose "comminuted rocks" now form the actual soil of river banks and the mud of river bottoms—that this ghost of the pre adamite mountains, thus summoned up from its sleep of fifty centuries by the incantation of Mr. Featherstonhaugh,—will be adopted by the British government as the new ground work of a continued claim to the territory of the state of Maine. I earnestly exhort that government, to which peace with the United States is necessary and as dear as it is to us, to think better of what its interests, no less than its honor, demand at its hands.

For, even though Mr. Featherstonhaugh's "highlands" were not subject to the rather serious objection of having been "broken down," "abraded" and "obliterated" in the "powerful earrents" of the great deluge, leaving only their "comminuted ruins" to mark where they once stood, in the somewhat ancient days of primeval creation,—even if this difficulty could be got over, there would remain another pretty knotty one—and this is, that his *newly invented* highlands would not be "highlands which divide those rivers that empty themselves into the St. Lawrence, from those rivers that fall into the Atlantic ocean"—for when the great deluge "abraded" Mr. Featherstonhaugh's mountains, it left some large rivers in their place.

So high as heaved the tumid hills, so low
Down sunk a hollow bottom, broad and deep,
Capacious bed of waters.

Accordingly, the geological site of these mountains, to discover which, Mr. Featherstonhaugh has explored

Far into chaos and the world unborn,

runs, at the present time, with great impartiality, and with a persevering disregard of all *perils by flood*, down the whole course of the Roostue, across the St. John, and up the Tobiq is. That is to say, if these pretended highlands existed any where but in antediluvian chaos, which they do not, still they would not be a *ligne des versants*, and so could not fulfil *any one* of the conditions of the treaty of peace.

There is much more in the report, and in the political as well as the geographical part of it, which I should take great satisfaction in *cutting up*, but this gratification I must reserve as a *bonne bouche* for some future day of leisure. I am yours, respectfully E. CUSHING.

Gen. H. A. S. Dearborn.

EMIGRANT STATISTICS. Hazard's Commercial and Political Register, contains some interesting statistical tables relating to the number, sex, age, occupation and nativity of the foreigners who arrived in this country in 1839—the whole compiled with much labor from the annual report of the secretary of state. It appears from these tables that the whole number of passengers arrived in 1839, is, 74,666, of whom 70,509 were natives of foreign countries, and 4 157, of the United States. Of the whole number, 47,688 arrived at New York, 10,308 at N. Orleans, 6,081 at Baltimore, 5,949 at Philadelphia, 5,646 at Boston, and the remden at other places.

As to birth—34,213 were of Great Britain, 19,474 German, 7,198 of France, 1,234 of Prussia, and 2,108 of other parts of Europe, making the whole number from Europe 64,227. Texas furnished 2,440, Mexico 353, Cuba 833, and the West Indies and British colonies the residue, chiefly, of the foreign passengers.

As to occupation—37,666 are represented as having none, but in this number are included 26,081 females, and a portion of the 15,166 males under 15 years of age, which will account for the larger part of the number having no occupation. Of the ascertained occupations, 12,401 appear to be farmers, 8,930 mechanics, 7,970 laborers and 5,633 merchants, (of the last, probably a considerable number are Americans). There were also 571 mariners, 143 clergymen, 254 physicians, 296 seamstresses, and 208 clerks. The remainder of the whole number is divided among various branches of business. The larger portion appear to be in the earlier and middle periods of life, as only about one-tenth or 7,195 are above 40 years of age, while 51,073, are between the ages of 15 and 40.

INDIANS. It is stated in the Ottawa (Illinois) Free Trader, that between five and six hundred Indians of the Pottawattamie and Ottawa tribes from the northern part of Indiana, passed through that place on the 27th ult. on their way to their western homes.

They were to be followed in a few days by a number of the same tribes, who refuse to remove voluntarily, but have been compelled to do so by the agent, who has called the military to his assistance.

THE ARMY.

Col. Worth, one of the most heroic and valuable officers attached to the army, has just been ordered to Florida, to take active command in that inglorious war. He is now with his family at his residence at Watervliet, but will soon leave, with a large body of troops, for that region. Almost every day some officer, recently from Florida, may be seen in this city, with feeble health and ruined constitution. Among them all there is but one opinion expressed as to the humiliating character and painful nature of the Florida service. Already it has been the grave of many of the best officers and soldiers of the American army. We are pained to learn, moreover, before that stupendous fraud of subduing and exterminating the Indians is accomplished, that other heroic spirits will sleep the sleep of death in the hammocks of that dark and ill fated land. [*Troy Mail.*

Movement of troops. Major Payne's command, consisting of companies B and F, 2d regiment U. S. artillery, left this morning for Sackett's Harbor, via N. Falls rail road. Lieutenants Daniels, Arnold, Brooks and Nichols, and surgeon ———, accompanying the detachment. [*Buffalo Com. Sep. 21.*

It is stated in the Eastport Sentinel, that the post at Fort Sullivan has been occupied by a detachment of about sixty U. S. troops. Two companies are expected to be quartered there during the winter.—Major Kirby is to have the command. This fort had been vacant since 1836.

From Florida. Apalachicola, Sep. 12. We learn by the steamer Louisa, from Chattahoochie, that the Indians attacked at 10 o'clock on Monday morning last, the house of Mr. James Dorsey, two and a half miles from Chattahoochie, and plundered and burned his house. Mr. Dorsey, through fear of the Indians, had previously removed his family to Alabama, and was himself from home, consequently no lives were lost.

Four Indians captured. We are happy this week in being able to lay before our readers an account of the capture of four Indians, by the active and vigilant U. S. officer, capt. B. L. Beall, of the 2d regiment of dragoons.

It seems that on the morning of the 4th instant, capt. Beall, having received intimation of a party of Indians being in the neighborhood, left his encampment, with ten or twelve men, for the purpose of scouring the country. After having been out for some time, he came suddenly upon a party of some 30 Indians, who fled on his approach, without firing a single gun, capt. Beall and his men followed them in the swamp of the Wa-coos-a-ha river and succeeded in capturing four of their party; one of which, we learn, is Ho-la-too-chee, a sub chief of the Micasookies. The captured Indians were taken to Fort Pomsett, (at Cedar Key), the station of general Armistead, on the 7th inst. and were to have been employed as guides of another scout, by capt. B. on the 12th inst.

The guns taken with these Indians, are said to be in exceedingly good order, one of which was nearly new and of costly manufacture. Capt. B also took a large *deer skin, filled with honey*, on which they are supposed to have subsisted.

The prompt and untiring efforts of this small band indoees us to look for better times; and we sincerely hope that these ruthless savages will not be permitted to escape, as those of former captures. Capt. Beall's conduct on this occasion, as well as that of his men, were highly creditable.

Lieut. Hanson's fight with Indians. The Savannah Republican says that the following is a correct account of the engagement which took place on the 8th instant near Fort Watkahoota, between the U. S. troops commanded by lieut. W. K. Hanson, 7th infantry, and a party of the Indians.

On that day, information having been received at the fort that Indians were in the vicinity, lieut. Hanson, with a force of thirty-five men, started immediately in pursuit. At the distance of 1½ miles from the fort, the troops were fired upon by the enemy, from a dense hammock. Lieutenant Hanson caused the fire to be promptly returned; and judging from the long line of fire of the enemy, that they far outnumbered his command, and perceiving that they outflanked him, he retired in good order, about 500 yards to the open woods, and then maintained a warm contest with them for about forty minutes—at the end of which time, the *enemy* left the ground, and hastily withdrew into the hammock. Lieut. H. now knowing that the enemy were superior to his force in numbers and having one man killed and four wounded, did not think it prudent to follow them into the hammock.

Capt. Hawkins, 7th infantry, soon arriving upon the ground with a reinforcement, the command of course devolved upon him. A charge was made into the hammock, but to no purpose—no Indians, living or dead, were seen; another instance of the wonderful rapidity with which the Indians conceal or carry off their wounded and dead.

The number of the Indians was not less than 80, and there are many good reasons for supposing it to have been greater.

The contending parties were often within 50 feet of each other, and Indians were distinctly seen to fall. Had they not met with very rough treatment and suffered severely, they would not have so hastily yielded the ground.

The following order has been issued in reference the above affair:

Order No. 37. } *Head quarters, 7 infantry, Fort Mucanopy, Sept. 9th, 1840.*

The lieutenant colonel commanding has the satisfaction to announce to the regiment, that an action was fought on the 8th instant, near Wacahoota, between 1st lieutenant Hanson with a detachment of 35 men of "B" and "H" companies, of the 7th infantry, with a large body of the enemy, estimated at 80 or 100 warriors, in which the latter were severely beaten. To fight successfully, a force so superior in numbers, and that under the disadvantage of an ambuscade, requires no small degree of coolness and bravery, both in officers and men. The lieutenant colonel commanding is highly pleased at the skill and courage displayed by lieutenant Hanson, as well as at the good conduct of the men under his command. He hopes and believes that the bright example set by this small detachment will not be forgotten by the regiment whenever an opportunity offers to engage the enemy. By order of lieut. col. Whistler. R. C. GATLIN, *adjt. 7th infantry.*

Colonel Kearney with 200 regulars, left Fort Leavenworth on the 10th ult. for the purpose of settling the dispute between the Otto and Iowa Indians.

THE NAVY.

Frigate Macedonian. The U. S. frigate Macedonian, arrived at New York on Tuesday from the eastward, bearing the board pendant of commodore W. Branford Shubrick.

Capt. Boerum, of the navy, is ordered to the command of the sloop of war Concord, now fitting out at Boston for the West India station. The crew of the sloop of war Erie have been transferred to the Concord. She is a first class vessel of her size, and mounts 24 24-pound gunades, or medium guns, and is nearly new. [*New Haven Herald.*

The United States frigate Constitution was at Callao, Peru, on the 12th of June last, all well, and expected to sail soon on a cruize to the north. The ship St Louis was looked for from the west coast of Mexico, and the schooner Shark from the coast of Chili.

The naval apprenticeship system. The Norfolk Beacon describes the appearance of the young naval apprentices of the U S. ship Delaware at that port, as they proceed to church every Sunday, headed by two midshipmen in uniform. They are forty or fifty in number, fine, hearty young fellows, and very orderly and well behaved.

The naval apprenticeship system is one of those excellent conceptions which when carried into practice are so admirably adapted for good as to excite wonder that the thing was never tried before.—Every art or calling requires a period of training as preliminary to a successful entrance upon its duties. There is no reason why the seamen's pursuit should be an exception to this—the more especially as the service is one in which the exercise of moral and intellectual qualities finds a place along with practical dexterity and skill. The system now happily introduced into practice will serve as a nursery for sea-

men of the best kind. It will rear up a class of men among whom the sense of national and individual honor will be strong, and who to an enthusiasm for their profession will unite intelligence and moral sentiment. From these the minor officers will be chosen, who, being in near contact with the ordinary sailors, will exert a wholesome influence over them both in the way of example and by blending with the severity of discipline feelings more elevated and refined than those of mere arbitrary force.—The Beacon says with propriety of this system, that "it will destroy the too common notion that would doom profanity, extravagance, lewdness and recklessness, as necessarily connected with good seamanship, and will prove that a sailor may be highly accomplished in his profession and yet merit the respect of the temperate and good."

The United States transport Solon sailed from New York on the 4th instant, with a detachment of the 5th infantry, destined for Florida. The following named officers accompany the troops:

Col. Worth; assistant surgeon Cuyler; assistant surgeon Van Buren; lieut. Berham; lieut. Sprague; lieut. Larkin Smith; lieut. L. O'Brien; lieut. W. C. Browne; lieut. W. B. Hayward; lieut. Wardwell; lieut. G. D. Hanson; lieut. W. Johns; lieut. Folson.

STATES OF THE UNION.

MAINE.

Election. The returns of the election for members of the next congress from Maine stand as follows:

Cumberland, Wm. Pitt Fessenden, whig; Kenebec, Geo. Evans, whig; Lincoln, Benj. Randall, whig; Penobscot, Elisha H. Allen, whig; York, Nathan Clifford, V. B.; Waldo, Alfred Marshall, V. B.; Oxford, no choice; Hancock and Washington, no choice.*

Four whigs—two V. B—two vacancies.

The Van Buren papers assert that Fairfield is re-elected governor, or, that there is no choice. Their latest statement stands

Fairfield	45,399
Kent	45,433
Fairfield's majority	162

The whig papers continue to affirm that Kent is elected—their latest accounts stands

Kent	45,573
Fairfield	45,345
Kent's majority	228

MASSACHUSETTS.

Special election. The governor of Massachusetts has ordered a new election to take place on the 9th of November, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Abbot Lawrence.

Candidate. Richard Haughton, the editor of the Boston Atlas, is the candidate for elector from the county of Suffolk, in the place of R. G. Shaw, resigned.

Rail road. The Boston people appear determined to complete as speedily as possible their rail road connection with Buffalo. A meeting was held in Boston for the purpose of raising subscriptions to the capital for the section of the road from Attica to Buffalo; $250,000 is the amount wanted.

The insurance capital of Massachusetts amounts to $7,965,000, $6,250,000 is located in Boston, $5,044,433 of this total amount is invested in Massachusetts state and bank stocks. The amount of premium notes is $2,614,514. Cash, $216,293. The risks on $923,886 of premium rates have terminated. The total amount of Marine risks is $36,784,199. Fire risks, 54,789,842 dollars. Total, $113,374,041. The Warren company of Boston has made the lowest average dividend for the last five years, bring 2¼ per cent. The Merchants' has made the highest, being 25 46 100 per cent. The Bedford Commercial has averaged 18 4 5 per cent. The amount of fire losses paid last year was 209,827 dollars. The amount of marine losses 1,808,157 dollars. In addition to this, the ascertained and estimated losses unpaid, amount to $527,537, ranking an aggregate loss of $2,545 521. A comparison with the returns for the previous year, exhibits a considerable increase in the amount of losses.

	1838.	1839.	*Increase.*
Fire losses	125,832	209,827	83,995
Marine do.	1,721,083	1,808,157	87,083
Excess			170,099

The amount at risk was nearly the same at both years.

Population statistics. Of the 307 towns in Massachusetts, there are only six that have a population so large as 10,000, viz: Boston 83,979; Lowell 20,981; Salem 15,162; New Bedford 12,585; Springfield 11,013; Charlestown 10,572. The towns generally average, according to the present census, from one to three thousand inhabitants; and herein, perhaps, is the greatest security for the moral and physical welfare of the state. The population seems to be very equally spread over the whole territory, and the enjoyments and blessings of society seem shared in alike through every part. This was the plan of sir Thomas Moore's Utopia—in which beautiful republic great cities were regarded as "great sores." [*Sun.*

*The returns from this district according to statements in the Bay State Democrat, are Lowell, V. B. 4,959; Noyes, whig, 4,780; Weller, V. B. 264.

NEW YORK.

Meeting on Long Island—at Patchogue. On the 22nd ult. a meeting variously estimated as consisting of from three to five thousand persons, amongst them many ladies, was addressed by *Daniel Webster*, for upwards of two hours and by *Ogden Hoffman* for an hour and a half.

On the day following Mr. *Senator Wright* addressed the Suffolk men at the same place in behalf of Van Buren.

On the 24th Mr. *Webster* addressed the people of Kings and Queens, at Jamaica.

Conventions. The whigs of New York have determined to hold a state convention at Auburn on the 18th inst. *W. C. Rives, esq.* of Virginia has accepted an invitation to attend.

apirits.

A conservative convention assembled at Auburn on the 1st inst. The New York American estimates the number of delegates attending from 10,000 to 12,000. Pierre Van Courtland presided, and Mr. Tallmadge, in a brief address, introduced Mr. Rives, who made a brilliant speech for nearly four hours. He was succeeded by Mr. Legare, who spoke for about two hours. The meeting separated in high

Steamboat Swiftsure. The Albany Advertiser says—This boat left our city about eleven o'clock yesterday morning, having in tow several barges and boats for New York. When in the vicinity of Castleton, and about six or eight miles from this city, the boiler of the boat exploded. When the confusion caused by the explosion had subsided, it was found that seven persons employed on the boat had been more or less injured. An account of the disaster had reached the city in the course of the afternoon, but it is was not until the Swiftsure came up in tow of the Troy, about seven o'clock, that the whole was known. The boat was brought to the dock at the foot of Lydius street, where every aid, medical and otherwise, in the power of man to bestow, was rendered the unfortunate individuals.

Our informant says that with one exception, (the son of Havens, the engineer), the bodies of the sufferers presented such an appearance that their nearest friends would not be able to recognize them. At the time of writing this article one man was dead, and our informant says that the engineer could not possibly survive an hour.

We annex a list of the sufferers by this dreadful calamity.

Thomas Havens, the engineer, of Shrewsbury N. J. Mr. H. is a married man, with a family of seven small children. His son Thomas Havens, about 12 years of age, is slightly injured. Daniel Hagerman, of Shrewsbury New Jersey, fireman—dead.

Henry Yates, fireman; is a married man and has a family—resides at the corner of Christopher and Washington streets, New York—very badly injured.

Robert Graves, fireman—has a large family.—George White, fireman, John Kearney, deckhand, Nicholas Davis deckhand.

Six o'clock this morning. But one now survives the unfortunate calamity, and of him all hopes of existence for half an hour are abandoned. Mr. Havens died about 9 o'clock last night, Graves died about 4 o'clock this morning, John Kearney died in the course of the night, George White died about 5 o'clock this morning, Henry Yates will no doubt be dead before our paper goes to press.

NEW JERSEY.

Whig meeting at Rahway. Some thousands were present at the meeting on the 22d ult. The New York American says:

"On the spacious platform sat some 200 ladies—and in their name a banner embroidered by their own hands was presented to the Harrison and reform club of Woodbridge. We did not learn the name of the young gentleman who was the spokesman for the ladies, but he did his part well, and was well replied to by Mr. J. B. Scales of this city, who had been requested by the Woodbridge club to make their acknowledgments for the precious gift, and to pledge their efforts that its motto "New Jersey will be faithful" should be carried out.

The meeting was then called to order and briefly addressed by the president, Mr. Phelps, who successively introduced the speakers. A striking incident occurred while Mr. Phelps was speaking. Captain Stockton, who was in the crowd, suddenly exclaimed, "Mr. Chairman—excuse me—I can stand it no longer; see, see," said he, pointing upwards, "see our own aegis hovering over us." Immediately all eyes were turned heavenward, and there, in very truth, basking in the near light of the sun, and gently circling round, was seen the noble bird—poised on high—and, presiding, as it were, over the proceedings of those who were there met to rescue, if they may, the eagles of our country from the bats and owls and vultures and other obscene birds of prey that now hamper her energies and restrain her upward flight. A thousand cheers were sent upward, as the eye discovered this bird of good omen, and the influence of it was not unfelt either by speakers or audience.

The assembly was then addressed by colonel Downing, of Florida, gov Call, capt. Stockton, Mr. Woodruff, and others. The main theme could only be on the misgovernment of the country, and the consequent sufferings of the people—but the modes of treating and illustrating it were various as the characters and pursuits of the speakers. Col. Downing was humorous, gov. Call grave and argumentative, and capt. Stockton frank, downright, plain and strong spoken. Mr. Woodruff, an elderly man, a native of New Jersey, but now and for many years a resident in Kentucky, a personal acquaintance of gen. Harrison, bore testimony to the fine character and admirable qualities of old Tippecanoe. As to his being infirm from age or otherwise incapacitated, he said he was vigorous both in body and mind—and able to beat Mr. Van Buren either in a speech or a foot race.

The speeches were succeeded by some admirable songs from Mr. Gamble and others, of Newark,—and the meeting broke up, as evening closed in, in high spirits, and in perfect order.

PENNSYLVANIA.

United States bank. We learn with pleasure that an arrangement is now in progress between the United States bank and other banks of Philadelphia, which is likely to have considerable effect in reviving public confidence. In order to facilitate and render certain a general resumption of specie payments, the Philadelphia bank has offered to loan the U. States bank $1,000,000—the Bank of Pennsylvania has made a similar offer, and a proposition to the same effect was yesterday before the directors of the Farmers' and Mechanics' bank. The U. States bank is indebted to each of the others, both in bank notes held by them and balances. The plan is, for the smaller banks to return notes payable on demand, to the extent of $1,000,000 each, and to receive in exchange post notes payable in a year, or longer if necessary. This will of course reduce the liabilities of the U. States bank, and greatly assist her in the resumption of specie payments. It is believed that the other banks of Philadelphia will also participate in this generous work, and thus assist in bringing about a condition of things so earnestly desired by all who wish well to the business and character of Philadelphia. The details of the arrangement have not, as yet, been thoroughly arranged, but we believe it is contemplated to effect a reduction of the immediate liabilities of the larger bank, to the extent of four or five millions. The eastern banks have professed great willingness to assist Philadelphia in the work of resumption, and it is to be hoped that if necessary, they will now act in the spirit of their professions. The best understanding exists among the monayed institutions of Philadelphia at the present time, and the prospect is certainly encouraging. Our money market continues easy.

[*Phil. Inquirer.*

PENNSYLVANIA NOMINATIONS—CONGRESS.

VAN BUREN.	WHIGS.
First district—county of Philadelphia.	
Charles Brown,	J. W. Tyson,
†Joel B. Sutherland.	
Second district—city of Philadelphia.	
Joseph C. Neal,	*John Sergeant,
Andrew Miller,	*George W. Toland,
Third district—county of Philadelphia.	
C. J. Ingersoll,	
†Morton McMichael	
Fourth district—Delaware, Chester and Lancaster.	
Dr. William Gray,	John Edwards,
Gen. Joshua Evens,	*Francis James,
Gen. Isaac Winters,	Jeremiah Brown.
Fifty district—Montgomery.	
*Joseph Fornance,	Robert T. Potts.
Sixth district—Bucks.	
* Gen. John Davis.	
Seventh district—Northampton, Wayne, Pike and Monroe.	
Col. John Westbrook.	

Eighth district—Schuylkill and Leghigh.
*Peter Newhard. Henry King.
Ninth district—Berks.
*Gen. George M. Keim.
Tenth district—Dauphin and Lebanon.
Valentine Hummel, sen. *Wm. Simonton.
Eleventh district—York.
*James Gerry. Matthias Smyser.
Twelfth district—Adams and Franklin.
Daniel Sneder. *James Cooper.
Thirteenth district—Cumberland, Perry and Juniata.
*William S. Ramsey. S. Dunlap Adair.
Fourteenth district—Centre, Huntingdon, Mifflin and Clinton.
Gen. A. P. Wilson. Gen. James Irvine.
Fifteenth district—Columbia and Luzerne.
Benjamin A. Bidlack. E. W. Sturdevant.
Sixteenth district—Northumberland, Union and Lycoming.
John Snyder.
Seventeenth district—Tioga, Bradford, Susquehanna, McKean and Potter.
Davis Dimock, jr.
Eighteenth district—Somerset, Bedford and Cambria.
Major Joseph Imhoff. *Charles Ogle.
Nineteenth district—Westmoreland and Indiana.
*Albert G Marchand.
Twentieth district—Fayette and Green.
*Enos Hook. Joshua B. Howell.
Twenty first district—Washington.
*Isaac Leet. Joseph Lawrence.
Twenty-second district—Allegheny and Butler.
Wm. Wilkins, 2 years. Wm. W. Irwin, 2 years.
Wm. Wilkins, 1 year. H. M. Brackenridge 1 do.
Twenty-third district—Butler, Clearfield, Armstrong and Jefferson.
William Jack. Samuel A. Purviance.
Twenty-fourth district—Beaver and Mercer.
N. P. Fetterman. *Thomas Henry.
Twenty fifth district—Erie, Crawford, Venango, Warren and Clarion.
Arnold Plumer. Dr. Wm. A. Irwine.

The present delegation in congress stands 17 Van Buren—11 Whigs.

*Members of present congress.
†Nominated by the Van Buren men opposed to the regular tickets.

SENATE.

Second district—Philadelphia county.
Benjamin Crispin.
†Joseph Johns. Peter A. Keyser.
Third district—Delaware, Chester and Montgomery.
John L. Pearson. John T. Huddleson.
*John B. Sterigere. Abraham Brower.
Fifth district—Berks.
Samuel Fagely.
Sixth district—Lancaster and York.
Andrew McConkey. *Thomas E. Cochran.
Jacob Demuth. William Heister.
Eighth district—Huntingdon, Mifflin, Juniata, Perry and Union.
Dr. Joseph B. Aid. James Mathers.
Ninth district—Schuylkill and Columbia.
Samuel F. Headley. Jos. Brobst, (volunteer.)
Tenth district—Lehigh and Northampton.
John S. Gibbons. Peter S. Michler.
Nineteenth district—Allegheny and Butler.
John Negley. Charles C. Sullivan.
Crawford.
*Cuylord Church. J. W. Farrely.
Joseph Douglas. T. M. Power.
Greene.
Thos. P. Pollock.
*Members of the last legislature.
†Nominated by the Van Buren men in opposition to the delegate tickets.

Riot and destruction of property. The Philadelphia Ledger of the 26th ult. says:—The public may not generally be aware that about one and a half miles beyond Gray's Ferry, near the Baltimore rail road, workmen have for some time been employed in constructing a very large and commodious building, which was to have been appropriated to the manufacture of bricks by means of steam. The house was nearly completed on Friday, when a "house raising," or, in plain terms, a jollification was had. A very large number of workmen in surrounding brickyards became dissatisfied at the thought that a machine should be put in operation which threatened death to their future means of employment. Accordingly, about nine o'clock on Friday evening, a great number of them assembled and made descent upon the yet unfinished building, which was fired immediately upon their arrival; they then went to work and battered down the walls so as to "make destruction doubly sure;" having perpetrated these acts, they exultingly retired. The loser for the time being will be the contractor. According to the information as handed to us, the contract made between him and the owner set forth that his release from responsibility should not take place until the roof was placed upon the building. The house at the time of its destruction was not roofed. Mr. Taylor, we understand, is the owner.

DELAWARE.

Whig meeting at Wilmington. The Philadelphia Inquirer has the following notice of the great Harrison meeting which was held at Wilmington, Del. on Thursday:

The farmers and mechanics were there from Kent, Sussex and Newcastle; and a large number of citizens present. The accommodations were ample, the speaking excellent, and the spirit such as to inspire the most encouraging hopes as to the result of the approaching struggle in that state. Nothing of an equal extent, in the way of popular demonstration, has ever been remembered in Delaware.

It is impossible to describe the life, gaiety, and enthusiasm which prevailed in Wilmington during the assembling of the throng of many thousands who repaired to the scene of rendezvous—a spacious field in the vicinity of the town. Dr. Naudain was elected to the chair. He presided with dignity and urbanity, and was ably supported by numerous vice presidents and three secretaries.

The honorable Daniel Webster addressed the meeting in one of those powerful speeches for which he is so justly famed, and in the peculiar style of eloquence and excellence, that may be termed *his own*—unsurpassed in vigor, harmony of diction, force of argument, and general splendor of rhetoric, by any orator of the age. Every sentence he uttered carried conviction to the minds of his attentive hearers—and every sentiment, rich with patriotism and truth, found an echo in the bosom of the immense multitude collected on the ground. We regret that the lateness of the hour prevents our giving a synopsis of the address of the distinguished statesman, the leading points of which we were furnished with by a friend—but we can truly say that he never made a more successful effort, never left a stronger or more permanent impression upon the memory, never more triumphantly enlisted the feelings of an auditory, and never shone with greater lustre in the delivery of sentiments alike worthy the republican, the philosopher and the lover of his country.

He was followed by the hon. Mr. Clayton,—and ——— Ketchum, esq.—and both of these gentleman acquitted themselves with eloquence, ability and irresistible argument. The whole passed off in the most delightful and inspiring manner, and the occasion was rendered doubly brilliant, owing to the number of ladies who graced the meeting with their lovely presence.

The committee of arrangement and the marshals, are entitled to the highest credit for the admirable manner in which they had provided for the accommodation of so large an assemblage. A spacious platform was erected for the speakers, covered with an awning. The exhilarating strains of martial music, the waving banners, and the many symbolical decorations that adorned the field, imparted additional and joyous life to the enthusiasm that was naturally kindled by the glorious cause of Harrison and reform.

Election of inspectors. At the preliminary election which took place on Monday last for inspectors, the result in New Castle county, was as follows:

No. of votes polled.		V. B. maj.	Harrison maj.
478	Brandywine hundred	52	
1,022	Wilmington city		55
450	Christiana hundred		48
831	New Castle hundred		6
443	Mill Creek hundred		64
179	Red Lion hundred		21
250	Pencader		30
864	St. George's		38
406	Appoquinimink	17	
260	White Clay Creek	30	
		99	232
			99
	Whig majority		133

Aggregate vote, 4,186—700 votes more than ever before polled.

New Castle has heretofore been uniformly a Jackson and Van Buren county. The V. B. majority at last election was 208.

Kent county—Whig majority for inspectors 346.

Sussex county goes for the whigs as usual.

MARYLAND.

Election. The state election for the 69 delegates and for 7 of the 21 senators to the general assembly took place on Wednesday last. A very full vote was taken except in two or three counties in which no Van Buren tickets were run. Not having yet received the entire returns, we reserve the statement until it can be presented complete—meantime the following is an abstract of the general result.

The senate was last session composed of twelve whigs and nine Van Buren. Of these, seven to be replaced at this election, five were Van Buren and two were whigs. Of these the whigs have now elected five and the Van Buren party two—the next senate will therefore be composed of 15 whigs and 6 Van Buren—whig gain 6 members.

The house of delegates last year was composed of 46 Van Buren and 33 whigs—V. B. majority 13.—The probability, so far as we have returns is, that there are 10 Van Buren and 60 whigs returned—which would give a majority of 50.

Baltimore city returns a Van Buren senator (a V. B. gain) by a majority of 270 votes, and five delegates by an average majority of 191 votes. The average Van Buren majority in this city at last October election was 423.

Election Returns—Baltimore city.

FOR SENATOR.

WARDS.	Whig. RIDGELY.	Van Buren. HOWARD.
1st	523	445
2d	388	447
3d	594	726
4th	421	799
5th	766	528
6th	522	592
7th	661	307
8th	496	767
9th	702	346
10th	508	723
11th	757	695
12th	733	967
Total,	7,072	7,342

The majority for Howard, (Van Buren), is 270.

FOR THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Wards.	Walsh.	Collins.	Sewell.	Learn.	Purviance.
	Whigs.				
1st	524	524	522	523	522
2d	388	389	389	388	388
3d	596	596	595	597	594
4th	426	425	425	426	423
5th	763	764	782	765	763
6th	521	524	522	528	525
7th	669	669	666	667	668
8th	495	497	595	497	495
9th	701	704	706	706	701
10th	512	519	515	516	514
11th	756	761	764	758	763
12th	735	767	742	737	739
	7,086	7,106	7,102	7,100	7,094
	Van Buren.				
Wards.	Legrand.	Gallagher.	Graves.	Sidentricker.	Freedman.
1st	445	444	444	444	444
2d	446	447	445	446	446
3d	720	721	720	717	721
4th	789	790	791	787	790
5th	525	529	528	527	528
6th	590	588	589	592	591
7th	302	304	303	303	302
8th	765	765	764	767	764
9th	344	341	346	340	341
10th	712	715	716	715	718
11th	687	690	689	690	689
12th	959	961	958	962	956
	7,284	7,295	7,290	7,291	7,290

The average majority for the Van Buren delegate ticket is 161 3-5.

Votes polled at delegate election, 1840, 14,414
" congressional " 1839, 12,826
Increase over 1839, 1,588

Baltimore county. Col. Ely, V. B. is re-elected to the senate, by a majority of 716 votes. Ely 2,372, Windor 1,656. Five Van Buren delegates elected by an average majority of 679.

Anne Arundle county was last year represented by two Van Buren and two whig delegates, there being not one vote average majority for either party. Four whigs are now elected by an average majority of 49.

Annapolis city last year elected a Van Buren delegate by a majority of 18. A whig is now elected by a majority of 22.

Calvert county last year elected two whigs and there was a tie between a whig and Van Buren candidate for the third seat. Three whigs are now elected by an average majority of 133.

Cecil county has heretofore been an administration county. The average Van Buren majority at last

election was 178. The senator is now elected by a majority of 32, and the three delegates by an average majority of 224. Five of the seven commissioners elected are whigs.

Harford county. This county gave last year a Van Buren majority of 299. The delegation is now divided, two whigs and two Van Buren elected. And four whigs and one Van Buren commissioners. Mr. Williams the late speaker of the house is defeated.

Frederick county last year elected five Van Buren delegates by an average majority of 3264. Five whigs are now elected by an average majority of 193.

Washington county had last year a Van Buren senator, and four Van Buren delegates. The last fair contest between the parties was in 1838 when the county gave a Van Buren majority of 260. A whig senator is now elected by a majority of 195 votes, and four whig delegates by an average majority of 196.

Carroll county was last year represented by three Van Buren and one whig delegate. The Van Buren majority in 1838 was 309. Four Van Buren delegates are now elected by an average majority of 125 votes.

Kent county. The whig ticket has a majority of 155, last year 130.

Queen Annes last year gave a Van Buren majority of 92. The whigs have this year elected their senator and the three delegates, by a majority of, about 92.

Talbot county last year gave a Van Buren majority of 49½. Their majority now is 35.

Charles county has given a whig majority of 363 being a considerable increase.

Allegany county. Sufficient returns are in to ascertain that the whig ticket is elected, being a gain of a senator and three delegates.

Caroline county was last year represented by two Van Buren and one whig. Three whigs are now elected by an average majority of 80.

Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester on the Eastern Shore, and old St. Mary's, on the Western Shore, remain to be heard from, but there is no doubt, whatever, of their all giving whig majorities.

VIRGINIA.

Cashier of the bank of Virginia. An obliging correspondent has called our attention to the notice contained at page 320 of the last vol. of the Register, in which it is stated that H. M. Brent, esq. was appointed cashier of the bank of Virginia.—The appointment was offered to Mr. Brent, but he declined it, and J. W. Pegram, esq. was subsequently chosen and now fills the station.

An active competition prevails at present between the Petersburg and Roanoke, and the Richmond and Fredericksburg rail road company on the one part, and the Portsmouth and Roanoke rail road company on the other. The rates of fare have been reduced, and travellers by the first named route are now charged but $7 00 from the Roanoke river to Baltimore.

Death of judge Parker. We learn with deep regret, from the Richmond Whig, that judge Parker of the court of appeals expired at his residence in Clerk county on Thursday the 10th inst. For some years he labored under a pulmonary complaint which was lingering and distressing. He was long a popular and highly estimable judge on the Jefferson district bench, and was called thence by the ence of Virginia, for his reputation as a jurist and statesman, to the senate of the United States. A vacancy having occurred in the supreme court of appeals, a few weeks after he had taken his seat, he was chosen to this high office which he discharged with an ability that has reflected distinguished honor on himself and dignity and character to the court of which he was an eminent member. It is expected that western Virginia will have the honor of transferring one of her ablest judges to fill the office of the deceased. John J. Allen, of the Botetourt district, is mentioned as the probable successor.

[*Jeffersonian.*

Yorktown anniversary. The whigs of Norfolk propose making arrangements for celebrating, on the plains of Yorktown, the glorious anniversary of the 19th October, in a style corresponding with the events which have given immortality to that venerated spot; and to which celebration will be invited the whig electors of Virginia, North Caroline, and Maryland, and other distinguished whigs of the nation.

A festival is to be held at Leesburg, Va. on the 14th inst.

State debt. The public debt of the state of Virginia, according to the Norfolk Beacon, is at the present time $6,500,000, exclusive of its liabilities under acts authorising loans for works of internal improvements, which amount to $3,442,102 more.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Great preparations appear to be in hand for the state convention in Raleigh on the 5th October.—Arrangements on the most magnificent scale are making for the entertainment of all who may attend.

Robt. W. Heywood has been appointed adjutant general of the state of North Carolina, vice Beverly Daniel, deceased.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Population of Charleston. According to the census just completed, the population is as follows, compared with 1830:

	1830.	1840.	
White males,	6,326	6,856	
White females,	6,502	6,203	
	12,828	16,029	
Gain in white population, 301.			
Free colored males,	814	584	
Do. do. females,	1,293	977	
	2,107	1,561	
Loss of free colored,			546
Male slaves,	6,777	6,334	
Female slaves,	8,577	8,333	
	15,354	14,673	
Loss of slaves,			681
			1227
Census of 1830 of city, 30,289			
Census of 1840 of city, 29,263	Deduct gain in white,		201
Loss of population,	1,026		
			1,026

1 white over 100
3 free colored females over "
3 male slaves "
3 female slaves "

11 persons over 100 years. Five white males over 20, who cannot read and write.

GEORGIA.

Extract of a letter dated St. Joseph's, Florida, September 12.

More Indian murders!! It becomes our melancholy duty to record further sickening details of Indian barbarity. On Thursday morning, the 10th instant, the house of Mr. Wyley Jones, on the Econfina, in Washington county, about six miles north of this place, was attacked by a party of Indians, the premises all burnt, and Mrs. Jones and one of her children, an infant, shot. We have concerned with Mr. Jones, who says he was returning from one of his fields about 10 o'clock in the morning, and when within two hundred yards of the house, he heard four or five rifles fired in his yard; he ran for the house, and, on rising the hill, found the house surrounded by Indians, and eight or ten in the piazza. The Indians discovered him at that moment, and pursued him, firing and whooping at him like devils. Being entirely unarmed, without even a knife, he fled and escaped in the hammock. Mr. Jones' daughter, a girl of about 13 years of age, states that her mother, a negro woman, and four children were in the house when the Indians were discovered in the yard. Mrs. Jones caught up the youngest child and was shot attempting to escape out of the door, struck by three balls, one passing through the head of the child in her arms. The daughter above mentioned, took the two children, and, while the Indians were ransacking and plundering the house, passed out unmolested and hid them in the bushes. The little heroine then returned to the house, in the midst of the Indians, helped her mother up, who was lying on the porch, and assisted her about three hundred yards into the field, when, becoming faint from loss of blood, the little girl left her in search of water. She returned with it, but her mother, after drinking, died in a few minutes. She then covered her mother and the dead infant with bushes, and carried the remaining children to the nearest neighbor.

A few days before this outrage Mr. John Logarthy, while descending the Chipola river in a boat, was killed, probably by the same party, as pieces of tarpaulin belonging to the boat were found at their camping place, about a mile above Mr. Jones'.

A company of volunteers started in pursuit of the Indians, and tracked them to the Dead Lakes, on the Chipola. Volunteers are now about being raised in this county to continue the pursuit, but we fear the Indians cannot be overtaken. The inhabitants near St. Andrews' bay have mostly fled to this place for protection, and those on the Econfina have abandoned their homes and fortified at the house of E. Robbins, esq. How long is this state of uncertainty and alarm to exist? [*Times.*

ALABAMA.

Election returns. The Montgomery Advertiser, (V. B.) gives the following as the result of the late election:

	V. B.	Whig.	V. B. maj.
Senate,	31	13	8
House of representatives,	53	47	6
Van Buren majority on joint ballot,			15

Table showing the majorities of the popular vote of Alabama, for 1840:

	V. B.	Har.		V. B.	Har.
Autauga	300		Lowndes		290
Barbour		150	Montgomery		169
Butler		200	Mobile		100
Blount	647		Macon		200
Benton	600		Marengo		200
Baldwin		26	Morgan	400	
Bibb		35	Madison	1,500	
Chambers		283	Monroe		250
Coose	400		Marion	150	
Clarke	371		Marshall	1,000	
Cherokee	200		Perry		50
Conecuh		175	Pickens		209
Covington	50		Pike	220	
Dale	600		Russell		140
Dallas		190	Randolph	200	
Dekalb	500		Shelby		40
Fayette	400		St. Clair	400	
Franklin	350		Sumter	—	—
Greene		450	Tallahega	200	
Henry	200		Tallapoosa	75	
Jefferson	250		Tuscaloose		276
Jackson	1,800		Washington	25	
Lauderdale	360		Walker	200	
Lawrence	136		Wilcox		183
Limestone	600				
Total,				12,034	8,635

Mr. Jones, who was elected senator for Sumter county at the election in August, has, it is said, resigned his seat, on discovery that illegal votes were cast for him. His majority was but one vote. A new election is ordered,—Mr. Boyd, the unsuccessful candidate, does not run again, and the whigs have nominated H. I. Thornton.

Mobile. A mercantile house of this city, who had a suit against the city of Mobile for $500 of the bonds issued by the corporation, has just received advices that judgment had been obtained, but previous to its being rendered, the corporation of the city had made an assignment or deed of trust, of all the real estate belonging to the city, by which act the judgment obtained against it is useless.

[*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

LOUISIANA.

Congressional election. The governor of Louisiana has ordered a special election for the third congressional district, to supply the place of Mr. Garland, resigned, whose term does not expire until the 4th of March next. The election will take place the same day that the presidential electors are chosen.

Banks in New Orleans. From a general statement of the condition of the New Orleans banks, dated on the 8th instant, we extract the following aggregates:

Nominal capital,	$54,950,000
Capital paid in,	41,762,769
Discounts and loans,	48,537,633
Individual deposites,	6,039,300
Circulation,	3,084,566
Specie in the vaults,	3,526,310

Opelousas, Lou. Sept 4th, 1840.

Insurrection. Perhaps you have heard something about the insurrection which was to have taken place in the parishes of Lafayette and St. Landry. Fortunately it was discovered in time to prevent any mischief. The plans of the insurrectionists were bad, and as usual, horrible in the operation, so far as I have heard. They have as yet hung but three of the ringleaders. Many are arrested, and more, I suppose, will be hung. Two white men (I suppose abolitionists), have been implicated; they were tried and found guilty by circumstantial and positive testimony, but as the law of the state does not recognize slave testimony against a white, they could not, by a legal tribunal be found guilty to suffer death, as they would have been, had the testimony been admissible.

They were, however, sentenced by judge *Lynch* to a severe flogging, with orders to leave the state at the peril of their lives. [*Jour. of Com.*

TENNESSEE.

Nashville corporation election. The Whig ticket prevailed in every ward in the city, at the election on the 26th ult. The votes for mayor stood:

C. C. Trabue (whig)	599
W. H. Moore (V. B.)	401
Whig majority	198

OHIO.

Political meetings. The accounts of the numbers that attend the political assemblages in this state are almost incredible. The vice president, Richard M. Johnson has been hailed by his friends with the ut-

most enthusiasm. His competor, Mr. Tyler, of Virginia, has accepted the invitation of whig friends and is now attending meetings in various parts of the state.

General Harrison addressed a large meeting at Chillicothe on the 18th ult. estimated at 40,000. On the 19th, a meeting at Somerset, estimated by the Times at 20,000. On the 21st, a large meeting at Somerset, and on the 23th, one at Columbus.

The Wheeling Times says:—We have seen several men, among whom was Penrose of Pennsylvania, who say that Harrison made the best speeches at Chillicothe and Somerset they ever heard. Mr. P. says he was beyond all the young men they could produce—he would travel further and make a better speech than any of them.

The following are the whig nominations for congress:

1st district,	N. G. Pendleton,	
2d	"	L. D. Campbell,
3d	"	P. C. Goode,
4th	"	Jeremiah Morrow,
5th	"	Thomas L. Shields,
6th	"	Calvary Morris,
7th	"	William Russell,
8th	"	Joseph Ridgway,
9th	"	George Sanderson,
10th	"	Samson Mason,
11th	"	S. S. Cowan,
12th	"	Joshua Mathiot,
15th	"	Sherlock J. Andrews,
18th	"	Levi Cox,
19th	"	Samuel Stokely.

The convention at Chillicothe, Ohio. Upwards of eleven columns of the Scioto Gazette of Thursday last are occupied with the details relating to this immense assemblage. The convention proper was appointed for Thursday the 17th ultimo, but in consequence of the vast numbers which had congregated to the town on Wednesday, that day must be regarded as the first day of the convention. During the whole day delegations continued to pour into the town. At 2, P. M. the ceremony of presenting the Tippecanoe club with a flag by the ladies of Chillicothe took place, after which general Leslie Combs addressed the auditory. In the evening, crowds of the people were addressed at the log cabin, and at numerous places in the town.

On Thursday almost every house displayed its banner, and the national flag floated from every prominent elevation in the place. At 10 A. M. the procession was formed and proceeded to welcome the city's illustrious guest, general Harrison.* They met his escort near the first gate on the turnpike, when the procession halted and formed on either side—gen. Harrison in a barouche and four, with his aids cols. Todd and Chambers, and the long line of yeomanry by whom he was accompanied, passing down the thronged avenue, while shout after shout echoed along the lines and was returned from the densely populated city. The general was welcomed by R. Douglass, esq. with a few remarks, to which he briefly and appropriately replied. A place called the Sugar Grove was selected for the convention, to which the many thousands now repaired, and the meeting was organised by the appointment of the hon. Wm. Key Bond, as president, and a suitable number of vice presidents and secretaries.

Col. Bond then introduced general Harrison to the assemblage, and when the long and loud cheering of the multitude had subsided, the veteran engaged their profound attention during an address which occupied two hours and a quarter in the delivery.

Colonels Chambers and Todd, aids to general Harrison during the war, succeeded him, in addresses to the people.

The Gazette estimates the number of persons present at the Grove at 40,000.

The meeting then adjourned till next day, but during the evening crowds were entertained as before by the eloquence of various talented members of the convention at several places in the city.

The next morning, Friday, the grand procession was formed, and thus must be left to the imagination of the reader, for a description of the scene has baffled the pen to which we are indebted for the record before us. The people afterwards reassembled at the Grove, when general Harrison was addressed by general Murphy, the prompt vindicator of the fame of the slandered hero. The ceremony of presenting a cane succeeded, which the general received with a suitable acknowledgment.

The multitude were subsequently addressed by gov. Wickliffe of Ky. the hon. C. B. Penrose of Pa. and gov. Metcalf of Ky. after which the chairman of the committee on resolutions reported the same, which were read and adopted by acclamation.

In the evening a splendid exhibition of fire works took place, concluding with the temple of liberty, surrounded by a beautiful figure and illustrating a transparency of gen. Harrison.

A shout was then made for gov. Morehead of Ky. who responded to the call in an able address, and thus terminated one of the greatest conventions of the people that has hitherto been held. [*Amer.*

Missouri.

Rapid increase of population. Judging by the number of votes taken at the recent election, this state, which has now but two representatives in congress, will be entitled to six or seven under the new census. In 1832 the state polled 17,250 votes. In 1836, 27,372 and at the election last month nearly 52,000 votes were taken.

Darnes. The St. Louis papers state that in the case of Darnes, a *nolle prosequi* has been entered by the attorney, in consequence of some informality in the indictment. The prisoner is released on $3,000 bail, to await the further action of the grand jury.

Sub treasury operations. The Bank of Missouri has hitherto been used as the fiscal agent of the government in St. Louis, and as the place of deposite for the public money at that point. The amount reported as due from the bank to the government in July last was $1,162,129 71. As the city of St. Louis is one of the places designated in the sub-treasury bill for the residence of a receiver general, it was expected that this amount of government money would be transferred from the bank to the office of the receiver. This transfer might cause a pressure or it might not—according as the operation should be made suddenly or gradually. If the bank should be required to pay over the amount at once in specie, the business community of St. Louis must suffer—for the bank would be compelled to press her debtors and to curtail accommodations. The St. Louis Republican states that Mr. Smith, president of the bank, went on some time ago eastward to solicit, as was supposed, time and indulgence for the bank from the secretary of the treasury. That paper adds:—

Mr. Smith returned, and left the city on Thursday last on a second trip to the east. This second visit the newsmongers, to the street, apply to the same cause. The report runs, that the United States government has ordered the bank to place all, or nearly all the funds she now holds belonging to the government, in *New York*, during all the month of November next. The visit of the president of the bank is said to be, to make provision for complying with this requisition.—The bank is compelled, if this order has been issued, to do one of two things. Either she must effect a loan in the east, payable in such money as the government will receive, or else she must ship the specie, provided she can get it to ship. In either event, it is likely to be a losing game to the tax payers of Missouri.

To ship specie from St. Louis to New York, it is stated, will cost at the lowest estimate three per cent. including freight, insurence and incidental expenses. This expense, says the Republican, must be borne by the bank, or rather by the people of Missouri who own the bank. The cost, then, of transporting from St. Louis to New York the sum above named due from the bank to the government would be something over $34,000.

The injury done to the business community of St. Louis by this sudden transfer would be a far more serious evil than the loss to the bank of thirty-four thousand dollars. Yet no one can deny the right of the secretary of the treasury, under the sub-treasury law, to order the transfer. He may transfer all the government funds in the country to New York, or to any other point that he may designate, and pay public creditors elsewhere in drafts. As drafts on New York would command a premium throughout the west and south, especially if it were known that specie was concentrated there, a very profitable business may be done by transactions in such paper. [*American.*

Political meetings—Van Buren convention. The Journal of the 19th ult. says: "The 8th of October is the day fixed upon for the meeting of the state convention at Jefferson city. Col Benton, Dr. Linn, hon. John Jamison and gov. Reynold will be there, and probable the *genuine* hero of the Thames. Will our *neighbors* of Ralls and Lincoln, sleep upon their posts? Now is the time for action. The election is at hand. "The night soon cometh when no man can work." Cole, Howard, Cooper, St. Louis and Marion, have already appointed delegations, and we hope that the Salt River region will not be backward.

FLORIDA.

Jackson county—The Indians. A letter from Mr. J. H. Parker, of Marianna informs us that a few days since, a small party of Indians appeared in the lower part of Jackson county. They went into Washington and killed the wife of Mr. Wiley Jones, and two of his children. A boatman by the name of Legaritha was also killed. The citizens were in pursuit of them.

[*Tallahassee Floridian, Sept. 19.*

POLITICS OF THE DAY.

The president of the United States having been invited to attend the great mass convention to celebrate the passage of the independant treasury bill, held at Poughkepsie, N. Y. on the 16th inst. the largest one ever convened in that state, returned the following reply:

Washington, Sept. 13, 1840.

GENTLEMEN; I have received your kind letter, inviting me to attend a mass meeting of the democratic electors of the several counties contiguous to the Hudson river, to commemorate the triumph of free principles in the passage of the independent treasury bill.

It will not, I regret to say, be in my power to comply with your request. Of the pleasure it would afford me to accept your friendly invitation, if I could do so, it cannot be necessary to assure you.

There has been no event in the course of my public life in which I have taken a deeper interest, or the success of which has been more grateful to my feelings, than that which you are about to celebrate. Although compelled to propose the measure by a sense of public duty, which did not admit of compromise or delay, I could nevertheless scarcely allow myself to hope for its adoption, without violent opposition from uniform opponents; and, what was more to be regretted, without extensive diversities of opinion in regard to its expediency, among friends who had every claim to my respect and gratitude. It is not necessary to advert, on an occasion like this, to the reasons upon which these apprehensions were founded; and you all know the extent to which they have been realized. After meeting with an opposition, in every respect as formidable as any that ever was brought to bear upon a public measure; after having for years been proclaimed as the cause of embarrassment in the pecuniary concerns of the country, which it not only had no agency in producing; but which undeniably spring from directly opposite causes; sustained by no other power than its intrinsic merits, and the intelligence and patriotism of the people; this much abused measure has at last become the established, and, I sincerely hope, the permanent policy of the country.

It affords me great pleasure to be able to say to you that thus far the new system has worked well—indeed, equal to my most sanguine expectation, and without any considerable inconvenience to the government, notwithstanding the temporary embarrassments which usually attend great changes in the management of public affairs. If it has been in any respect unfavorable in its practical operation, either to the inconvenience or interests of the people, we have not been apprized of it. These are great and gratifying results, honorable to the fortitude and indomitable spirit of the American people; and, as you truly say, "auspicious to the hopes of every friend of republican government."

They have, however, not been accomplished without sacrifices, political as well as personal. The injuries to which the general interest of the country have been exposed from assaults upon this particular measure have been of the gravest character, and the division among the political friends produced by the struggle have been to me a source of profound regret. In no quarter has this latter consideration occasioned greater anxiety on my part than in my native state. It was not, I hope you will do me the justice to believe, without pain that I found myself deprived, upon so vital a point, of the approving voices of thousands of the friends of my youth, and the associates of my maturer years—of many who were veterans in the political field when I entered it; whom I had again and again seen tried in the crucible of political adversity, without ever being known to waver in their devotion to what they believed to be the cause of their country, and whose integrity of motive commanded my unqualified confidence. Satisfied, however, that the measure was founded on principles which could not fail to take a deep root in the hearts and judgments of the people, and must in the end commend itself to the support of my dissenting friends, I have waited with confidence for the fulfilment of my most sanguine anticipations. Your present assemblage, the numerous and immense gatherings of the democracy of the state which have preceded it, the tone of its press, and the innumerable indications of popular feeling that have reached me

*"The Ohio Confederate says:—"Gen. Harrison arrived escorted by a procession of freemen "six miles long." The old soldier stood erect and bareheaded in the carriage, while the prolonged and deafening shouts of the multitude made manifest the enthusiasm which pervaded it."

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through other channels, leave no room to doubt that my utmost wishes, in this respect, have been fully accomplished.

The complimentary manner in which you have been pleased to speak, for yourselves, and in behalf of those you represent, of my political career, is to me a source of satisfaction, which, taken in connection with the favors I have already received at their hands, and the cordial, earnest and pervading indications of personal regard and political support with which I am daily greeted by my democratic friends in the state, have laid me under obligations I can never hope adequately to discharge. Assurance of an unwavering disposition and unceasing efforts to do so, are, however, freely given, and will be faithfully redeemed.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully and truly, your friend and obedient servant,

M. VAN BUREN.

To Edmund J. Porter, and others.

Politicians! Do you suppose that this is the last year of time? Are all things to pass away with this political contest, leaving no one to tell the story? Will the lotteries, the falsehoods, the humbugs and all the antic tricks played before the people be forgotten? Will not "the cold, rebukeful eye" of impartial history hereafter look back upon the extraordinary excitement of the present day, and single out for honor and immortality those who have done well, and for infamy or oblivion those who have done ill? Will it not discover those who, with a lofty patriotism, a deep, honest, heartfelt regard for truth, spurned all baser weapons and refused to stoop to the low and miserable trickery of demagogues? And will not its piercing glances also reach the skulking and cowardly traitors to their country and its popular institutions, who strove to shut out the light of truth, to deceive the people and hold them up before the world to be ridiculed as an ignorant rabble, who could only be controlled by being deluded with falsehood or confounded with noise?

Depend upon it, politicians, the history of these things will be written hereafter, when the excited passions of the present hour will have become cool, and when no delusion can obscure the truth. Reflect what that history will be, and in what a volume it will be found. Remember, that it will be the same volume which immortalizes the great apostles of American liberty—our Washingtons, our Jeffersons, and our Franklins—the volume which is to record one of the most striking instances of human progress since the first dawning of time—a noble and successful effort to throw off the yoke of arbitrary power, and establish a government upon the great principles of equal rights, and to be directed solely by the will of the people. Nor is it what is already written in this volume that should be alone considered, for who can doubt that many a brilliant page remains to be filled through the long years of future time?

He who would not have his name a foul blot upon those pages, placed there but to hand down his infamy to after ages, must see to it that in the heat of party strife; or in his overweening ambition for office, he does not so conduct as to weaken confidence in self government. He must not abuse the institutions of his own country, nor hold up the people as an unthinking rabble who can be poisoned with falsehood, corrupted with money or warped with prejudice. Political contests we must have, of course, but they should not be conducted in this manner. When men differ, as they will honestly differ, in regard to political measures, let them come before the people fairly, avow distinctly their respective principles, show clearly the points upon which they are at issue, produce their facts and press home their arguments with as much warmth and force as they may, leaving the people to pronounce an impartial decision between them. There is a dignity to such a controversy; it tends to elicit truth, to scatter light abroad, and to establish correct principles. He who truly loves his country, who is devoted to the cause of human liberty, and who respects his own reputation, will not depart from this course and resort to the depraved passions, the miserable falsehoods and humbugs which at present fill so many papers and afford material for so many speeches. [*N. Y. Sun.*

The letter of the right rev. bishop ENGLAND has led to a controversy between that prelate, as editor of the Catholic Miscellany, and gen. *Duff Green*, editor of the *Pilot*; in the course of his remarks, the bishop says—

"According to gen. Green's principles the Catholics of Savannah should be EXTERMINATED and their RELIGION PROSCRIBED! The Catholics of Savannah? No, but the whole body of Catholics throughout the United States. And this is the republicanism and the toleration of gen. Duff Green and his supporters! We do not charge it upon the party that employs him, though we have long known that it is the principle of a vast number of that party; yet we also know that it is reprobated by a large number who are honestly opponents to the democratic party, who love republicanism, and who would show, if necessary, their hatred of persecution by rallying, even in the field of fight, to prevent the EXTERMINATION of the Catholics. It is, therefore, that we do not consider it the principle of the party, though cherished and fostered by men high amongst them, but published only by a few."

The *Pilot* retorts with considerable severity to the letter from which the above is extracted.

Address to the society of Friends throughout the United States, and especially to the voting members of the said society.

Respected Friends: With a view of satisfying myself, and some friends and acquaintances in the state of New York, where I reside, relative to the moral, intellectual and physical fitness of William Henry Harrison to occupy the presidential chair of our country: I have visited Ohio, and had several interviews with gen. Harrison. I have also heard him deliver three public speeches, and so far as I am able to judge from such a limited acquaintance, I pronounce him fully capable and eminently worthy of occupying the highest office in the gift of the citizens of the United States. Hitherto, (although I am forty-two years old), I never cast a vote for presidential electors, having conscientious scruples of the propriety of Christians actively participating in political governments. But after a mature and weighty consideration of the subject, I have come to the conclusion that it is not only proper, but my duty, when two candidates for an important official station are before the people, one of whom must be elected, to make myself, (as far as I consistently can), acquainted with their relative qualifications and claims for the office; and that if I became satisfied, (all things considered), that one is far preferable to the other, that I ought to vote for him, regardless of the party that may have nominated him; thus acting as a member of the one body politic of our country, instead of a member of a party. In resolving therefore to support Harrison for the presidency I do not design to identify myself with all that his friends say and do, or with all that he has hitherto as a public man said or done, but from an acquaintance with the principles, characters and public acts of Harrison and Van Buren, (having once resided in the same place that the latter than did), I esteem the former far preferable to the latter; therefore, in voting for Harrison I consider that I merely express my choice of the two men, one of whom, in all human probability, must be president. This is the course of conduct that I consider Christian principle demands. Christians of the United States now doubtless hold the balance of power between the two great political parties of the nation, and hence if they would exercise it in reference to christian principle and public good, they might henceforward secure the services of the best man that the two political parties may present for their suffrage. As political abolitionists are undoubtedly the minority of this republic, it would be anti democracy for them to force rulers of their exclusive choice upon the nation, if by a political organization and shuffle they could do so. I must, therefore, from the principle of republican democracy go against such a measure, so long as I believe abolitionists are a minority in this our republic—because I believe the law of nature and of nature's God dictates that the majority should rule in natural things. Christianity arms its votaries with no law but truth and persuasion to put down evil with—if these fail, coercion is the prerogative of Jehovah alone. Hence my friends will see why I go against a third political organization. Under existing circumstances it were against democracy. Correct public sentiment, by truth, love and persuasion, and correct legislation will inevitably follow. But for the minority to suppose, that under any possible circumstances, it might be right to coerce the acts of the majority in a republican government, is to suppose that no effect may exceed the cause.

In coming to a conclusion relative to the claims of candidates for our suffrage, if upon one important topic they appear to be equally balanced, then we should weigh them upon other topics of the most importance. Friends' sentiments upon the important topic of slavery are generally known, that while they deprecate it as a great moral and political evil, they also disapprove all unconstitutional or coercive measures. To inflame the passions, is but to close the mind against the appeals of truth. Admitting that Harrison and Van Buren stand nearly upon a par in relation to slavery, still there are other important topics upon which they may be weighed. I ask neither of them to pledge what he will do, but I consult their principles and past acts relative to what they may do. Their principles and acts relative to the Indians are very dissimilar. When I inquired of Harrison the course he would pursue with the New York Indians, if he should be elected president, he replied, "I will do them justice, so far as I may be called to act in relation to them." But, he continued, "I can give you no pledges relative to what that may be, but I will give you something better than pledges. I refer you to my past acts towards the Indians when governor of Indiana, and to my messages relative to them to the legislature. In one or two instances, when governor of Indiana, I withstood the general government, because I thought it demanded more than justice did of the Indians. I never would conclude a treaty with the Indians," he continued, "unless I believed it would be satisfactory to the tribe after made." He then referred me to John Johnson, for many years an Indian agent under Harrison, for proof of his assertions. I called upon Johnson who abundantly confirmed all that the general had said. As I have recently visited the Seneca Indians to New York, and heard the statements of some of the head chiefs of that tribe, relative to Van Buren's conduct towards them as president of the United States; I will state it, and let my friends contrast it with that of Harrison. I have in possession ample proof of the correctness of the following facts.

During the last session of congress, Van Buren signed and proclaimed, as the law of the land, a treaty which requires the Seneca Indians of New York to deliver within three years to the Ogden Land company, of which one of his sons is said to be a proprietor, all of their lands in New York, comprising about 118 thousand acres; some of which adjoining the city of Buffalo, is said to be worth from one to five hundred dollars per acre, and it is worth probably upon an average $12 per acre; and the United States government is bound by the treaty to pay $400,000 to the Indians, about double what the Ogden company pay for the New York land, in consequence of the Indians relinquishing their claims to Green Bay lands—but the Indians declare that they have no claim upon such lands. The philosophy or treachery of thus making government pay for lands that the Ogden company are to receive is more than I can develope. I merely state what I learnt from the Indians; responsible white men vouch for its correctness.

Previous to the ratification of this sigular treaty, the Seneca nation sent a delegation of four of their head chiefs, and three responsible white agents, to Washington, who testified to the senate and president of the United States, that the treaty which the president had laid before the city for consideration was not nor could not be binding upon the Seneca Indians; for it was not the treaty of that nation, but only the treaty of a minority of its chiefs who had been bribed and unlawfully enticed to sign the said treaty. And that the majority of the chiefs of their nation, and fifteen out of sixteen of its members disclaimed the treaty. Among the delegation was one of the bribed chiefs, who testified against himself, that the act of signing the treaty was unauthorised, and therefore not binding upon his nation. They exhibited the affidavit of John General, a chief of the Seneca nation, residing at Buffalo, which deposed "that while commissioner Gilbert was in Buffalo, (an Indian runner for the Ogden company) enticed him into a tavern in Buffalo, where he was pressed to drink some ardent spirits, which he did, and finally became intoxicated, in which state he was strongly pressed to sign the assent to the amended treaty, which he constantly refused, and that he has since been informed his name is affixed to it; and he solemnly declares that he never so affixed it, unless when so drunk that he did not know it, and has never since remembered it!" By an affidavit signed by eight of their chiefs, they showed that three Indians of their nation had attached their names to the treaty as chiefs, who obtained their election by a sham election, at a tavern in Buffalo. By sundry documents they exhibited, that to eight of their chiefs the payment of $21,600 was promised upon the faith of written articles, duly executed by the agent of the Ogden company, as a reward for signing the treaty, and seducing their fellow chiefs to do the same—this money to be paid within three months after the ratification of the treaty.

But the time has expired, and the contracts have not been paid and it is now found that the bribing agent is alone holden, and he is worth nothing.

The senate's committe on Indian affairs, after learning the foregoing facts, reported against the ratification of the treaty. But still, through some influence or other, (the rich Ogden of New York

was at Washington) the senate was equally divided, and the vice president gave the casting vote; and with a knowledge of all the bribery and corruption attending that treaty, Martin Van Buren signed it as president of the United States.

To me, it seems as though every senator, as well as the vice president and president, in sanctioning that treaty, endorsed all the bribery, treachery and wickedness of its origin; and therefore for me to support either of them for a public office, without knowing that they had repented of and confessed this public sin, would render me a participator of the same.

The time has come, in my opinion, for Christians to hold public men responsible for their public sins, and to have no fellowship with them, but rather reprove them by voting against them. Unless this course is pursued, and *Christian principle and influence* are brought to bear upon *public* men, our country, I fear is destined to destruction! Under a fearful and weighty apprehension of this kind, I invite the friends of liberty and justice to throw their influence across the paths of political gamblers.

The policy of the administration of our government is, that the Indians shall go west of the Mississippi. The prosecution of this policy by foul means, has already produced the Black Hawk and Florida wars, and expended perhaps fifty millions of money, with the destruction of two thousand lives. And the result of a forcible removal of the New York Indians, I have no doubt, would be a general Indian war upon our western frontiere. One of the heads of the Seneca nation said to me, "if the whites are determined to have our lands, let them come and tomahawk us, and bury us by our fathers, and not thus meanly drive us from our homes."

Believing that the election of general Harrison will result in the annulling of this fraudulent treaty, and in ending the disgraceful and expensive Florida war, if there was no cause of preference in him, save this prospect, I should esteem his election of vast importance. And knowing that some friends in New York state are fearful in consequence of the reiterated false statements of one class of newspapers, that Harrison is not capable of filling the presidential chair by reason of age and lack of talent, I do hereby testify, that it is the unanimous testimony of the members of the society of Friends in this city and vicinity, who are personally acquainted with gen. Harrison, that he is in all respects, in their opinion, well qualified to fulfil the station of president of the United States; and all that I have conversed with, say he shall have their support for the same.

MICHAEL H. BARTON.

Cincinnati, 9th month, 17th, 1840.

[*Cincinnati Daily Gazette.*

Convention at Cumberland Gap. A correspondent furnishes us with the following vivid and eloquent description of the brilliant spectacle presented by the great convention which recently assembled at Cumberland Gap, from the states of Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia. [*Richmond Whig.*

"I have just returned from the great Cumberland Gap meeting, (common to the states of Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia). It was a most interesting affair, and the spectacle it presented, at once unique and striking. At the east foot of the mountain were encamped the Tennesseans and Virginians, numbering some two or three thousand, and the Kentuckians, nearly as numerous, at the foot of the mountain on the other side. They had come from all distances within 150 miles, both sexes and all sizes, in wagons, carriages, carry-alls, on horseback and on foot, with their tents and provisions and cooking utensils—all came up to the top of that desert mountain to consult together on the affairs of the country. How deep, how wide-spread, how fearful must be that dissatisfaction which thus can induce thousands of men and women, too, to leave their homes and their business, and under circumstances of such inconvenience! The white tents covering the plain, the carriages of all descriptions amidst them, the thousands of horses picketted around, the family and neighborhood groups, set off by the bright dresses and brighter looks of the women and children; the long lines of the different delegations, winding along the road, as it serpentines up the mountain side, with their gay banners floating at their head—and, to crown all, the great flag, 30 feet by 50, streaming like a meteor to the breeze on the mountain top, displayed from a tree fit for the mast of some tall admiral, (bearing the inscription, "Kentucky, Virginia and Tennessee—Harrison and Tyler—one more fire, and the day is ours)," looking afar off scarce bigger than a lady's pocket handkerchief, with the animating reports of the cannon, (which had been dragged to the very summit of the Gap) reverbereting around, and the gayer strains of music heard on all sides, all set off by bright skies and a delicious air, presented altogether one of the most rare and delightful scenes it was ever my fortune to witness. The stand was erected in a hollow on the summit of Old Cumberland, and around it on all sides but one, the ground rose like an amphitheatre, where 10,000 persons might have heard with convenience. While, the representative of the district of Kentucky, bordering the mountain, was president of the convention, and was closing the opening speech when I arrived—Crittenden followed in a charming speech, instructing, delighting, warming as hardly any but he is capable of doing; then Bell, who, from great exhaustion by fatigue and sickness, passed into a state of nervous excitement that quite undid him; then Combs, with a brilliant, rapid and thrilling narration of general Harrison's military services, of which he was an eye-witness, and of the northwestern campaign in which he himself served, and from which he brought home a disabled arm (of more eloquent action than that of Demosthenes) and a scarred body, the evidences of his gallantry and the badges of his glory. The next day Mr. Robertson of Richmond first addressed the meeting; then came Bell, in a redeeming, triumphant and most powerful speech; then Canter, (that's the way they pronounced it God knows how they spell it), remarkable for home-thrusts and broad caricature; Anderson followed, a whig elector of Tennessee, brother of the loco foco United States senator; and Crittenden, in a splendid effort, at the end, poured out, in rich profusion, "thoughts that breathe and words that burn," as the rocket finishes its course with a shower of stars. Shortly after, the tents, were all struck, and the vast crowd dispersed towards their homes—every man cheered with fresh hopes and nerved with new zeal in the great battle we are waging with power."

VAN BUREN MERCHANT'S MEETING.

POLITICAL MEETINGS. The Van Buren party in the city of New York called a meeting of the *merchants* of that city a few days since, which was addressed by Mr. Senator WRIGHT, an extract of which speech we insert below.

SKETCH OF SENATOR WRIGHT'S SPEECH.

From the Journal of Commerce.

Mr. President and fellow citizens: I appear before you this day, not from any personal presumption of my own, but in pursuance of an invitation given, so far as I know, by your desire. But I also appear here in pursuance of a duty in me more sacred and important than even your invitation. I appear here as one of your representatives in one branch of congress, and I consider it my duty to appear before the citizens of the state, and, as far as I can do, give them a full, fair and true account of how I discharged the trust which they reposed in my hands, and by doing so, enable you to determine where that trust shall be reposed in future. But let me say that there is perhaps an assemblage in New York which I am less competent to address than a body of merchants, so little am I acquainted with mercantile affairs. But when called on to come here by merchants of New York, who own themselves friendly to that administration which I support, and to the re-election of our present chief magistrate, I would be recreant to every feeling of my heart if I did not appear here that moment.

I am well aware, fellow citizens, that the present occasion is of a political character, but when called on to address a meeting of merchants, my observations shall not be of a more political or partizan character, further than the interest of merchants are involved in politics. If, therefore, there is any political opponent present, let me assure him, that I come not here to traduce any man or any party. I consider the success of my cause necessary for the well being of the country, and in my heart I am convinced that almost every one will espouse it when we can bring them calmly to consider the doctrines which I propose to advocate.

What is the question at present presented to us? It is whether we shall change our present administration. Shall we put out one man and put in his opponent.

Mr. Wright then referred to the chief reasons which the opponents of the present administration give for opposing the re-election of Mr. Van Buren, namely, his alleged hostility to commerce and banking institutions, and his having established the sub-treasury. On the subject of banking, Mr. Wright addressed the meeting as follows:

Let us look at our experience on the subject.—Forty years ago our government created a national bank. I will not refer to the first bank, but the second. It was created in a time of embarrassment and distress, and derangement of public and private credit. The second bank was chartered with a capital of thirty five millions, and what was the effect on business? For the first few months of its existence, there was a severe pressure, because the capital of the institution had to be obtained and paid in. But when the machinary was perfected, what followed? First expansion, and afterwards suspension, produced a revolution in trade, more severe in extent than any of the evils which visited us in 1836.

Let us go back and see what was the state of the country from 1819 to 1821. What was said of it by your Niles' Register? It said that at that time there were between 10,000 and 20,000 laborers in our large cities, seeking employment, and in a state of starvation.

I do not find fault with the bank for causing these evils. They were caused as much by the laws of banking and the laws of trade. But still it was the standard of currency, any one opponents, and such as the present administration ought to be put out of power for not having re-established.

Let us follow up its history from 1819 to 1821. How long was it before the currency underwent another fluctuation! Another came in 1825, and in that part of the country where I lived, the greatest favor you could do a farmer was to give him 50 cents for a bushel of wheat. How were we again situated at other times? In 1830 and 1831, this institution following the law of its nature, which is the law of its interests, commenced another expansion. Other institutions followed the example, and in 1832, when the question of renewing its charter was before the country, its expansion amounted to nearly twenty million; or perhaps more than twenty millions. President Jackson, whom I am not now going to justify, but merely to trace his acts—wisely or not, hostilely or not, as you please, but an honester heart was never placed in the breast of any man living—then made up his mind that his duty to the people and his oath of office would not allow him to sign a bill for a charter of that kind, and he put his veto upon it. And who does not remember how triumphantly the people sustained that act, by the most decided expression of public opinion that ever tested a presidential election! So very decided, that it was thought the bank question was forever at rest.

This bank was by law the depositary of the treasures of the country. Until an order came from the treasurer, it had a right to every dollar collected from our pockets, and Jackson thought it better, in anticipation of the closing of that institution, to direct the money collected from that time to be deposited in other hands. But of the millions which it held belonging to the public purse, he took from it not one dollar. Therefore, that institution was not deprived of any thing but the *anticipated* receipts of the public money. A controversy which will never be forgotten followed this act, and a most rapid curtailment of the United States bank was also the consequence of it.

What came next? Jackson's friends, and I amongst the number, thought that the state institutions would be fit places of deposite, instead of the national bank, and they were accordingly fixed upon as such. The expansion of the United States bank, in about seven months, as I think, was something like twenty millions. The state banks followed in the same course, enabled to do so by the public deposites, and this expansion continued during the years 1835 and 1836. Near the close of 1835, a calamity befel this city, more fatal and disastrous to it than any that has occurred during the whole period of the present administration. Twenty millions' worth of property were laid in ashes on or near the spot where I now stand. Forty millions or more of the public money were at that time in the state banks, which expanded and stimulated trade in such an extent as was never seen in this country. In the year 1836, congress took the subject into consideration, and with what effect upon trade, commerce and banking? The celebrated deposite law was passed in June 1836. I was not for that measure, but doubt not that those who did vote for it were as pure and honest as I claim to be. But what was the effect of it upon the country? What were its provisions? They were two-fold. First, that the money was to be distributed amongst the state institutions, in such a way that no one of them should receive more than three-fourths of its capital; and if on the first of January following, there was any excess over five millions, such excess was to be taken from the banks and given to the treasurer of the U. States. Thirteen millions—I speak without data—were deposited with the banks of N. York; and we know that this money was not locked up in those banks. It was scattered among the merchants, traders and other bank customers. And what was the effect of the regulation alluded to? It made the banks oblige their customers to pay in their loans. We have now reached 1836, and the early part of 1837 brought on us the consequences of the occurrences I mentioned, and our state institutions were obliged to tell the country that they

could not continue to discharge their duties. In mentioning these matters of history, let me not be understood as wishing to cast blame upon any one. Here then, we find the president, with all the banks suspended, and thirty millions of the public money locked up in them, and the laws of congress forbidding him to pay out or take in one dollar of irredeemable paper money. Under such circumstances, his first act was to convene congress, in order that they might devise measures for putting an end to this disastrous state of things. What was the president's duty in that dilemma? In the year 1832, the question of a national bank had been submitted to the country, and it was rejected by the people. In 1836 he was nominated as a candidate for the presidency, and he then told the people openly that in his conscience he believed such an institution as a national bank was not authorised by the constitution, and that if elected he would oppose it. Could he then, after having been so elected, favor such an institution without forfeiting his pledge? Could he recommend a return to the state bank system of deposites, which, although he had formerly full confidence in it, has now fallen under the pressure of commercial calamities! Could he, the next day after the stoppage of the banks, ask you to give back your money to them? I then ask any candid man, what remained for him to do, except what he did do, viz: to recommend that the public money be kept independently of banks.

I will now revert to a topic, the sub-treasury, which I fear may little alarm you, but I will be extremely brief upon it. The sub-treasury was consequent on the failure of the banks in 1837; and I request you will not forget this, and make it the cause of the suspension; for such mistakes are most industriously disseminated through the country.—The sub treasury was not the cause, but the consequence of it; and so far as trade and commerce are concerned, the only difference it makes is, that the money of the people collected in revenue, when put in the treasury of the nation, shall not be banked upon. That it shall be kept by Stephen Allen, instead of the bank of America, or Manhattan company. And with this salutary exception, that it shall not be made book capital of, what effect has it on the trade of New York or any other country? If, then, a proper ratio is preserved between the revenue and expenses of the country, and if no more money is taken from our pockets in duties or imports than is necessary to carry on the government, in such a case of how much money would the banks be deprived? From two to five millions of dollars; which amount is sufficient to perform the operations which the treasury of this country requires. It is scarcely necessary for me to remark, that such an amount cannot affect the banking institutions of the country. A merchant will, in one hour and without notice, make his draft for a larger sum on a single bank, and certainly five or six millions cannot destroy the banking institutions of 26 states. I have thus disposed of one of the greatest objections against this measure, but others are made against it, namely, that it gives the president great power, and increases too much the executive patronage; and that, he pretending to be a democrat, adopts a principle which the federalists never dreamed of, in the shape of patronage. What is it? Four officers are to be appointed by the president, with the consent of the senate. Stephen Allen is one of them, and there are three others; and these officers are, at the utmost limit, to employ ten clerks, to whom they can give $800 each, per year. This is the great and fearful addition to the executive arm of government. It is that mighty power which is to destroy our liberties; and it is to do it in this way.

Suppose our president so corrupt as to put these officers under whip and spur, in order to gain his election, and that he comes to Stephen Allen, in New York, and to Isaac Hill, at Boston, and tells them, "if you do not exert yourselves to secure my election, I will turn you all out." This would certainly be a serious evil of the sub-treasury bill. But suppose there was no such thing as a sub-treasury, and that in place of it there were some thirty deposite banks in different parts of the union, and that the president was corrupt, (for the allegation of such act assumes corruption); might he not drop a gentle hint to the banks, and tell them, "you have several thousand dollars of the public money; it is of great use to you and the banks at the other side of the street would be very ready to aid me in being elected, if they could only get the deposites" I will now ask you fellow citizens, which of the two systems would be the most dangerous to our liberties, and, whether our liberties would incur greater hazard from the deposite banks, with all their moneyed power and influence, or from Stephen Allen and the other three officers with their ten clerks? It is a mistaken idea that this sub treasury system can be dangerous; and if we could induce our opponents to lay aside their prejudices, their fears would vanish. But the merchant may make a more rational charge, and of more weight against it, namely, that keeping the public money locked up, may give the government a dangerous control of the money of the country, and that an accumulation of gold in the sub-treasury, may be injurious to banks and merchants. Let us look at this objection. Who governs it, as far as relates to the amount to be accumulated? It is almost exclusively in the hands of the merchants and traders. They govern their dealings by their knowledge of trade; and when they make importations, the duties go into the sub-treasury, until the public creditor wants the money. If, therefore, you import but little, little goes into the treasury, and the whole system tends but to establish a healthy and stable state of trade, and prevents overtrading, by being a tax on overtrading, which cannot be put into a bank, and make more capital for more overtrading. Is it not in its nature the very system for which our opponents contend? to raise up trade, when it has a tendency downwards, and bring it down, when it has gone too high. But, again: it is said that it goes to make the entire currency of the country a metallic currency, and that we have said that there should be no currency but gold and silver. Now this is just such a misrepresentation of our opinions and principles as if you were to say this day that I was a Harrison man.

The tendency of the system will be, than, to keep the public treasury to that standard which the constitution makes it the duty of congress to regulate, and the only way to settle the standard, is to use the standard itself. Congress cannot make the state banks contract or expand; and if you have a national bank, when will it be likely to expand? Just in such times as we shall have in four or six months to come, when business is starting into health; and when the bank is called on to promote its own interests and those of its customers. And when will it contract? When trade is thriving?—No, no; but when trade is in such a state that the safety of the bank requires contraction, and then it comes like an avalanche upon you, and the state banks must follow its course, and the merchants are made to sweat and bleed, and they cannot prevent it.

Look at the sub-treasury. Where will it have its power for contraction? When trade becomes excessive; for then the coin is locked up, and so much capital is taken from the excess of business.

What are we to expect if we throw out the present administration? The candidate opposed to Van Buren has not given any pledges, and the most important measure in the minds of his party, is the establishment of a national bank still more powerful than the other. I speak upon the authority of a leader of their party, whom I know, and therefore it is not improper in me to assume that such is their policy. What must be the effect on trade if such a policy is adopted? Business is just beginning to assume a healthy aspect in this city and other towns. Let us have within the current year a national bank, with fifty millions capital, and what will be the effect on the state banks? Would it not be the contraction of their capitals to the amount necessary to put such a bank into operation? But it may be said that the necessary capital would be got from abroad. But not in the first instance. It should be done with American capital, and the effect must be a curtailment of trade and commerce until the new bank was ready to commence operations. Then to what condition would you have the country! All the state institutions restricted to these limits, and a new national bank of fifty millions—for that was the amount mentioned by Mr. Clay. What would be the consequence? A book of fifty millions in the hands of seven discreet men, could not be idle. It must have customers. And we should start from a restricted state of trade and soon reach an excessive one. The men in small trade are of course but small borrowers, but men like myself and thousands of others, would be induced to launch out into an extensive trade, and at whose risk? Not on our own, but on that of every solvent man who is in trade, and who must suffer if this bank ever expands. If expansion must then follow as the consequence of such a bank, what would follow its contraction? The smaller institutions should pursue the same course, and how very shortly after such an inflated prosperity might we not meet here to complain of want of trade, and low wages!

We have now no national debt which requires a great moneyed institution, and is it not better for merchants to moderately persevere in business and trust to it, under this sub-treasury system, than to a kite flying expansion to-day, from which you fall ruined on the pavement to-morrow?

I must now refer to our own state in comparison with other states. I have already recurred to some of the marked changes in our trade, and I ask you as merchants, how comes it that we can so proudly say that the banks are honorably fulfilling the conditions of their charter, when more than one-half the country has fallen back to a second suspension, at the cost and sacrifice of the merchants of New York. Why in 1830, did not our banks follow suit with the great bank of Pennsylvania? Because the merchants of this state thrilled through the entire continent that New York would not suspend again. Shall we then, after all we have suffered and sacrificed, again launch into that system we have tried four times, and always with the same result? If, then, we cannot promise ourself profits from such a system, should the citizens of New York discard a fellow citizen who has stood so high amongst us for thirty years, and whose principles are avowed and known, for a man whom we do not know?

THE WHIG MERCHANTS' MEETING,

Yesterday, surpassed any thing ever before witnessed in this community. Long before the hour, Wall street was darkened with the collecting multitude, and when the chairman took his seat, there were not less, probably, than 15,000 persons present in the streets, and at the windows and buildings around. The platform was placed on the corner of Wall and William streets, so as to afford a larger area for the audience. It may furnish some test of the numbers present, to state, that, on the steps and within the porch of the Bank of America, 230 persons were counted; and the space occupied by them, as compared with that covered by the crowd, was probably not in the proportion of 1 to 50.

The shipping in the port were all decorated with their flags for the occasion.

The official record of the proceedings, list of officers, and resolutions, will be found on the outer page, and to them we refer with pride, as expressing, by the character of the parties, and the language of their resolves, the true sense of this great commercial metropolis.

Mr. Webster's speech, which we have carefully reported, needs no commendation from us—though it will furnish us with topics of future reference.

The resolutions were introduced by *Moses H. Grinnell*, who, having prefaced them, with a few striking and stirring remarks, read them at length,—and forthwith introduced Mr. Webster, who, on rising, was received with deafening cheers. When these subsided Mr. Webster thus spoke.

I am deeply sensible of the honor and of the responsibility of this occasion. Honor it is, certainly, to be requested to address the merchants of New York,—a body of as much intelligence, capacity and respectability, as any in the world: responsible it is, to address such a body on subjects which many of them understand scientifically better than I do, and with which all of them have more or less practical acquaintance.

The question of the currency of a country, always important, always somewhat complex, is, under present circumstances, the great question of the times. I do not shrink from expressing my views on this subject here to-day. I am in public life, and since on this question, more than any other, political results are likely to turn, I have no hesitation in speaking. The state of the currency is a principal cause why one administration is about to go out of power and another to come in, and these circumstances lead me to premise what I have to say to day, by remarking, in the first place, that I propose to speak for nobody but myself.—My general opinions on subjects of currency are well known, and as it is now highly probable that those who have been long in opposition to the government will be called upon to propose remedies, it is the more incumbent on me to repeat that, what I say to day, I say for myself, and for no one else. Especially in regard to the candidate whom we all support for the presidency, I have no more authority to speak for him, nor other means of learning his opinions, than you all possess.

I will proceed then to state some general propositions which I believe to be founded in true principles and sound political economy, suited to their application to our country. In the first place, I hold the opinion that a mixed currency of gold and silver, and of paper redeemable, and steadily redeemed, in specie on demand, is the most useful and convenient currency for this or any country, and this is the currency we have used and employed heretofore in the United States;—the idea of an exclusive metallic currency being, in my judgment, the mere fancy of theorists, or used as an instrument of popular delusion.

In the next place, the management of this mixed currency has its difficulties, which it requires both

skill and care to avoid or overcome, as has been seen in the experience of Great Britain, the great commercial country of the world, as well as in the United States. There is, doubtless, danger of sudden contractions and expansions, in such a currency, and yet, where it is all metallic, as in Cuba, or in some European countries, where there is chiefly hard money currency, there are fluctuations in prices, disasters in trade, and mercantile failures, perhaps as often and as injurious as in countries of well regulated redeemable paper currency.

Thus, again, I hold that the regulation of currency, whether mixed or metallic,—a just and safe supervision over that, whatever it is, that constitutes money, the medium of exchange—necessarily appertains to government: the regulation of money and what takes the place of money, being in my judgment an essential prerogative of government. The operations of banking are two-fold, and every bank and banker among us performs two offices or functions. It discounts commercial paper—notes—in other words, lends money; and in this business, individuals—bankers without acts of incorporation—may engage and compete with them, and thus constitutes simply a bank discount and deposite. But our banks are all banks of circulation as well as deposite, and issue their notes as part of that circulation; and when they discount notes, they pay the amount in their own bills, and thus, by the amount of such discounts, add to the quantity of money in circulation—every such operation being by so much an increase of the whole amount of the circulating medium. Hence it comes to pass, in the absence of any government supervision and control, that the wisdom and discretion of regulating, at any time, the amount of money circulating to the community, is but the aggregate of the wisdom and discretion of a multitude of banks, all acting without concert, without any superior controlling power, and each for its own interest. Such a regulator or regulation of the currency, such a mode of determining what amount of circulation shall be furnished to the country, must necessarily be most uncertain, and cannot but be mischievous. I look upon it as a duty of the government, by the exercise of all its constitutional power, to control the issues of state institutions, and guard against the evils of excess. I am of opinion that government may exercise such control and supervision, in order to restrain excess of issues by the local banks.

We all know that an institution with the government sanction, and issuing a currency, as good in one part of the country as the other, with a competent capital, and acting as fiscal agent of the government—we all know from theory, and better still from experience, that such an institution is capable of controlling the circulation of the country, and keeping it within limits. Such an institution acts beneficially, moreover, by creating a currency that is of general credit every where. What was need, what we must have before the days of prosperity can return, is a currency—somehow derived—somehow sanctioned—that shall have value on the Mississippi and on the Canada frontier—at the north and at the south—in every town and hamlet of our country. How is this to be got? Refer to the objects for which this constitution and government were formed, and you will have the answer. How is it that we see that local banks, however well their capitals are secured, however well their affairs are administered,—how is it, that all attempts hitherto made to give to the paper of such banks a general national character and circulation, have failed? The cause seems obvious. We have a government that makes us, and means to make us one people, as to our commercial pursuits. In other respects, we are citizens of 26 different states. Each one of us knows, and is bound to know, two governments. In the state government, each resident under it is bound to understand its laws and institutions. If it has banks, he knows the principles on which they act, the security for their funds and their management—and trusts them accordingly.

But out of the state, beyond the reach of those who are bound to know all about these institutions, they possess no general confidence. So in the U. States government, all are held to inquire and know their rights and duties under it, and institutions springing from it have confidence and credit throughout the United States. Every citizen trusts in acts emanating from congress, as from a body which he knows, which he has a voice in constituting and may control at the polls. He confides, therefore, in the general government as to matters within its control, as he does in his state government on subjects where it is supreme. But the case is different when a man is called on to take the note of a state bank, about which he knows nothing—it even, indeed, whether it is a specie paying bank or not; nor to what control and regulations it is subject.

Therefore if is, if you take, at this day, a note of one of your own specie-paying banks well administered, and of unquestionable credit, and put upon it 40 good endorsers—a note from this great city, admitted to be at the head of American commerce, and offer it on some distant frontier, that—such is the habit of looking to some national impress, on what is intended for money—it will not be received. What stronger proof can be given of this than in the actual state of things? Your banks pay specie—those of Pennsylvania and further south, do not. The United States bank of Pennsylvania does not. So that the paper of these banks is here in your street at a discount of 4 per cent. Yet, if you go to Alabama or Mississippi with a N. York note and a United States bank note, the latter will be preferred—because, although not redeemable in specie, an odor of nationality hangs round it still, and clings to it, although wholly disconnected from the nation. A currency must have some national impress, in order to obtain general circulation, and, in my opinion, by the adoption of some general system united with our local institutions, a currency might be issued, better than has ever existed elsewhere. Our state banks—those of New England, which I know most about—certainly are better adapted to the purposes of banks than the joint stock banks of England—and we are competent, if we will go to the work with sound judgment and honesty of purpose, to constitute an institution of some sort, I say not what, capable of exercising, more certainly, beneficial action on the currency, than the Bank of England.

I do not mean to say there is only one mode, or only two modes, of accomplishing this object. I do not say that a bank is the only mode: but I do say that it is indispensable that the currency, or a portion of it, be nationalized; and this I hold to be essential to render it proper for the great business of exchange and circulation.

But I shall be asked, perhaps, what is to restrain a national institution from creating excess?—who shall guard the guardians?—who keep watch over the sentinels? The last twenty years have been fruitful in rich results of experience both here and in England. The world has learned much from them. There are modes, in my opinion, of restraining a national currency, however issued, from running to excess. The first of them is entire publicity as to the amount. This is more important than may at first seem. There should be daily or weekly statements of the issues, so that when prices rise or fall, the merchant may at once, by referring to the statements, perceive whether it is the natural result of supply and demand, or the consequence of contraction or expansion of the circulation. Such publicity is beneficial in a thousand ways, as it subjects the institution to the supervision and control of public opinion, which thus acts upon the power that in turn is to act upon all the rest. If this government shall ever be brought to consider the adoption of such an institution again, it should be rather as a bank of issue than of discount and money making, and to the end that its managers should have no temptation of interest to issue to excess, all the earnings over a stipulated amount should be paid into the public treasury.

It has seemed to me that the Bank of England adopts in difficult circumstances, an erroneous rule of judging of its position. It looks mainly to its discount line, which, as a mere lender of money, is well enough; but as issuing a currency, it is a false mode of judging. The true object of inquiry and solicitude, should be what proportion the outstanding paper bears to the in-lying specie. The bank may be perfectly solvent—nay, rich—from its large amount of bills receivable, of which payment is anticipated; but this does not prove that the bullion in the vaults is in a just proportion with the issues afloat. There are undoubtedly difficulties in the way of absolutely limiting these issues, yet something may be done, for it is one of the advantages of a large institution in credit, and whose paper is not likely to be suddenly returned upon it from momentary causes, that in times of embarrassment, it can, by liberal issues, materially aid the community—yet some limit, some general range within the institution should be confined, seems indispensable. I have not said, and do not mean to say, that one or other of these modes of accomplishing the object in view is indispensable—but nevertheless, I recall to you that president Jackson, in his message in 1832, did say, it he had been applied to, he could have furnished the plan of a bank that would be free from all the constitutional objections urged against the Bank of the U. States; and, therefore, I say it is practicable, if we of this generation are competent to accomplish what geo Jackson said he could do, to devise a bank that shall be free from constitutional objections.

Having thus stated what I understood to be the principles established by the constitution, and sanctioned by experience, all we can say now is, that if this administration will not adopt some one of these measures, will do nothing to establish a currency, or give the impress of the United States to a paper circulation—no uniformly valuable currency can be obtained. Mr. Van Buren declares congress has no power in the premises, and he refuses to recommend any measures having such tendency, because the constitution gives him no power. It is difficult not to express astonishment at what seems the presumption of such a declaration. From the very foundation and cradle of the republic, those who framed the constitution, those who recommended it to the people, and those who were early called to administer its functions, for forty years adopted a system, which has been since steadily following up—sanctioned by the supreme court—approved by the people—and now, at this time of day, a gentleman stands up, and disregarding all the national, legislative, judicial and popular sanctions, says, I am wiser than all these, and I say there is no such power in congress. He says the people have decided against it. When did they so decide? He says gen. Jackson decided against it, and went into a re-election on that ground, and being re-elected, that the people sanctioned his decision.

But general Jackson himself, said, that although against *the* Bank of the United States, he could devise a Bank of the United States that would not be objectionable; and it would be quite as sound argument to say the people re-elected general Jackson because he was in favor of *a* Bank of the United States, as because he was against *the* Bank of the U. States. But, in truth, general Jackson was re-elected, not because of his opposition to the bank, but, notwithstanding that opposition; he had built up a party which his strong arm seemed to bow down, and he might have destroyed many more things as useful as the bank, and still have been re-elected.

But Mr. Van Buren thinks *he* was elected because of his opposition to the bank. I enter not into the causes of his election, though I also declined to the belief that if any one ever came in under power of a will and testament, this gentleman did so. But is it pretended that it would be a fair inference, from the re-election of general Jackson or the election of Mr. Van Buren, that the nation decided against the practice of Washington and Madison, and the experience of half a century. If authority can determine, we have that of both these great names—but you can get none of those who sustain the new doctrine to answer to the authorities furnished from the message of president Madison—though you should quote them from sunrise to sunset in the longest day of the year. I have, in my place in the senate, referred to, and quoted passages from, these messages,—but answer there was none.

When the bank was killed, or permitted to expire without hope of resuscitation, the administration virtually subjected the whole business of the country to the rack. Its commerce, shipping, fisheries, manufacturing and mechanic arts, were all put to the stretch and torture of experiment; they practiced on it—tried curious and ingenious devices no it—as if such interests, instead of being faithfully cherished and guarded, were only to be used as objects of speculative investigation. But general Jackson said he could make a better currency by and of the state banks. Some of us there were who maintained that this was not possible, that these institutions were not adapted to national purposes, and that, however well managed and however constituted, they would be, after all, only small arms, and not artillery. In 1837 the system exploded. The administration did not expect it, and did not then look to a sub-treasury any more than they now look to an eclipse—though of a political eclipse, they have probably some misgivings. They had confidence in the deposite bank scheme—but the explosion came. What then? Within a few days, near this spot, the ablest defender and champion of the party, Mr. Wright, asked what could you expect Mr. Van Buren to do? He could not go back to the United States bank, which he had rejected, nor to the deposite banks he had recommended, and which had failed. What then could he do, but recommend the sub-treasury? The dilemma could only be escaped by departing from the settled and successful policy of 40 years. He took back quick enough the opinions he had expressed about the deposite bank system as good, but he took not back his opinions respecting the Bank of the United States; and therefore the sub-treasury was restored to—a measure that avowedly withdraws the protection of government from the currency of the country. Moreover, in the first sub-treasury bill there was no specie clause inserted, but finding that it was likely to fail for want of votes—and it appear-

ing that several gentlemen who had been vehemently opposed to general Jackson, with Mr. Calhoun at their head, would not support it unless the specie clause was introduced—it was introduced, and in this form the bill was carried, and then was raised the shout of hard money, hard money; and thus again was the administration driven into a measure it never contemplated. Thus they went on plunging from one disgraceful and disastrous experiment into another—the country always the victim.

It is proper enough, and no great evidence of self-complacency, to say, that some of us never let a month pass without reiterating that the deposite bank system must fail; and how were we answered! We were held up as the enemies of these banks, as anti-state rights, and as aiming at a great federal institution, to rule over and control the state institutions. What happened! The system exploded—and then these same parties turned round and reviled what they supported, denounced these state banks as odious monopolies, leagued with the opposition, and not much better than British whigs, any how; and when we, who thought the banks sufficient for the purposes for which they were chartered, but not adequate to national functions—endeavored to shield their rights and see justice done them, we were told we were leagued with these state banks, and stimulated by British gold, distributed through worthless corporations. Now, I ask, what confidence, as merchants, can you place, or do you place, in this administration? Do you see any thing they will or can do to restore the country to its prosperity?—(No, No, from all quarters). That answer coincides with my opinion, for I believe they have disqualified themselves by turning their backs upon their duty.

It appears to me that the administration has treated the states in the management of their affairs much as it has treated the state banks: first seduced them into committing extravagance, and then turned round and abused them for it. Commencing with the message of the president at the last session, through the treasury report, Mr. Benton's resolution, and Mr. Grundy's report, and the administration press, there seems a systematic effort to injure the character and credit of states that have undertaken large internal improvements. They are represented as much injured, burdened with useless rail roads and canals, and as having incurred debts, by the issue of bonds, which it would be difficult to extinguish.

Let us see under what circumstances these debts were contracted. A few facts, dates and figures may be important in this inquiry. And first, I here to-day in your presence charge upon the administration of the general government the great expansion of paper money, and its sudden contraction, both so fearfully deranging the affairs of the country. I proceed to prove this. To go back no farther than 1832, when the *veto* settled the point that the United States bank would not be re-chartered, we will take the years by series of tens and fives, and trace the creation of banks. During the two years from 1820 to 1830, only 22 new banks were chartered in the United States, with an aggregate capital of *eight millions*. During these ten years, the Bank of the United States was in operation, and no one doubted that it would be re-chartered. In the ten years from 1830 to 1840, not less than 388 banks were chartered, against 22 in the preceding ten years, and they added 268 millions to the previously existing banking capital, instead of 22 millions as in the preceeding ten years. This remarkable expansion of banking capital was during the charming and successful reign of the experiment. But it was not only by the means of banking capital that expansion was encouraged, for after the extraordinary proceeding of removing the deposites, it was made the duty of all deposite banks to lend money freely to the merchants. Secretary Taney, in September 1838 told the banks it was their duty to discount freely, and that the money of the government should be applied to mercantile uses. So far was this pushed, that a cashier in this street said "he hardly knew what to do, for he was *ordered* by government to lend money more than he knew how to get security for." It was then from the the multiplication of banks, and of discounts by order of the treasury, that the expansion ensued. It may be said there were expansions and contractions under the United States bank. No one denies it; the administration of that bank was not always perfect; but take the half century during which we had a national bank, and it was more free from fluctuations than any period since. The gentleman whom I have already quoted (Mr Senator Wright) said in his speech here, he could not go back to the first United States bank. Why not? He finds two or three instances under the several banks in which evils occurred, but he does not attempt to disprove that during the existence of the bank, we were more free from fluctuations than since.

But in the midst of the expansion just explained, came the specie circular, which, with other measures of government, produced a violent reaction in the country. Now, to recur, to what I was speaking of—under what circumstances, and at whose recommendation, did the states commit the imprudence of getting into debt. You hear now of 200 millions of state debt. When contracted, and by whom induced! Look at the facts. From 1820 to '25 the state debts were about 13 millions—from 1825 to 1830, about 18 millions more. From 1830 to 1835 40 millions was added. But the expansion of the state banks, and the accumulation of capital placed in their hands, developed their consequences freely, in '34 and '35. From '34 to '35, as already stated, 40 millions was added to the debt of states; from '35 to '40, 100 millions! more were added. So that this vast amount of debts was contracted when currency was redundant, here at home, and the deposite banks were lashed on to lend to all who would borrow.

The whole people were excited by this extraordinary redundancy, brought about by the action of government, to all sorts of speculations, and to the contracting of those debts, for which states are now reviled by the party in power, from the head of the government down to its lowest agent. One-half of the whole amount of those debts was created from 1835 to 1836—100 millions in the midst of the glow and flow of the experiment: in 2 years 100 millions of debt was thus contracted! The creation of state debt kept pace with bank expansion, and bank expansion with the creation of banks—and the creation of new banks with government experiments, and government experiments with the most extraordinary delusions that ever misled a nation. While on this topic, I must say something of one analogous to it. One of the charges of the day, wholly false and unfounded, is, that the opponents of the present administration have come out, or desired to come out, for the assumption of these state debts by the general government. This charge began in the senate of the United States last year. Let us look at this. I have said that government encouraged the states to incur debts and issue bonds, by making money so abundant. But they encouraged this in another mode. It was a favorite project, after the removal of the deposites, with certain persons in and about the government *to invest any surplus or unused revenue of the United States in these very state bonds*. I do not mean to say this is assumption, but to prove that the general administration stimulated states to issue bonds, and endeavor to give to them all the credit they could.

In 1836, we took up, in the senate, the bill for distributing the surplus revenue. This was not the measure of the administration, but rather carried against its wishes. As early as May, 1836, Mr. Wright, then, as now, the ablest and most effective leader of the administration in that body, proposed as an amendment, that the surplus then in the treasury be invested in state bonds, and that whenever any sum accumulated beyond the immediate wants of the treasury, it be in like manner invested. Again, when the law regulating the deposite banks was passed, and the famous 13th section, which provided for the distribution of the surplus, was added to that bill, the same distinguished gentleman moved to strike out that section, and to insert in lieu thereof a provision that the whole forty millions should be inverted in state bonds! And when the first sub treasury bill was introduced, it, too, had a provision for investing any surplus in the treasury in such bonds. There are other funds under the control of the general government which are thus invested: the Smithsonian legacy, some half a million about, is all but a small sum invested in state bonds; and large sums, reserved to provide for stipulated Indian annuities, have been invested in the same way.

Hence, it will be seen, that the administration itself, whenever it could make an interest by it—an interest I mean with the people—was foremost in encouraging and fostering state bonds; and Mr. Wright said there was no fear that these securities would be scarce, for states had so many motives for public improvements, and otherwise to contract debt, that they would produce bonds, as fast as we wanted them. Now I repeat that, while I do not charge this as practical assumption, I do maintain that it was holding up these securities to Europe and the world, as worthy of all credit. And what a pretty piece of business it would have been, if Mr. Wright's proposition to invest 40 millions at once in state bonds had succeeded! If Mr. Woodbury—conscientious and scrupulous as he is known to be (general laughter)—had been charged with thus investing this sum—what do you think would have been the rule of selection? If Massachusetts—I had almost said Maine, but that is settled—or Pennsylvania, the states that *have*, and those that *have not* voted, had bonds to offer, would it not have been a beautiful business to do, on the eve of an election, to buy such bonds?

But I revert to the charge that we desire or aim at an assumption, and pronounce it to be without a particle of foundation. I do not know the man in congress that entertains the belief that the constitution permits the payment of the debts of states by the United States, without a consideration, any more than the debts of individuals. Such an assumption as Mr. Benton resolves against, and Mr. Grundy reports against, in an interminable string of common places, was never heard of in congress: and this brings me to another point. You have all doubtless heard that a systematic plan of operations was set on foot, in which I was to take a part, to bring about such an assumption for the benefit of English capitalists, and that I went to England in pursuance of such plan, to get up an interest there to bear upon congress. I will tell you all I know about this. I left here in May, 1839, and at that time I had never seen nor heard the suggestion of such a scheme. That was as you all remember, a period of deep gloom and despondency for American commerce, and it was natural I should be spoken to, and inquired of by those who were interested in American credit and American securities, as to the ultimate value thereof; but I assure you, upon my honor, that no English or European holder of state debts ever suggested to me, or in my hearing, the remotest allusion to the assumption or guarantee by the United States of these state debts. Once only was it mentioned to me, and then by an American, and I replied to him at once that such a scheme was unconstitutional, and could not be accomplished without a change in that instrument. On the contrary, the inquiry was always as to the right of the states individually to create debt, and their probable ability to redeem it. It was, as I have said before, a gloomy period for American affairs in England, and much of the gratification of my visit was impaired by the common feeling of despondency, which I could not but share with my countrymen; but the states had bonds to the market, and were anxious to sell, and concerning them I was constantly interrogated. My own state, Massachusetts, had some bonds there—and the inquiry as to all, was, as to the safety of the principal, and the probability of punctual payment of the interest. I told them, in regard to all the states, they might rely on their public faith, and on their ability to keep that faith; and it occurred to no one, so far as I know, to suggest, that the United States should guarantee these debts. A capitalist, desirous of investing in American bonds, and thus obtaining a higher interest than the stocks of his own country afforded, consulted me about the safety of the Massachusetts bonds. What did I do? I gave him a report made in the legislature of Massachusetts, showing the results of the annual produce of the labor and industry of that state, and told him to take it home and study it. (Applause.) He came back the next day—said he was satisfied, and asked where he could invest £40,000 in Massachusetts bonds? I named to him the agent, and he did make the investment. So again of New York bonds, concerning which it happened to me to be consulted. I took from my trunk the admirable and convincing report on the resources of the state, made by your townsman, *Samuel B. Ruggles*, and gave it to my visitor, and with like effect; and so of all the states, as far as my knowledge went of their ability, and with entire confidence in their good faith, I spoke without hesitation—and in no instance was any reliance located or placed on any thing other than the separate and distinct resources of the state issuing the bonds. What then? There are in every capital in Europe some persons—a small but active *clique*—that hate America and Americans, and desire to do them injury always. They have presses at their command, whose daily vocation it is to represent the credit of the states of this union as unfit to be trusted. There is no mode of mitigating the ferocity of these assailants, and the more they are put in the wrong, the more tenacious are they of error. This press was, I grieve to say, furnished with new means of carrying on its warfare by publications emanating from this city, and sent abroad in great numbers, to prove that the states could not lawfully contract debt, or issue bonds, and that the foreign holders of state debt had no security whatever; and newspapers of the widest circulation in the world, repeated these fabrications. In this state of things, a banker's house in London, holding a large amount of Massachusetts bonds, and those of other states, applied to me, as a professional man, to know, whether the states could contract debts. I answered—yes. That the states were as sovereign in this matter as any sovereign state of Europe.

That correspondence was published; but it is one you cannot get inserted in an administration paper—and yet, in spite of this correspondence, maintaining the right of states to contract debt and their good faith and ability to pay, it is maintained that I, and those with whom I act, are active and systematic in bringing about an assumption of these debts by the United States.

But it seems Messrs. Barings have written a circular, in which they point to an assumption. That circular I never saw nor heard of till my return to the United States last December; and then, too, I first heard of Mr. Benton's resolution at Washington. I wish to repeat, that every where in Europe, where in any way state debts become the subject of conversation, no English or European banker or bond-holder ever suggested to me, or in my hearing, or caused to be suggested, any idea of assumption; and the first I heard of it was, as I have already said, from an American citizen in London, to whom I made the reply already mentioned.

I have said my visit to Europe lost much of its pleasure by reason of the gloomy accounts from the United States, and I confess I was much depressed both as to the commercial and political condition of the country. I could perceive no disposition on the part of those in power to grow wiser or better, and although I knew there was a numerous and able party opposed to them, I yet feared, that for want of union as to measures and candidates, their efforts to bring about a change would be ineffectual. When then, off this coast, I heard of the Harrisburg convention, and of the commotion so unanimously made—the best that could have been made—I was again encouraged. And when afterwards I saw, notwithstanding the preferences of some were disappointed, that the nomination was received with unanimity, which has since swelled into enthusiasm, I felt once more that the country was likely to be extricated from her difficulties, and restored to wonted prosperity.

I will say a few words on the sub-treasury. This appears to me a scheme new to our history, and foreign to our habits; the last of the series of baffled experiments; an expedient into which the representatives of the people seem to me to have been lashed by executive power; fatigued into by applications and importunities, through four mortal sessions of congress. What are the arguments in favor of the bill? The leading one of Mr. Van Buren, in 1837, was the safety of the public funds. The treasure was to be kept where rogues should not run away with it. The best way to effect that is, not to trust rogues to keep it: but, as to the parade of safes and vaults, it is all a mockery. I don't know in which of these banks the receiver general keeps his money. (Here, here, said many voices from the porch of the bank of America.) Well, be it so—and I undertake to say, that if he has any special vaults or safes there, they are no whit more secure than those in which the bank keeps its own funds. But the government says it must take care of its funds.—Who and what is this I of the government? Is not the government a public trust and agency? As individual may put moneys in vaults—but the government is not a private person, having pockets of its own. It must employ officers, it must trust somebody. My colleague in the senate, Mr. Wright, says the object is to keep the money by agents of the people more directly responsible to the people than heretofore. How is the fact? The receiver general is appointed by the president and senate, is amenable to the law, and gives bonds for the faithful execution of his office. In what does he differ as to the responsibility from the collector, who is appointed in like manner, answerable in like manner to the law, and gives bonds in like manner?—How, then, is the one more directly responsible to the people than the other? The pretence is destitute of sense or reason. And so as to the safety of the funds. The vaults and safes in which they are placed, are no better or more secure than those of the banks. The receiver general here, is, I doubt not, a very respectable man, and has given good security; but why or how are the funds in his vault safer than if in a bank vault? The common sense of the community will decide this point. Suppose Mr. Allen were to morrow to advertise to receive deposites in his vaults—would they, think you, be filled to the emptying of the vaults of banks responsible in their whole capital and credit for the safe-keeping of such deposites? Instead of rendering them safer, I say the present system endangers the public funds, for it multiplies the hands through which they pass, and therefore multiplies the chances of evil. Mr. Hoyt collects the moneys—but they are paid out by Mr. Allen, on whose drafts from the treasury are drawn. Now, the collector, if not honest, can spend the money before paying it over to the receiver; and so, once in the hands of the receiver, he, if not honest, can spend it before it is drawn out by the treasury. You double the chances of loss, by doubling the hands that touch the money.

Then as to the promised infusion of specie into the currency by the operation of this bill.—what is there in this? According to its provisions, one quarter of the duties is now payable in specie: yet if one of you have a bond to pay at the custom house, if he goes to the collector with a check certified as payable, one-fourth in specie, and the residue in bank bills, does he not take it? (Yes from many voices.) Well, then, all this specie talk is mere sham. But suppose you go to the receiver general with a draft. He pays you in bills of the Bank of America—but where is the specie? He will doubtless, if you exact it, give you specie, but habitually the payment is in bills; and then I ask, where is all this movement of specie, this marching and countermarching of gold and silver that was to dazzle our eyes? It is all *humbug*—(loud cheers). But your collector, where does he put his money before it gets into the receiver's vaults? Why, fellow citizens, as I am informed, in a bank of unsavory name, the Bank of the United States—and when he pays over, he pays in specie.

Then, as to the divorce of bank and state—what is fact is it? Is not the greater part, I will not say the whole, for I suppose the receiver keeps some in his vaults; but is not the greater part of all the money of the government now absolutely in the keeping of the banks? I believe it is. You collect from from individuals and pay to individual agents of the government, and they forthwith pay it into the banks—and therefore, instead of there being a divorce, the connection is become rather more intimate than ever, and like other illicit connections, a great deal more secret.

This is called the independent treasury: independent of nothing but public opinion and public supervision; and the pretended separation between the government and the banks is all a sham. But although a sham now, the authority to demand specie when all dues to the government shall be payable in coin, will be a most dangerous one. If the revenue shall ever again come to its former amount and our commerce resume its activity, it would be in the power of the receiver general, at this place, to break every solvent bank; and it this be true of New York and the seaboard, it is more emphatically true of the banks at the west, where the receipts at the land offices are large.

And this bill, professing to render the treasury independent of the banks—how independent you have seen—is called a *second Declaration of Independence*! Now, so far as banks are concerned, the law authorising the issue of treasury notes ought to be called the *third Declaration of Independence*—How does that render us independent of banks? I will tell you. At this moment about two millions of these notes, bearing interest, are lying in that, and that, and that bank, (pointing to different banking houses within his eye), sold to these banks, with authority to the treasury to draw for the amount thereof—and these drafts are so arranged that the banks make a very reasonable—not to say a very unreasonable—amount of interest upon these notes, before they are called upon to pay the cost thereof. We had before us the accounts of a bank that had taken a large amount of treasury notes, bearing interest, and credited the government with the face of them, and paying the drafts of government as presented, that appeared by that single operation to have made a profit of from 8 to $100,000—and this is the mode in which the third Declarations of Independence of the banks works. Of the five millions of treasury notes last authorised, I repeat, above two millions are now in banks of this city, and I know not how much more in banks in Boston and elsewhere—drawing interest while the money is not all advanced. This is the financial skill and economy of the treasury—this the divorce from, and independence of, banks.

The fashion now is, since Mr. Calhoun, followed by the gentlemen who usually follow him, gave the signal to discredit paper money as much as possible. They know this to be their object. Who can foretell the evil consequence of seeking, through the custom houses, the post office, and the land offices, to throw doubt and discredit upon bank paper? The refusal to receive, and the attempt to discredit, this circulation, is, in fact, a power to break solvent banks, but it is not a power or means to compel insolvent ones to perform their duties. The demand of specie on the notes of specie-paying banks may break them, but such demand passes unheeded by those that do not pay specie. But it is maintained by Mr. Wright, that no danger is to be apprehended from this source, for that a sum not exceeding five millions of dollars will perform all the functions of receipts and expenditures by the government. We do not know upon what estimate of revenue or expenditure Mr. Wright founds this calculation. He does not tell us whether he expects the thirty-nine millions of annual expenditure, under Mr. Van Buren, will be brought down to the thirteen millions of the prodigal administration of J. Q. Adams; but he insists, that five millions will accomplish all that is required. Well, take it at five millions—and what then? Why, five millions in specie is equal to the full average* moiety of all the specie in your city banks? What, then, would be the effect upon them of the accumulation of five millions of specie in the hands of the receiver?

Another main argument for the sub-treasury, according to Mr. Wright, is, that it prevents banks from discounting on the public moneys, and therefore the necessity of receivers general, who shall keep it locked up until wanted for the public service. He traces the fluctuations in our currency to the use made by banks of the public moneys, and desires that these may be restrained. But if only five millions will be in the possession of the receivers, can that sum suffice to restrain those fluctuations? Can five millions, absent or present, affect the general discounts, circulation and business of the country? The arguments of the senator do not coincide or stand together. The only difference he says between the late and present system of keeping the public moneys is, that instead of the Bank of America, Stephen Allen keeps them, so that they cannot be used for banking purposes. But what then becomes of the specie concern, if this be the only difference? I will not detain you any longer on the practical operation of the sub-treasury, so far as regards the receipts and expenditures of the public treasury, you understand its effects and operations better than I do; but the great public political objection to the whole scheme is, that it not only makes no provision for, but professedly abandons all interest in, and concern about, the currency of the country. This is the cardinal, decisive objection, which is to determine the fate of the present administration. This question has now been so long before the country, so frequently discussed, that I will not go into it anew. The people are competent to judge of it for themselves, and that judgment will, I apprehend, soon be promulgated.—(Cheers.)

One topic more I desire to advert to before finishing. We have the happiness, under the benign permission of Providence, to live in a country of which we may be proud for many reasons. Proud of its liberty, of the public spirit and enlightened patriotism of our fellow citizens; proud also, and most proud, of the public morality, sound faith, substantially correct morals, that have distinguished the administration of our affairs, and the conduct of the country, since it took its place among the nations of the earth.

Among the evils most threatening now are attacks upon this moral character, this high faith, which have distinguished us, and in virtue of which we have maintained our high standing amongst nations. Sentiments have been broached that strike at the very foundation of our social and political system. I speak not now of doctrines promulgated in any one state, that a man has no right to leave his own property, acquired by his own labor and industry, to his own children—and other like absurdities—but I refer to the doctrines maintained here and elsewhere, that no set of men can bind those who are to come after them, that no legislature can bind its successors, nor make any contract which another legislature may not repeal. One generation not bind their successors! Who shall mark the lines that separate generations? These change daily, hourly. This American community when I began to address you, was composed in part, of men not now in existence, and is now composed in part of others not then in existence. How abhorrent is this doctrine to the great general principle, that although individuals may flourish or decay, states are immortal. Great political sovereignties and communities are ever young, ever green, ever identical. Individuals may change, as the atoms of our bodies change, but communities continue to exist, as our bodies do—with this exception, that whereas, we know our bodies are mortal, and that there is a time appointed for all the living, and that we must all return to the dust from which we sprang, our country will survive, and at that last moment of our mortal existence, the thoughts at it will still dwell in our hearts, and the aspiration go up, that she may be IMMORTAL.

(Mr. Webster then sat down amid cheers oft and again repeated.)

*This may be nearly accurate in the present condition of the banks, when they are overburdened with specie; but generally speaking, five millions are equal to the *whole* amount of specie held by our city banks. They resumed specie payments upon five and a half millions. This, therefore, greatly strengthens Mr. Webster's argument. [*Ed. N. Y. Amer.*

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CHRONICLE.

AMERICAN BOARD OF MISSIONS. The receipts during the past year, have amounted to $141,691; expenditures, $265,774. Balance against the board, $24,083.

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY. The receipts for the last month, were $2,045, including $801 for sales of camwood brought by the Saluda in February last. [*Sun.*

ANTHRACITE IRON is appropriately termed in the Philadelphia Commercial List the *second* staple of Pennsylvania, the first being coal. That paper remarks that although not one year has elapsed since it was brought into use, it has already increased with a rapidity that may fairly be taken as the harbinger of what it is destined to become in a few years. Within the brief period of nine months there have been constructed and are now in blast, three furnaces, making iron of the first quality, with no other fuel than anthracite coal. They have been in blast from three to five months, and turn out each from 40 to 50 tons of pig iron, weekly. During this time many experiments have been made, in nearly all of whom it has been satisfactorily ascertained that they can be managed and kept in order as easily, as the furnaces using charcoal or coke. Two more furnaces are erected, which are to be put in blast this month. Sixteen more furnaces are already erected, or are now in progress, all of which will use anthracite coal. Four large rolling mills with puddling furnaces are erected, nine of which is in successful operation, and the others will soon commence manufacturing with coal as fuel. Two additional mills are to be put up this winter and next spring.

The above *twenty-one* furnaces and six rolling mills with their puddling furnaces will all use anthracite coal as fuel. Thirteen of the furnaces and five of the mills, are located on the line of the Lehigh and Morris canal, and will create a tonnage including ore, coal, limestone and pig iron, of 227,500 tons, of which amount there will be 90,000 tons of coal obtained from the Lehigh mines. [*American.*

BENNETT'S DISCOVERY IN STEAM MACHINERY. An experimental trip was made a few days since, from N. York to Stonington, by the steamboat Eureka, for the purpose of witnessing the performance of some machinery, the invention of Mr. Bennet, of New York, which has attracted the attention of mechanists and man of science, and which, if successful, is considered scarcely less important than the discovery of the application of steam to navigation. The object of the invention is to save heat, or to obtain the power by the consumption of a third or fourth of the fuel now used, making a saving of two-thirds the expense, and requiring less space for fuel, which is of vast importance, particularly to vessels navigating the Atlantic. The experiment is pronounced a satisfactory one. The consumption of wood during the trip from N. York to Stonington, a distance of 130 miles, was but 3½ cords, and, on her return trip, 3 cords. The usual consumption of steamboats making the same voyage is 25 cords each way. [*Phila. Ledger.*

CANAL. The Wabash and Erie canal was opened at Maumee city, with becoming ceremonies on the 23d of September.

CATTLE. Of nearly 1,400 head offered to the Baltimore market on Monday last, 400 were sold at from $1 50 to $6 per 100 pounds for prime.

COTTON has declined ¼ ct. in the New Orleans market—1,000 bales, of which half was new, sold on the 30th ult. at that reduction.

At New York 6th inst. between 6 and 700 bales sold, amongst them 400 of upland at 10¼.

Sales at Savannah, 1,955 bales at 7a10¼; Mobile, old is quoted at 7a9½; new 10a10¼.

The cotton crop of 1840. Tallahassee, Sept. 24. The caterpiller is making dreadful ravages through the entire cotton growing section of the southwestern states.

In middle Florida not a half average crop will be made. The long staple is entirely destroyed; in many fields not a pound will be made to the acre. The same may be said of fields of the short staple or green seed, which had been planted late. On grounds which had been early planted, the number of bolls which matured before the caterpiller commenced its ravages, will insure a tolerable crop. Very few fields have been left untouched. [*Star.*

THE CAROLINE. We learn that McLeod, a conspicuous actor in cutting out and burning the Caroline, was arrested yesterday at Lockport, and committed to the jail in that place. He was indicted by the grand jury of Niagara county early in 1838, if we remember rightly, and will probably be tried at the next oyer and terminer. [*Buffalo Adv.*

THE CESAREAN OPERATION was recently performed for the second time in England. Both mother and child were doing well. The surgeon was Dr. Whitehead.

THE CUNARDS. It is reported in the Germantown Telegraph, that the brothers Cunard, the proprietors or originators of the Liverpool, Halifax and Boston line of steam packets, are the sons of Abraham Cunard, who was born at what is commonly called, "The Neck," three or four miles below Philadelphia, where he resided with his father until the commencement of the American revolution, when, the family taking part with the mother country, left with the British, and took up their residence at Halifax, where Abraham, in due time, entered extensively into commercial business, which he prosecuted for many years with great success. He continued to reside there until his death, leaving a very large estate to his children—among which were those to whom we now have particular reference.

DAGUERROTYPE MINIATURES. We would advise such of our friends as may be desirous of obtaining a "counterfeit presentment" of themselves, at the smallest expense of time, trouble and money, to call upon Messrs. Insley & Prosch, at 149 Broadway, the corner of Liberty street. If they can keep their countenance for the space of half a minute, they may be daguerreotyped to perfection. We believe that the Yankees are the first who have applied the art to the uses which are the most certain to remunerate those who practise it.—Among the likenesses taken by those gentlemen that would be familiar to many of our citizens, we noticed an excellent one of Mr. Attorney General Hall, and of the rev. Mr. Kirk. [*N. Y. Express.*

DEATHS last week in Boston 39; in Baltimore 52, of which 17 were under 2 years of age, 11 were colored—all free.

EXCHANGE. The rate of foreign has gone up in New York to 108¾a109, which again invites the export of specie.

AN EARTHQUAKE. A severe shock of an earthquake was felt at Hamilton, U. C. on Saturday, 18th of September. There was a rumbling noise in the earth, and some buildings were slightly shaken. To those who were in bed at the time, it seemed as if some heavy body had rubbed against the wall, followed by a tremulous motion. At the bay shore the noise is represented to have been like the roaring of the sea, the lake at the same time being unruffled by a ripple. The whole passed off in about ten seconds. Its course apparently was from W. to E.

FANNY ELSSLER. The Boston Courier publishes a correspondence between Fanny Elssler and the president of the Bunker Hill Monument association, by which it appears the *dancer* makes known her intentions to give the association the sum of $1,000, "or her professional services, at the discretion of the president and committee."

The president in his reply expresses the wish "that mdlle Elssler should exercise her own choice, and consult her own convenience, in regard to the manner in which her generous sympathy shall be indulged."

FISHERMAN SEIZED. A letter from Sydney, C. B. of 11th ult. says:—"Fishing schooner Pallas, Haskell, of Gloucester, was captured and brought into this port on the 6th inst. by the cutter John Louis Wallace, Forrester, commander, for an alleged violation of treaty. The vessel has been stripped and the officers and crew sent on shore. The validity of the seizure is doubted and will be contested."

FLOUR. At New York $4 87a5 for Genesee; $5 37½ for Georgetown.

Baltimore markets remain stationary at our last quotations. The inspections of last week were 12,272 bbls. and 911 half bbls.

At Alexandria $5 wagon price.

At Mobile $6 50a7 for Baltimore, and $5a6 25 for s. f. western.

Erie canal trade. Canal collector's office, Buffalo, Oct. 1, 1840. Below you have a statement of flour and wheat cleared at this office, during the month of September, and tolls received for 1840 and 1839:

	Bbls. flour.	*Bush. wheat.*	*Tolls.*
1840,	68,947	239,231	$43,064 25
1839,	23,307	147,545	25,805 63
Increase,	45,640	91,686	$22,198 62

THOS. FARNHAM, coll't.

THE ILLINOIS BONDS. The chancellor of New York has decided in favor of the *state* against *Delafield*. An appeal will be taken it is said.

COL. KARNES, the greatest pioneer and Indian fighter that Texas ever had, is reported to have died at San Antonio on the 16th.

LONGEVITY. The Post Ampt Gazette, of Frankfort, says there is now living at Moscow, the widow of a dealer in skins, who has attained her 157th year. When 123 she *married her fifth husband*. All her alliances has been prosperous and happy. She is still in possession of all her mental faculties.

ROBERT MCCONACHY. Governor Porter has signed the death warrant of Robert McConachy, who for the sake of a few dollars murdered the whole of the Brown family, six in number. He is to be executed on the 6th of November.

NEW ORLEANS, has doubled its population in the last ten years. The precise returns of the census are as follows:

First municipality	52,000
Second do.	21,023
Third do.	29,168
Total,	102,191

NORMAL SCHOOLS IN FRANCE. There are in France 78 primary normal or model schools destined to form primary teachers. The number of pupils adjusting for teachers in these establishments is about 2,400. 860 pupils annually obtain brevets of capacity, either for primary elementary instruction or primary superior instruction. 2,356 places of primary teachers become disposable each year, either by deaths, or resignation, or new creations. The number of pupils who receive brevets annually as teachers being 860, there are 1,546 places to dispose of either for youths who are intended for primary instruction without passing though the moral schools, or for religious corporations. [*Moniteur.*

NEW YORK CITY ASSESSMENT. According to the assessors' statements, the value of property in the city of New York has decreased within the last year thus:

Decrease in the value of real estate for 1840,	$9,607,500
Decrease in the value of personal estate,	4,336,286
	$13,943,786

ORANGE CROP. The Baltimore American says: "It is said that the orange crop will increase the revenue of St. John's county, Florida, $200,000 this year.

RESUMPTION. The Philadelphia Inquirer of yesterday says: the arrangement for the resumption of specie payments by all the banks of Philadelphia, is we are told, favorably progressing.

RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE. The Philadelphia U. States Gazette states that a trial of much interest before the supreme court of New Jersey, has just closed. Colonel Thomas Cadwallader, who was a native of Ewing, in that state, and who, in 1825, inherited the property on which he resided, and who paid property and personal taxes there, had been in the habit of spending his winters in New York or Philadelphia—in the latter city he hired a house by the year, for two years and lived in it—returning in the spring to his place in New Jersey. On attempting to vote at the state and congressional election in 1838, his vote was denied on the grounds that he had lost his citizenship to New Jersey. He sued the judges of the election, and the court decided that his vote was *unlawfully* rejected, and judgment was entered accordingly.

SLAVER CATHARINE. In discharging the cargo into the custom house stores, under the direction of the British consul, there have been found one hundred and fifty pairs of iron manacles for the feet of the slaves. [*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

SPECIE. The packets which sailed from N. York for Europe on Thursday, carried out upwards of half a million in specie. The British Queen had about $300,000, and the Havre packet ship Charles Carroll had $313,000. The New York Star remarks—"This drain is, however, rather a relief than otherwise to Wall street. The arrivals of coin have been very large of late, and more daily expected. It is about 1 to 1¼ per cent. better to ship specie to Havre than to buy bills at 5 17½.

TEMPERANCE. Father Mathew recently administered the temperance pledge to 100,000 persons in Dublin in two days.

TOBACCO. The demand remains brisk, and our last quotation of prices are fully maintained. Sales have been effected to a large amount.

The tobacco crop of Maryland. From present appearances will fall this year somewhat short of an average in quantity and the quality will be good.

WESTERN TRADERS. The St. Louis Bulletin states that a company of traders under the command of Mr. C. Fristoe, consisting of 18 wagons and 60 men, arrived at Independence, Mo. on the 11th ult. bringing about $60,000 in specie.

WESLEYAN SOCIETY. The following is an abstract of the returns made to the late conference of the number of members in the society, showing an increase during the year of 22,551:

Great Britain,	1840,	323,178	
	1839,	307,063	
		Increase,	16,110
Ireland,	1840,	27,047	
	1839,	26,333	
		Increase,	634
For'n stations,	1840,	78,504	
	1839,	72,727	
		Increase,	5,777
Total increase,			22,551
Reported as on trial in Great Britain, in March, 1840,			19,603

WHEAT. 15,000 bushels sold at N. York at $1 00 a $1 03, mostly for export to Ireland. In Baltimore 90 to $1 00 for Virginia and Maryland red—Pennsylvania $1 04 a $1 06.

WINES AND SPIRITS IN LONDON. The quantity of wines imported into London between January 1, 1840, and July 1, of the same year, on which duties have been secured, is 2,057,551 gallons—being 70,447 gallons less than were imported during the same period last year.

The total quantity of ardent spirits imported into London during the same period, was as follows: brandy 242,945 gallons, gin 2,076, rum 919,175—which is less by 129,710 gallons, than were imported during the same months last year. This diminution in the amount of wines and spirits imported into London, is probably partly owing to the increase in the domestic manufacture of foreign liquors—and partly owing to the progress of the temperance cause

NILES' NATIONAL REGISTER.

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FOREIGN ARTICLES.

TEXAS.

Dates of the 19th ult. have been received at New Orleans from Galveston, and of the 9th from Austin. We regret to notice the death of col. Karnes, a meritorious officer in the Texian army. His fame stood very high as an Indian fighter and pioneer.—General Felix Huston had recovered from sickness brought on by fatigue in pursuing the savages. A public dinner had been tendered him at Austin by way of acknowledgment for his gallantry in the late skirmish with the Comanches. Col. W. G. Cook had been appointed to the command of the 1st regiment of infantry, in place of col. Burleson, resigned. A decided improvement is announced in the health of president Lamar, who had been ailing for some time. In Galveston they are about erecting an Episcopal church. A fair was held there on the 17th ult. to raise funds for the purpose. The inhabitants had returned to Linnville, and were busily engaged in repairing the injuries done by the savage enemy. The loss in buildings and other property is estimated at one hundred thousand dollars. Advices were received at Austin by express from San Antonio, stating that an army of Mexican centralists, one thousand strong, had crossed the Rio Grande. They were in pursuit, probably, of the federalists. The health of Texas appears to be good. The Indians have fled into the mountains, and all apprehensions of danger from that quarter are for the present dismissed. [*Bulletin.*

Recognition of Texas. We learn from an authentic source that advices were received by the Great Western, to the effect that the governments of Holland and Belgium had authorised their ministers in London to treat with general Hamilton, for the conclusion of a treaty of recognition, amity and commerce with the new republic of Texas; and that gen. Hamilton, the diplomatic plenipotentiary of Texas, was about to repair to London for that purpose. [*N. Y. Courier.*

CANADA.

There have lately been some acts of incendiarism committed along the Canada border, but no suspicion rest on Americans as the authors of the villainy, and there is generally a good understanding between the inhabitants on the different sides of the line.

Some of the Canadian papers speak in strong terms of the injudicious management of the home government. There are a million and half of souls in British North America, says the Quebec Gazette, who have been sincerely disposed to acquit themselves of their duty of allegiance to the British crown, even at the hazard of seeing their country desolated by a war with the population of the neighboring states, with whom they can have no ground of quarrel. But if people in England will undertake to manage the affairs of these colonies in the way they have been managed of late, giving credence to those who know little about the colonies, and to have no permanent interest in them, it will be found that they are difficult to manage, and will cost more than they are worth. [*N. York Herald.*

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

THE NORTHEASTERN BOUNDARY. A few days since we met with a gentleman from the state of Maine, who informed us that on the 5th ult. a party of surveyors under capt. A. Talcott, U. S. commissioner, left Canaan, Vt. for the head waters of Connecticut river, for the purpose of tracing the sources of the Magalloway river. A branch of the party to which our informant belonged, proceeded through Bury, and are now examining the sources of Arnold river, at the head of Megantic lake, where they expect to meet their companions from the head of the Connecticut.

The party are then to proceed along the dividing highlands to the Keenebec road. Another party under professor Renwick have proceeded to the Restigouche bay, from whence they are to trace the highlands agreeable to the treaty, and expect to meet the first party in the vicinity of the Kennabec road. A third party under major Graham, is employed in running the meridian line from Mars hill. [*Sherbrooke Journal.*

COCHRAN'S CANNON. The New York Herald contains a very interesting account of a trial of Cochran's cannon, which took place on Tuesday last, at Sandy Hook, under the direction of captain Newton of the United States frigate Fulton, and Mr. Cochran the inventor. The trial was very satisfactory in every particular, its peculiar faculties consist in discharging twelve balls per minute, taking eight each time, in its having three breeches, thus doing away with the possibility of failing as most guns do at the breech, it does not recoil, and requires but four men to man it. To the British service eleven men are necessary to manage a 64 pounder.

LETTERS FOR EUROPE. The Boston papers say: "There is no charge on letters conveyed to England by the Cunard line of steamers from this port. All that is needful to be done, is to have them lodged at the post office, in Boston, before 10 o'clock on the 1st and 15th of the month. The post office charge is one cent on each letter, thick or thin. If letters are sent by mail to Boston, by paying postage they will be forwarded."

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The United States and Mexico. We regret to learn that very little progress had been made by the joint commission under treaty with Mexico for the adjustment of claims of citizens of the United States against Mexico, before their adjournment for several weeks, which took place some weeks ago. We are mortified by this information, because, having been decided and earnest advocates for an amicable adjudication and final arbitration of those claims, in preference to a resort to arms for redress of the alleged grievances of our citizens, as proposed to congress by the executive, we looked with confidence to a prompt and just action upon the subject.

In accordance with the convention between the United States and the government of Mexico for the adjustment of the claims referred to, the commissioners of the two countries were to have met on the 7th of July; and at that time the very respectable commissioners appointed on the part of the United States were ready to commence their labors. Owing to some causes with which we are unacquainted, the commissioners on the part of Mexico did not arrive in this city, the place designated in the convention for their meeting, until the middle of August.

Since the 17th of August, the commissioners have had regular meetings until within a few days past, when they adjourned for a short time without having established any rules for their future government in the adjudication of the multifarious claims that will be presented to their consideration. A painful anxiety is naturally felt on this subject by the claimants, to whose position the public cannot be supposed to be insensible.

We are at a loss to imagine what difficulties could have arisen to frustrate the object so indispensable to a judicial tribunal (in which light this board of commissioners must be considered) as fixed rules of action.

Where the responsibility rests for this procrastination, or rather from this omission to act at all, we are unable to determine. Judging of the future by the past, we apprehend that the time designated in the convention for the completion of the labors of the board will be far too short. [*Nat Int.*

THE ARMY.

Head quarters of the army
Adjutant general's office, Washington Aug. 25, 1840.
General orders No. 43.

I—The 3d and 8th regiments of infantry will proceed to join the army in Florida, agreeably to the special instructions communicated from the adjutant general's office. The present garrisons of Forts Towson, Jesup and Smith, will be relieved by detachments from the 4th infantry, to consist of one company for each post.

II—The new work at Fort Wayne will be suspended until further orders, and lieut. col. Mason, of the 1st dragoons, with his command, will take post at Fort Gibson.

III—A field officer and two companies of the 2d regiment of artillery will take post at Madison barracks, in time to relieve the infantry garrison on the 25th of September.

IV—Surgeon Harney will repair without delay to Cedar Keys, Florida, and report in person to the commanding general. Assistant surgeon Maffit will repair to Fort Leevenworth and relieve surgeon Macomb, who will proceed without delay to join the 8th infantry, and accompany it to Florida. Assistant surgeons Leonard and Griffin will each accompany a detachment of the 3d infantry to Florida, pursuant to the instructions they may receive from general Arbuckle. Surgeon Jarvis and assistant surgeons Abadie and Motte will remain at their stations until further orders. By order of maj. gen. Macomb, R. JONES, *adjt gen.*

Military movements. The New York Commercial says that on the 1st instant a detachment of 218 recruits, for the 1st regiment of infantry, embarked on board the ship Leopard, bound for Tampa Bay, Florida. Captain Pegram commanding the detachment, with lieutenants Reynolds, Lancaster, Caldwell and Carpenter, attached to the command.—These officers all belong to the 1st regiment of infantry.

On the 3d instant another detachment of 239 recruits for the 6th regiment of infantry embarked on board the ship Mosham, also bound for Tampa Bay. Captain Hoffman, of the 6th infantry, in command of the detachment, with lieutenants Monroe, Lovell, Armistead, Mecley and Irwin of the same regiment attached to the command.

On the 6th instant a third detachment of 143 recruits, for the 2d regiment of infantry, left Governor's Island, and took passage on board the ship John Cumming, for Savannah, and thence will take other conveyance for St. Augustine. Lieut. Penrose, 2d infantry, commands this detachment. The following officers are with him:—Lieuts. Wilden and Bacon, 2d infantry; lieut. Johnson, 3d infantry, and lieuts. Sherman and Field, 3d artillery.

The following regiments are now in Florida, or on their way there: 2d dragoons, 3d artillery, 1st, 2d, 3d, 6th, 7th and 8th regiments of infantry.

1st regiment of artillery is stationed along the north eastern frontier.

2d regiment artillery at Buffalo, Niagara, Rochester and Sackett's Harbor.

4th regiment of artillery in Michigan.

4th regiment of infantry at Forts Gibson, Smith, Towson and Jesup.

5th regiment of infantry on the upper lakes, and upper Mississippi.

1st regiment of dragoons on the Missouri and Arkansas.

These comprise all the troops of the regular service.

Death. At the residence of gov. Call, at Tallahassee, Middle Florida, on the 21st ultimo, lieut. col. JOHN GREEN, of the 6th infantry, U. S. army, Col. Green entered the U. S. service in 1812, as a subaltern of the 22d infantry; he was subsequently appointed adjutant of this regiment by its colonel, (now brig. gen. Hugh Brady, of the army). He served with reputation in the different engagements on the Niagara frontier, to the campaign of 1814, during which period he was promoted to a captaincy. He was retained on the "peace establishment" of 1815, and, after eighteen years' service as a captain in the 3d regiment of infantry, was promoted, in 1833, to the majority of the 5th, and in 1838 he

was promoted to be lieut. col. of the 6th infantry, of which he was in command at the period of his death. [*Nat. Intel.*

Florida. The Savannah Georgian has the following intelligence from Florida.

St. Augustine, Sept. 11. *Indian fight.* On Sunday last, lieut. Hanson, 7th infantry, discovering numerous signs around his post at Wacahoota, proceeded with 30 men in search of the trail. He had not advanced far, before he received a heavy fire from the enemy who appeared in large force. One of his men was killed and four wounded whom he succeeded in taking back to the garrison. There was over an hundred Indians.

Another letter in the same paper says:—"I have just conversed with a gentleman direct from Nawnansville, who states that the body of Geiger was not found until Thursday 10th. When found, it exhibited one of the most revolting spectacles of fiendish vengeance, seen since the commencement of the war. He was first whipped until his back was a mass of clotted gore, his legs were ripped from his feet to his hips, then cut with a knife entirely round until his upper parts were nearly separated from his lower, his heart taken out, and his head cut off. His head has not been found. He was one of a party of volunteers stationed at Fort Walker, who carried the express to lieut. Hanson, informing him of the Indian sign.

Major generals Macomb and Scott were both at Saratoga a few days since.

THE NAVY.

Commodore Warrington, it is understood, will succeed commodore Wadsworth as navy commissioner—the latter having been appointed inspector of ordinance and ammunition for the navy.

The United States sloop of war Levant, Joseph Smoot, esq. commander, arrived at Norfolk on Wednesday from New York, whence she sailed on the 3d instant. The usual salute was exchanged with the U. S. flag ship Delaware. Officers and crew all well. She proceeded up to the navy yard; she will take the place of the Vandalia in the dry dock in two or three days, for the purpose of undergoing some repairs before proceeding on her voyage to the West Indies.

Capt. Silas H. Stringham is ordered to the command of the ship of war Boston, now fitting out, and destined as one of the squadron of observation in the China seas.

The United States frigate constitution, and United States schooner Boxer, were at Callo, July 16, U. States ship St. Louis was on a cruise among the islands.

The U. S. sloop of war Concord, commander, Wm. Boerum, sailed from Boston a few days since, to join the West India squadron.

The United States mail packet schooner Hayne, captain Griffiths, from Havana, via Key West and Indian Key, arrived at quarantine yesterday.

A passenger in the Hayne, writes us that the U. S. schooner Otsego, commanded by lieut. Shubrick, captured a small sloop, on the 8th Sept. called the Liberty near Key West light house, under the belief that she was a pirate. There were six men on board, who proved to be mechanics of New Orleans, who had been spending the summer months at the Bahamas. [*N. O. Pic.*

STATES OF THE UNION.

MAINE.

Athens and Madison have elected whig representatives, making the whole number 96 certainly—and probably 99, three towns being disputed by the administration. The whole number of representatives will be 185—or if Madawaska sends, 186. Several towns have not yet elected.

[*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

VERMONT.

The legislature of Vermont convened at Montpelier on the 6th inst. By a letter in the Boston Post, we learn that the official vote for governor is as follows:

Jenison, whig,	32,435
Dillingham, V. B.	22,637
Whig majority,	10,798

The votes of Barre and Vershire appear to have been thrown out on account of informality. Including these towns, Dillingham's vote in the state is 23,050. Last year, 22,257. Increase, 793. Excluding these towns, the increase 350. Increase of the whig vote, nearly 9,000.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The governor of Massachusetts has appointed Thursday the 26th of November, as a day of thanksgiving in that state.

Levi Lincoln has been nominated for re-election in the 8th congressional district of Massachusetts.

NEW YORK.

Registering voters. The number of voters registered in the city of New York when the books closed on Saturday night, the 10th instant, was 43,720, which is 2,500 more than ever voted them. The number will be increased as the registers have a right to give certificates to those who *could not* register during the legal time. The New York correspondent of the National Intelligencer, says:

"Four of our courts have been busy some weeks past in making American citizens, and the number naturalized is unusually large; I have not the means of knowing how many."

Nomination. Ogden Hoffman, Moses H. Grinnell, Edward Curtis and James Monroe, members of congress from New York, have been nominated by the whigs for re-election.

The Auburn conservative convention. We have just returned from this glorious gathering of the unchanged and unterrified democratic republicans of the state of New York, and language cannot convey to our readers an adequate sense of the intense interest, and deep and grateful emotion excited by this great congregation of the people. It was, perhaps, the largest delegated convention ever assembled within this state. Although called as a convention of delegates, the people themselves came. Feeling the danger of the public liberty, as well as the blighting influence of the despotic measures of the federal administration, they have rallied around the ever glorious standard of Jeffersonian republicanism, as they did in 1800, and expressed their firm determination again to conquer under that banner.

The delegation from this city, doubled the numbers that attended from this place, the federal young men's mass convention at Syracuse, on the 30th ult. and the number assembled at our place of meeting, far exceeded the whole federal assemblage at Syracuse. These facts speak volumes of encouragement to the gallant Spartan band, and of warning in the apostate federal administration, which has sought by every measure and all means, to establish a supreme executive power.

The hon. William C. Rives and the hon. Hugh S. Legare, accompanied the New York delegation, and their passage was marked at every point with the most enthusiastic demonstrations of popular respect and esteem, making the trip to Auburn little less than a triumphal progress. Notwithstanding the heavy rain on Wednesday, commencing shortly after the departure of the delegates from Albany, at every stopping place the cars were immediately surrounded by the people, anxious to see, and express their gratitude to, the noble and independent son of Virginia, who had offered himself up as a sacrifice for the country, should the power of the president and the intolerance of party tyranny prove too strong for the popular will. It must have gladdened the inmost recesses of the heart of old Virginia's "favorite son," to receive these unbought and unpurchasable testimonials of grateful esteem from the democracy of New York. He may bear to Virginia the confident assurance, that as New York stood by her Jefferson, in the great political struggle of 1800, she will now, in 1840, stand by her Rives in defence of the great principles of our republican government, in rescuing the administration from the hand of an usurper of the popular rights, and restore the integrity of the federal constitution, and the supremacy of the people. He who has seen the popular demonstration of the present week, may read in letters of light, the position of New York, defined by a majority of at least *twenty thousand* on the side of liberty and law against executive usurpation and dictation.

But the glory of the progress was eclipsed by the splendor of the convention itself! There were the people, in their majesty, assembled to deliberate upon their grievances, and to repeat and renew to each other their high resolves and stern determination to maintain the principles of the Jeffersonian democracy, and defend the constitution at every hazard and at any sacrifice. "They will be free," and they, themselves, have "struck the blow."

The number assembled upon the ground at the opening of the convention in the afternoon, was variously estimated at from ten to fifteen thousand, and probably was not less than twelve thousand, including a large number of ladies. It was an audience composed of those daring and resolute men who had remembered, when their principles were invaded and their liberties endangered, that "they had a country to save, as well as a party to serve!" It was a congregation of as much energy, moral integrity and intelligence, as it has ever been our good fortune to witness. It was refreshing to the soul of any patriot to look upon that great body of freemen, assembled to perform their high duties.

The convention had been organized in the forenoon by appointing general James Talmadge, president, and Henry W. Hicks and Robert Haight, secretaries pro. tem. A retiring committee was then appointed to report an organization of the convention. Mr John L. Graham, from that committee, reported for president of the convention, the veteran democrat, and officer of the army of the revolution, and member of the electoral college, which gave the vote of this state to Mr. Jefferson—general PIERRE VAN CORTLAND, of Westchester.

After the organization had been completed, the convention took a recess for dinner, and met in the afternoon in the spacious ground in front of the theological seminary. The hon. N. P. Talmadge, after making a few remarks to the convention, introduced to the vast assembly, the hon. William C. Rives, of Virginia. His appearance was hailed with the most enthusiastic HUZZAS.

For four hours Mr. Rives enchained the attention of his great auditory in a speech, which for solidity of reasoning, elegance of diction, happy flow of language, and beautiful manner of delivery, may challenge a comparison with any which the crisis has called forth. We shall not do him the injustice to attempt a description of his eloquent and masterly performance, but have made arrangements to place a report of it, (which wants, however, the happy effect of his manner) before our readers.

At the close of Mr. Rives' remarks, the assemblage, still unthinned, called for Mr. Legare, who rose to make an apology, but obeyed the will of the people, and made a speech. It is impossible to portray a speech of Mr Legare's. Combining the most varied and critical learning with the highest rhetorical powers, and a rapid flow of thought with an impassioned and impressive manner, he surprised and highly delighted his auditory. But we have not space for further remark. At the close of Mr. Legare's speech, Mr. Hoxie favored the people with a song. Mr. Edward Sanford then reported resolutions and an address. Another song, with ten thousand voices joining in the chorus, closed this mighty gathering; and the people dispersed to carry out, through the ballot box, the sentiments of the convention. [*N. Y. Times & Star.*

NEW JERSEY.

This state heretofore had seventeen counties, of which at the last election, ten gave whig majorities. There are now eighteen counties in the state.

The election for members of the legislature took place on Tuesday and Wednesday last, the 13th and 14th of October.

Election. The returns so far as received exhibit a large whig gain. The whig majorities are set down as follows: Burlington 750, Gloucester 650, Mercer 450, Somerset 241, Cumberland 203, Salem 112, Hudson 291, Morris 203, Middlesex 156, Essex 1,740, Passaic 199, Monmouth county reported to have given a majority for the whigs—one report says 570.

In four counties, viz: Huntington, Sussex, Warren and Bergen, no whig tickets were run.

The legislature will have a whig majority in both branches, thereby securing the election of a whig United States senator.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The election. On Tuesday last, the 13th instant, elections took place in this state for their 28 representatives to congress, of which last year 17 were Van Buren and 11 were whigs; for a part of the state senate, and for members to the house of representatives. Returns have been received in the following effect:

1*rl congressional district*—Brown, (V. B.) elected by a majority of 1,384.

2*d district*—Two whigs elected. Sergeant 7,130, Toland 7,123; Neal 4,631, Miller 4,590—average whig majority 2,569.

3*d district*—Ingersoll, (V. B.) 5,939; McMichael, (W.) 4,756—Van Buren majority 1,184. This district was represented by a whig in last congress.

4*th district*—Brown, Jones and Francis, (W.) elected.

5*th district*—J. Fornance, (V. B.) re-elected.

6*th district*—R. Ramsey, (W.) elected—a whig gain.

10*th district*—W. Simonton, (W.) elected.

11*th district*—L. Gerry, (V. B.) re-elected.

The Van Buren vote of the three first districts, including Philadelphia city and county, has been largely increased, but the counties so far as heard from, have shown considerable whig gain. We have returns from twenty-one counties, which with Philadelphia city, places the parties, as in the aggregate vote, just about as they stood in the same districts in the election of 1838, and showing a whig gain, as compared with 1838, of upwards of 2,400 votes.

It is ascertained that the whigs will have a majority in the state senate—and they have a gain of 12 members in the house, so far as returns are received.

Girard college. The expense up to January last on this college amounted to the colossal sum of $1,272,712, and the college reported by the architect to be about two-thirds completed.

Governor Porter and the banks. We learn from the Pennsylvania Sentinel, that the governor of Pennsylvania has called on the banks in that state, for their several proportions of the balance of a loan authorised by the last legislature, no proposals having been received by the executive within the time specified for such proposals. The amount to be advanced to the state at this time is $1,156,000.

The Philadelphia banks. The question of resumption occupies considerable attention in Philadelphia. The great difficulty in the way, says Bicknel's reporter, is the indebtedness of that city to the east, the amount of which is $6,002,000. "Unless some satisfactory arrangement can be made at this important point, a general resumption, as before stated, is impossible. Our banks, even in the present reduced condition of their circulation, could not spare $3,000,000 with safety, so that any sudden demand for specie in New York and Boston would immediately lead to drafts upon Philadelphia, and to all the unpleasant consequences."

The Philadelphia commercial list of Saturday says—

"There was a general meeting of delegates from the different banks of the city and county last evening, (Thursday) at the board of trade room. Delegates were present from twelve, out of fourteen banks—the Girard and Southwark not being represented. The object was to take into consideration the application of the United States bank, to enable that institution to resume on the 15th January next. A resolution was offered and adopted, recommending a loan to the bank, to the amount of six millions of dollars, to be taken by the various banks, in proportion to their means. Seven banks voted in the affirmative—two (North America and Farmers and Mechanics') in the negative—three declined voting, not having received instructions, and two not represented. We learn that some of the banks voting in the affirmative, have to-day rescinded the votes of their delegates, which places the subject in its former position, and it is probable that nothing definite will be had until after the election.

It is said that Mr. Jaudon's connexion with the U. S. bank will soon terminate, and also, that Mr. Dunlap will retire from the presidency in January. For the latter rumor, we learn, there is no foundation, Lemuel Lamb, esq. for many years past president of the Mechanics' bank, has resigned that station, with a view, it is said, of entering into commercial pursuit.

Pennsylvania and Ohio canal. The Cleveland (Ohio) Herald announces the arrival at that place, by way of the Pennsylvania and Ohio canal, of 126,315 lbs. of merchandise, and 372,548 lbs. of iron and nails. The time is not far distant when considerable supplies from the Atlantic market will reach Cleveland by this route.

Trade of Pittsburg. Pennsylvania canal collector's office, Pittsburgh, July 9th, 1840.

DEAR SIR: Agreeably to your request I now furnish you the statistics of this office.

The number of boats cleared since the opening of navigation (on March 16th) to the 30th of June inclusive, is 1,102, and the amount of tonnage since October 31st, is 44,652,518 pounds, and the tolls $28,066 96. The number of boats cleared at Johnstown from opening of navigation up to July first, is 1,025

Blairsville,	73
Freeport,	220

The amount of tonnage taken off at this office so far as we have an account of it, is 12,676,988 lbs. There are about 120 boats plying on this division of the canal, and will average at least six hands to a boat. The regular lines are as follows:

Pennsylvania packet co.	Hays & Black, agents.
Western transportation co.	"freight and packet" Hays & Black do.
Union do. do.	H. & P. Graff.
Binghams do. do.	Wm. Bingham.
Patent portable car body line	Tuffe & O'Conner.
Mechanics do.	L. M. Keir.
Despatch do.	J. C. Reynolds.
Reliance line, "freight & packet"	J. McFadden.
Holliday skargh do.	J. P. Reed,
N. American line	C. W. Caldwell.
Baltimore, Pittsbugh & U. S. line,	H. Devio.
Pennsylvania & Ohio line,	McDowell & Co.

The foregoing may be relied on as correct. Very respectfully yours, WM. INGHAM, *collector.*

Isaac Harris.

Port of Pittsburg—Pennsylvania canal business. We present this week the aggregate of the business on the Pennsylvania canal, arriving at and departing from the port of Pittsburg for about 4 months, viz: from the 13th of March, the time the canal opened, to the 14th of July, (some only reporting to the 1st of July) furnished by the different canal transportation companies, to John B. Bakewell, Wilson McCandless and Hilliary Brunot, esqs. a committee of councils, and Wm. Ingham, esq. collector, for the use of the board, for selecting a site for the marine hospital for the United States on the upper Ohio river. These with a large mass of other important and useful information was collected and presented to the marine board by the committees of the select and common councils and the board of trade.

106,171 bbls. flour.	
1,032 do. whiskey.	
33,431 boxes window and other glass.	
1,500 bushels dried apples.	
86,313 do. wheat.	
17,807 do. coal.	
515,435 lbs. tobacco, in hhds.	
9,812,431 do. bacon, do.	
6,138,200 do. mess pork.	
327,712 do. cotton in bales.	
1,474,610 do. lard in kegs.	
38,568 do. butter in tubs.	
237,334 do. buffalo robes and deer skins in bales.	
203,356 do. wool, in sacks.	
44,537 do. feathers do.	
45,042 do. hemp bales.	
92,240 do. ginseng sacks.	
55,141 do. rags.	
12,411 do. sole leather	
4,340 do. venison.	
15,130 do. castings.	
4,591,911 do. dry goods, groceries, hardware and other miscellaneous articles.	[*Harris' Intel.*

MARYLAND.

Election returns. The following are the returns of the election which took place on the 7th instant.

Baltimore city.

The votes of the respective wards were inserted at page 87 of the Register. The following is the aggregate.

For senator.

Whig.		*Van Buren.*	
Ridgely,	7,072	Howard,	7,342

Van Buren majority 270.

For delegates.

Walsh,	7,080	Presstman,	7,289
Collins,	7,103	Graves,	7,290
Sewell,	7,103	Seidenstricker,	7,292
Leary,	7,103	Gallagher,	7,295
Purviance,	7,101	Legrand,	7,286

Average Van Buren majority 191½.

In 1836 the majority for Van Buren in the city was 110. The Van Buren majority last October was 423.

Baltimore county.

For senator.

Wieder,	1,656	Ely,	2,372

Van Buren majority 716.

For delegates.

Gittings,	1,657	Poultney,	2,327
McHenry,	1,515	Orrick,	2,327
Carroll,	1,667	Welch,	2,328
Gorsuch,	1,647	Randall,	2,232
Howard,	1,678	Holmes,	2,333

Average Van Buren majority 679.

For commissioners.

Chapman,	1,609	Walker,	2,312
Matthews,	1,640	Bosley, of Jno.	2,305
Cole,	1,655	Hoshal,	2,278

Anne Arundel county.

For delegates.

Ridgely,	1,372	Hammond,	1,827
Ganil,	1,378	T. Dorsey,	1,812
M. Dorsey,	1,347	Owens,	1,818
Estep,	1,374	Merriken,	1,304

Average whig majority last year, 1 vote. Average whig majority now, 56½. Whig gain, 49½.

For commissioner.

Brogden,	575	Franklin,	623

City of Annapolis.

For delegate.

Brewer,	170	Iglehart,	148

Last year the Van Buren delegate was elected by a majority of 18.

For commissioner.

Brogden,	169	Franklin,	149

Prince George's county.

For delegates.

Tuck,	859	Hilliary,	396
Sprigg,	841	Robey,	402
Bowie,	827	Cooke,	376
Macubbin,	712	Tolson,	204

Average whig majority over 200. Last year it was 56½.

Allegany county.

For senator.

Beall,	1,229	Bloocher,	1,114

For delegates.

Sprigg,	1,234	Neff,	1,142
Thayer,	1,205	Huddleson,	1,106
Coombs,	1,208	Price,	1,100

Average whig majority 104. The Van Buren majority in 1839 was 58.

Washington county.

For senator.

Newcomer,	2,504	Wason,	2,292

For delegates.

Nesbitt,	2,444	Rentch,	2,347
Weast,	2,442	Mason,	2,321
Clagett,	2,467	Garrot,	2,321
Zeigler,	2,479	Lyday,	2,325

Whig majority for senator 212; average whig majority for delegates 120½.

Last October the Van Buren ticket was elected by an average majority of 260.

Frederick county.

For delegates.

E. A. Lynch,	2,890	Guyan,	2,701
Richardson,	2,935	Schley,	2,695
Neill,	2,884	McKechan,	2,709
Motter,	2,895	Dunlop,	2,704
W. Lynch,	2,891	Geyer,	2,688

Average whig majority 179½. Last year the Van Buren ticket was elected by an average majority of 230½.

Carroll county.

For delegates.

Hook,	1,514	Boyle,	1,600
Engle,	1,482	Shower,	1,607
Shulman,	1,485	Stull,	1,598
Steele,	1,369	Lecompte,	1,583

Average Van Buren majority 122.

Last year, owing to dissension in the Van Buren ranks, one whig (col. Hook) was elected in this county. He is now beaten by 49 votes. The Van Buren majority in 1838 was 309.

Harford county.

For delegates.

Billingslea,	1,274	Sutton,	1,292
Whitford,	1,243	Hope,	1,250
Hopkins,	1,224	Williams,	1,237
Horton,	1,080	Polk,	1,221

For commissioners.

McCoy,	1,292	Courtney	1,227
McGaw,	1,265		
Davis,	1,219		
Amos, (independ't)	1,721		

Two whigs and two Van Buren delegates elected—a whig gain of two. Four whig commissioners and one Van Buren elected. Last year the Van Buren majority was 299.

Cecil county.

For senator.

Howard,	1,286	Mackey,	1,354

For delegates.

Morton,	1,283	Cameron,	1,352
Simcoe,	1,274	Knight,	1,362
Maxwell,	1,391	Heckart,	1,366

Average whig majority 224. In 1839, Van Buren majority 178.

For commissioners.

Jones,	172	Price,	73
Bayard,	112	Nowland,	113
Bennett,	223	Purnell,	216
Carter,	101	Cowan,	264
Janney,	266	Gillespie,	179
Haines,	206	Gather,	225

Kent county.

For delegates.

Welsh,	664	Blackiston,	504
Jones,	250	Ringgold,	492
Eden,	645	Cann,	604

For levy court.

Mann,	661	Comegys,	500
Wallace,	259	Thomas,	501
Dunding,	262	Miller,	500

Average whig majority 155.

Talbot county.

For delegates.

Hambleton,	713	Martin,	734
Kemp,	713	Lowe,	737
Hopkins,	710	Willis,	740

For commissioners.

Townsend,	728	Harmon,	724
Goldsborough,	715	Leonard,	725

The average Van Buren majority is 35—last year it was 50.

Caroline county.

For delegates.

Orrell,	648	Fountain,	579
Nicolls,	683	Sangston,	591
Sullivan,	650	Chezzum,	554

Average whig majority about 80.

For levy court.

Thewley,	677	Keene,	584
Potter,	675	Jones,	581
Dukes,	264	Chance,	581
Slack,	258	Bishop,	601

Montgomery country.

For delegates.

England,	1,039	Dade,	731
Gaither,	1,021	Worthington,	685
Gott,	1,025	Carter,	690
Gittings,	1,020	Spencer,	705

Average whig majority 308.

Queen Anne's county.

For senator.

Palmer,	774	Roberts,	682

For delegates.

George,	778	Finley,	681
Ford,	765	Wilmer,	682
Paca,	765	Bryan,	698

Whig majority nearly 100. Last year the average Van Buren majority was 75.

Dorchester county.

For delegates.

Jacobs,	1,131	No opposition.	
Keene,	1,120		
Frazier,	1,113		
Tall,	1,099		

Somerset county.

For delegates.

Williams,	1,351	Sanders,	863
Jones,	1,339	Beliard,	865
Parsons,	1,384	Beauchamp,	832
Rider,	1,371	Brattan,	835

Average whig majority 517½.

Worcester county.

For senator.

Townsend,	1,237	Fassitt,	924

Whig majority 313.

We have not been able to procure the votes for members to the house of delegates. The regular whig candidates, Edwin Forman, Levi Cathell, Ebenezer Hearn and Jas. Hoopvr, were elected without opposition.

Calvert county.

For delegates.

Hallen,	496	Parran,	369
Dalrymple,	493	Spicknell,	348
Weems,	464	Mackall,	345

Average whig majority 133.

Charles county.

For delegates.

J. D. Bowling,	807	Francis Neale,	519
George Brunt,	806	Nich. Stonestreet,	489
John Matthews,	804	Wm. B. Stone,	505

Average whig majority 301½.

St. Mary's county.

For delegates.

Heard,	865	No opposition.	
Coade,	863		
Cansin,	828		

In three of the counties, viz: St. Mary's, Dorchester and Worcester, there were no Van Buren tickets run—except for a senator in the latter.

RECAPITULATION.

The popular vote in the annexed table is made by taking the highest delegate vote on each side.

	Popular vote. 1840.		*House of delegates.* 1840.		1839.	
Counties.	W.	V. B.	W.	V. B.	W.	V. B.
Alleghany,	1,234	1,142	3	0	1	2
Anne Arundel,	1,378	1,327	4	0	2	2
Annapolis city,	170	148	1	0	0	1
Baltimore city,	7,109	7,295	0	5	0	5
Baltimore co.	1,673	2,339	0	5	0	5
Calvert,	496	369	3	0	3	0
Caroline,	683	591	3	0	1	2
Cecil,	1,391	1,391	3	2	0	3
Charles,	807	519	3	0	3	0
Carroll,	1,514	1,507	0	4	1	3
Dorchester,	860*		4	0	4	0
Frederick,	3,935	2,709	5	0	0	5
Harford,	1,274	1,292	2	2	0	4
Kent,	664	504	3	0	3	0
Montgomery,	1,025	737	4	0	2	2
Prince George's,	727	402	4	0	4	0
Queen Anne's	778	698	3	0	0	3
St. Mary's,	500*		3	0	3	0
Somerset,	1,389	965	4	0	3	3
Talbot,	718	740	0	3	0	5
Warbington,	2,479	2,347	4	0	0	4
Worcester,	1,237	934	4	0	4	0
	30,491	27,946	60	19	33	46
	27,946					
Whig maj. now	2,545					
V. B. maj. 1839,	912					
Whig gain,	3,457					

The nett whig gain is 27 delegates—and the whig majority in the house, is 41. Last year the Van Buren majority was 13.

*Whig majorities.

SENATE. The seven districts which this year elected senators stand as follows:

	1840.		1839.	
	Whig.	*V. B.*	*Whig.*	*V. B.*
Cecil,	1	0	0	1
Queen Anne's,	1	0	0	1
Washington,	1	0	0	1
Allegany,	1	0	0	1
Baltimore city,	0	1	1	0
Baltimore county,	0	1	0	1
Worcester,	1	0	1	0
	5	2	2	5

Whig gain three senators. The senate will now stand 15 whigs, 6 Van Buren—whig majority 9.—Last year parties stood 12 whigs 9 Van Buren.

The following was the vote at the last presidential and gubernatorial elections.

	1836. PRESIDENT.		1838. GOVERNOR.	
	Van Buren.	*Harrison.*	*Grason.*	*Steele.*
Baltimore city	5,740	5,630	6,074	5,198
Baltimore co.	2,482	2,069	2,452	1,477
Annapolis city	129	156	141	146
Cecil	1,092	1,020	1,359	1,251
Harford	930	1,080	1,255	1,129
Queen Anne's	517	657	686	541
Kent	367	589	644	530
Frederick	3,015	3,130	2,532	2,532
Carroll	(new county)		1,646	1,343
Montgomery	513	936	742	852
Prince George's	450	728	884	778
Calvert	284	363	357	415
Caroline	492	575	577	583
Charles	356	514	510	715
Dorchester	894	966	847	1,113
Somerset	523	1,030	maj.	163
St. Mary's	190	643	449	794
Talbot	479	656	782	599
Washington	1,896	3,079	2,326	1,966
Worcester	541	1,082	maj.	397

Harrison's majority in 1836 was 3,684.—Governor Grason's majority in 1838 was 241.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Elections. The Raleigh Star states that the election takes place on the 20th inst. in this state instead of the 19th inst. as heretofore given in our tables.

North Carolina whig convention. The greatest popular convention ever gathered together in North Carolina was held at Raleigh (the seat of government of the state) on Monday, the 5th inst. The number of citizens present is said to have amounted to twelve thousand; affording a conclusive proof of the deep interest felt by the good people of that state in the present political contest.

Ex-governor *John Owen* was called to preside over the great assembly, and, on being conducted to the chair, delivered a neat and very suitable address.

What followed we copy from the Raleigh Register:

At the conclusion of this address, on motion of Mr. W. R. Gales, the following gentlemen were named as vice presidents, viz: William B. Shepard, of Pasquotank; Andrew Joyner, of Halifax; John McLend, of Johnston; Richard Hinds, of Edgecombe; R. Galloway, of Rockingham; F. J. Hill, of Brunswick; Wm. Robards, of Granville; Alfred Dockery, of Richmond; R. C. McNamara, of Rowan; Michael Holt, of Orange; D. M. Barringer, of Cabarrus; and Rufus Read, of Iredell.

And, on motion of Mr. George W. Haywood, Charles Manly, Edmund B. Freeman and H. W. Miller were appointed secretaries.

The convention being declared to be duly organized, Mr. Badger addressed it for nearly an hour on the great political topics of the day, and concluded by offering for the adoption of the convention, the declaration of rights. It was accordingly read by Mr. Manly, and the question on its adoption was carried in the affirmative by a deafening shout. We consider it one of the ablest papers to which the present state of the country has given birth, and it should be circulated by thousands throughout the state.

Mr. Mangum being called for by the crowd to address the convention, it was announced that he was detained at home by sickness.

Mr. Stanly was then called out and addressed the convention nearly two hours in his usually fervid and fearless manner.

After dinner, a number of gentlemen were called on for speeches, and the evening was most agreeably spent. Among the gentleman who addressed the crowd were Messrs. Barringer, of Cabarrus, C. P. Green, of Virginia, H. L. Robards, of Granville, and Guthrie, of Chatham.

At night there was speaking again at the whig encampment and at the log cabin.

On Tuesday, at 11 o'clock, the convention was again organized, without any abatement of spirit or enthusiasm, and but little of numbers. Mr. Rayner opened the discussion in a speech of more than two hours, and fully sustained the high reputation he has acquired as a debater. The veteran whig, Lewis Williams, was next called out, and delivered a most capital speech. The enthusiasm with which Messrs. Stanly, Rayner and Williams were received by the immense throng must have been gratifying in the highest degree.

James W. Bryan, esq. elector in the Newbern district, was next called for. He has the finest elocution of almost any one within our knowledge, and was, on this occasion, in his best vein. Of course, he served up a rich intellectual treat in his hearers. An incident occurred whilst he was speaking, which, being very uncommon, excited considerable sensation, and deserves to be noticed. Three eagles were distinctly described, at a great height, for several moments hovering directly over the thousands assembled to hear the discussion of great and important political questions connected with the approaching presidential election.

The rev. Mr. Crudup, of Granville, was next called on, and addressed the convention for about half an hour, but we were not fortunate enough to hear him. After he concluded, Mr. Boyden, of Surry, was loudly called for, and delivered a most spirited speech, which was enthusiastically received. The hour being late, the convention then adjourned *sine die*, and dinner was again served up at the encampment for the delegates.

We are aware that we have given but a very imperfect account of this great occasion. With a greater allowance of time, and under more favorable circumstances of preparation, we should despair of doing justice to the incidents of our glorious two days. We will venture to say that no person who attended this immense gathering left Raleigh with a single doubt on his mind as to the triumphant majority which we shall give for old Tip in November. Each delegate must have become satisfied that this bright prospect is before us, not only from conversation with others, but from his own personal observation of the materials which constituted the convention, the tone and temper which marked all its proceedings, and, perhaps, more than all, the gratifying reception which every where along the routes of the various delegations, from every house and cabin, was extended to them. The farmer forgot his toils, the laborer his work—even the women abandoned their household duties—and all, actuated by common impulse, rushed to the road side, to give one hearty "hurrah for old Tip," and to bid the delegates "God speed" in their good work.

And we *know* that the enthusiasm manifested here pervades the whole body of the whig population throughout the state; and we look forward to the 12th of November next as another "glorious fifth"—an auspicious day, when we will be released from the fears of that dire oppression which hangs over the land; and when we may again behold the government administered as in those *old days*, when democracy was something more than an *idle name*.

Taking the convention all together, the short time between its call and its assembling, the sparseness of our population, the few facilities for transporting large masses of the people, and it will compare advantageously with any ever held south of the Potomac.

We should do great injustice to an individual to whom we are more indebted than to any other person for the order and propriety of the procession, if we omitted to give him a distinct notice. We allude to gen. John I. Pasteur, of Newbern, a gentleman whose military knowledge is only exceeded by the possession of all those qualities which constitute a clever fellow. Aided by gen. Robert W. Haywood, and lieut. Lucas, of the Raleigh Guards, the arrangements were all so perfect that no irregularity occurred in the whole procedure, from beginning to end.

GEORGIA.

Political contests. This state has long been the theatre of very severe, and singularly marked political contests, a condensed view of which we here to annex, taken from the Salem, Mass. Gazette, authority is be relied on:—

The first election of governor by the people was in 1825, when in the memorable contest between Troup and Clark, the former was elected by a majority of 683 votes at which time there were 40,000 votes polled. In 1827 John Forsyth was elected without any regularly organized opposition, two candidates of the opposite party to Mr. F. having successively died after their nomination and before the election. These were Matthew Talbot, and col. Duoven G. Campbell. In 1829, Mr. Gilmer was elected over maj Crawford, both belonging to

the Troop party, the Clark men generally casting their votes in favor of Mr. Gilmer. In 1831, Wilson Lumpkin, the candidate of the Clark party, succeeded over Mr. Gilmer by 1,500 votes, and in 1833 the same gentleman was again elected over maj. Crawford by 2,200 votes. In 1834 old party lines were pretty much broken down; a number of the Troup party joining with the mass of the Clark party formed what has since been known as the Union party, and sustained the administration of general Jackson, while a smaller number of Clark men joined with the mass of the Troup party, and formed what has since been termed the state rights party, which opposed that administration.—The first struggle under this new organization of parties resulted in the success of the union congressional ticket by 5,000 majority, and a majority of about 80 in the legislature. In 1835, governor Schley the candidate of the union party, beat judge Dougherty 2,500 votes, and the party had a majority of about 60 in the legislature. In 1836, the union ticket succeeded with one exception for congress, by an average majority of 1,000, and a majority of 40 in the legislature. In 1837 the states rights candidate for governor was elected by about 750 majority, and the union party had a majority of 30 in the legislature. In 1838 the union party had become decidedly the Van Buren party, and the state rights party defeated them by an average majority of 1,100; but 1839, the Van Buren party elected a governor and legislature by 1,627 majority.

The election in Georgia for nine members of congress, and members of the state legislature, took place on the 5th inst. A year ago, Dougherty, whig, was elected governor over McFarnald, V. B. by 1,910 majority. Two years ago the entire whig congressional ticket was elected; but three of the members, on their arrival at Washington, acted with the Van Buren party. These three members, Messrs. Black, Colquitt and Cooper, are now among the Van Buren candidates. Georgia elects her congressmen by general ticket.

Of the election which took place on the 5th inst. we have returns from *sixty five* of the ninety-three counties in the state; they give the following aggregate:

	1840.	1839.
Whig ticket	32,347	32,807
Van Buren ticket	27,651	34,634
Whig majority	4,696	V. B. 1,827

This places the result beyond doubt.

LOUISIANA.

Whig state convention. At a meeting of the whig delegates from the different parishes of the state of Louisiana, convened according to previous notice, at Baton Rouge, on the 28th of September, 1840.

The assembly having been called to order by judge Thomas Gibbs Morgan, the following persons were named as officers, and unanimously approved by the meeting, viz:

President. Geo. Philemon H. Thomas, of East Baton Rouge.

Vice presidents—1st district Frederick Bnisson, esq.; 2nd dist. gen. D. B. Morgan; 3d dist. Narcisse Landry, esq; 4th dist. Nauvilla De Clouta, esq.; 5th disct. gen. Horatio S. Spriggs.

Secretaries—Wm. H. Wikoff, of East B. Rouge; Adolph Layet and Frederick Wilkinson, of New Orleans.

An honorable veteran of '76, Mr. William Tabor, of Lafourche Interior, who fought through the war in the south, was at King's Mountain, and served in col. Wm. Washington's horse, against Tarleton's legion at the battle of the Cowpens, was presented to the convention by the hon. E. D. White, and invited to take a seat by the side of the president.

The convention was opened by the rev. Dr. Wm. B. Lacy, of East Baton Rouge, with an eloquent prayer.

On motion, the chairman of the whig delegation from Mississippi, and also the nominated whig presidential electors for Louisiana, were invited to be seated on the rostrum.

A letter from the hon. S. S. Prentiss, of Mississippi, apologizing for his non-attendance, being prevented from being present by his numerous engagements for the whig cause in his own state, was then read by judge Morgan, as also an answer from the Rodney Tippecanoe club, Miss. to an invitation given them to attend the convention, containing an acceptance of the invitation.

On motion of R. N. Ogden, esq. a committee of five was appointed to draw up resolutions expressive of the opinions of the meeting, and Messrs. R. N. Ogden, Wm. De Buys, J. B. Armant, gen. C. M. Conrad and Walter Brashear, were named by the president as said committee.

The committee having retired, the hon. E. D. White was called on and made an able and appropriate speech in reply to the call.

Col. Wm. H. Sparks, of Assumption, then followed, in a strain of eloquence rarely surpassed.

The hon. Thomas W. Chinn, of West Baton Rouge, was then called on, and addressed the meeting in a brief but forcible manner; his remarks were warmly received.

The convention then took a recess of one hour, for refreshments at the barbacue.

On the return to the place of meeting, judge J. F. Canonage, of New Orleans, at the loudly expressed desire of all present, spoke in the French language, at considerable length and in the most energetic manner, being frequently interrupted by the applause of the auditory.

J. S. Yerger, esq. one of the delegation from Vicksburg, Miss. next took the floor, in answer to an universal call. For earnestness, vigor and correct statement of important facts, Mr. Yerger's speech has seldom been equalled. Mr. Y's quaint and most impressive manner, much resembling that of Mr. Prentiss' drew down deafening shouts of applause at his conclusion.

R. N. Ogden, esq. chairman of the committee to prepare resolutions, then presented the following, accompanied by some appropriate remarks, which were enthusiastically received by the meeting:

WHEREAS, It is the right of the citizens of the United States peaceably to assemble and consult concerning the welfare of their country, and freely to express their opinions respecting the administration of their government; therefore, we the whigs of Louisiana assembled to convention at Baton Rouge, on this 28th day of September, 1840, do solemnly resolve—

That we have seen with alarm the fearful advances made by the present administration in a course of measures tending in an eminent degree to sap the foundations of our free republican government, to overturn and destroy it, and to bury under its ruins the liberties of the people.

They have abused the patronage of the executive power to the basest purposes of party influence, by introducing bribery and corruption into our elections, thereby striking a fatal blow at the elective franchise, on the purity and independance of which our civil liberties essentially depend.

They have used their utmost efforts to subsidize and corrupt the public press, and to convert the post office, that great channel of intelligence, into a vehicle of slander for the promotion of their corrupt political designs.

They have destroyed the national currency while pretending to reform and improve it, thereby paralyzing the whole business of the nation, and bringing incalculable mischief and distress upon the people; and to our prayers for relief, they have insultingly replied, "the people expect too much from the government."

While professing the purest democracy they have constantly trampled upon the public will, appointing to office men who had been discarded from the confidence of the people, forcing upon them measures adverse to their wishes as repeatedly and constitutionally expressed, and they have endeavored to create in a time of profound peace a large military establishment unneeded, expensive, oppressive, unconstitutional and dangerous to the liberties of the country.

They have with a high hand seized upon the money of the nation, taken it from the custody of the law where the constitution places it, and put it under the control of the executive, thus uniting the power of the purse to the power of the sword, an union which has never yet failed to overthrow public liberty, an union which constitutes the very definition of despotic power, and this fatal union is now rendered permanent by the passage of the sub-treasury law.

While professing reverence for state rights they have aimed an insulting and fatal blow at the honor and credit of the states, by holding them up to the world as insolvent corporations, and as to one of them, whose soil is rendered classic by the battle fields of the revolution, they have trampled upon the emblem of her sovereignty and virtually expelled her from the union.

While professing peculiar regard for the interests and security of the south, they have introduced into our political discussions a question, the agitation of which is fraught with danger and mischief, thereby evincing a reckless disregard of the interests of the south, and in all these pernicious measures they will persevere unless the people arrest them in their course.

Resolved, That we view with feelings of great indignation, the gross and unfounded charges that are made by the opponents of William Henry Harrison, against that tried patriot and citizen, and particularly the infamous one of abolition, when every action and every vote of his political life prove, incontestably, his soundness upon the subject of southern rights which charge is more atrocious coming from the partisans of Martin Van Buren, whose vote on the Missouri question and whose opinion on the subject of slavery in the District of Columbia, (on both of which he has voted or acted in direct opposition to general Harrison), prove him to be regardless of southern rights.

Resolved, That though the proud laurel earned by Louisiana, in her July elections, of being the whig state, has since been snatched from her brow by a sister state, we now proclaim our fixed determination to regain that high title, and we hereby give a bold and confident challange to every whig state of the union to a friendly and patriotic contest with us, for the glittering prize of the flag that is to be presented to that state which shall give the largest proportionate whig majority at the presidential contest, pledging ourselves individually, each to the other, that we will use the most untiring zeal, industry and honorable exertions for that object, and thus in the face of and in competition with the whole union, gain for Louisiana, now and forever, the proud appellation of "the flag state."

Resolved, That every whig who neglects either to deposite his own vote, or to use his best exertions in promote the sacred cause of the coming election, will be guilty of betraying the interests of his country, equally as if he had turned his back to the enemy on the field of battle.

The resolutions having been read in French and English, they were adopted in both languages by acclamation.

Judge Thos. Gibbs Morgan being then loudly and repeatedly called on, spoke at considerable length on the different objects of the meeting, but more especially on the subject of the destruction of the United States bank and the disfranchisement of New Jersey. Well known as is the eloquence of this gentleman, on the present occasion has excelled himself—being a native New Jersey man, the warmth with which he handled the wrongs inflicted upon her, found a quick response in every bosom. The star of Jersey shrouded with clouds but still with the motto of "New Jersey resurget," which was immediately in front of him, appeared to be inspiring. More than one eye was moist in looking at that banner clothed in crape, and that small delegation, and in listening to the soul stirring words of Morgan. His final address to the lovely ladies of Louisiania, who graced the occasion by their presence in large numbers, was most impressive.

The president then communicated to the convention a general invitation from the Mississippi delegation to the whigs of Louisiana, to attend their state convention, to be held at Jackson, on the 5th prox. J. M. Chilton, esq. of Mississippi, on being called, after some remarks, gave a characteristic anecdote of the hon. John Quincy Adams, which was received with cheers.

Night then approaching, the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

PHILEMON THOMAS, *pres't.*

FRED. WILKINSON, ADOLPHE LAVET, WM. H. WIKOF, } *secretaries.*

Candidate. Judge Moore is the whig candidate to fill the vacancy in the third congressional district of Louisiana, caused by the resignation of the hon. Rice Garland. As yet no Van Buren candidate has been nominated.

New Orleans. The extent of the trade of this great southern mart may be inferred from the following statement of the leading items of domestic produce which were received there during the year ending on the 1st instant.

Cotton,	968,702 bales.
Sugar (conjectured)	115,000 hhds.
Tobacco,	43,897 hhds.
Flour,	486,972 bbls.
Bacon and pork,	6,000,000 lbs.
Corn,	800,000 bushels.
Lead,	320,000 quintals.

Besides, a variety of articles, and some of them in considerable quantities. The whole, even at the present low prices, are valued at sixty millions of dollars.

These valuable products, we learn from the Courier, have afforded freights to 1,822 sea vessels, and 1,958 steamboats, besides some thousands of flat boats, barges and pirogues.

OHIO.

Election. An election was held on Tuesday last, the 13th instant, in this state for governor, nineteen representatives to congress, a part of the senate and all the members of the popular branch. We have received no returns.

Mechanics' institute. The report of the third annual fair of the Mechanics' Institute of Cincinnati have been published, from which we learn that the total proceeds, after deducting the expenses, amount to $1,638 35. It is represented to be in a very flourishing condition.

MISSOURI.

The annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal church of the state of Missouri, was in session at St. Louis on the 2d inst. and would continue some eight or ten days longer. Bishop Waugh presiding. Seventy preachers were said to be present.

Trading company. The St. Louis Bulletin states that a company of traders, under the command of Mr. C. Fristoe, consisting of 18 wagons and 60 men, arrived at Independence, Missouri, on the 11th ultimo, bringing about $60,000 in specie.

The trial of Wm. P. Darnes for the assault and death of A. J. Davis at St. Louis, Missouri, has been continued by the state until the November term of the criminal court. This, says the Republican, is the *third* continuance by the state, the defendant having always been ready for trial.

WISKONSIN.

Census. Comparative statement of the population of Wiskonsin territory, for the years 1838–40.

Counties.	*In 1840.*	*In 1838.*
Brown	2,107	
Calumet	270	
Fond du Lac	139	
Marquette	18	3,048
Winnebago	135	
Portage	1,629	
Manitoowoc	235	
Sheboygan	183	
Washington	343	64
Milwaukee	5,601	3,131
Racine	3,475	5,054
Rock	1,701	490
Walworth	2,610	1,019
Jefferson	914	468
Green	933	494
Dane	315	172
Dodge	67	18
Iowa	3,977	3,218
Grant	3,923	2,763
Crawford	1,208	1,220
Sac	102	
St. Croix	618	
Total,	30,747	18,149

POLITICS OF THE DAY.

MR. WOODBURY'S LETTER.

Washington, 1st Sept. 1839.

"DEAR SIR: Yours of the 24th ult. was received last evening. I thank you sincerely for the friendly sentiments it expresses towards myself personally; but I must confess, that the tone of it, and of Mr. Haynes' letter, which you enclose, are such towards the administration, as to create much regret and painful disappointment in respect to the boundary question.

When every thing—even war, was hazarded by the president, last spring for that question; and when the whole summer has been spent by the secretary of state in efforts to advance the interests of Maine, and when all the rest of us have sustained the claims of Maine as *firmly*, at least, as the strange democrat some of your politicians recommended to be special minister to England, on this subject—it is really discouraging, and causes sickness at the heart, to hear the complaints reiterated by our friends, of the "apparent apathy and unconcern of the general government in regard to the northeastern boundary." We have so many real and unavoidable troubles with our enemies at home and abroad, that to have these increased and aggravated by our friends makes me utterly despondent.

I have now been left alone here, struggling with embarrassments without a parallel in our financial history, for over two months—and taking the additional burden on my shoulders of advising all the other departments, in the absence of their heads when cases of doubt, difficulty and great responsibility arise—and now to have this new source of discontent, danger and threatened war upon us re-opened, is more than I am able to bear. It is said to be the last feather, which breaks the horse's back.

But with this heavy and additional pressure, when it was hoped that all was in a favorable train, my exhausted frame must soon yield. I will do all in my power for my friends and the cause while here; but I cannot work miracles, and neither my mind nor body is made of iron. To escape death or insanity, I shall leave my present situation the first moment the president will consent to it; and I sincerely pray, that some one from New England may succeed me, more successful and able in giving satisfaction, not only on the boundary question, but all others of importance. This year is my eighth one in the executive department, and it is high time for rotation—not that I love the good cause less, but that I love principle more, and the wishes of my friends more, to promote better by the services of other men, of different or similar politics, the great interests of at least some of the states, if not all of them.

I complain not a word. Indeed, had I been left to my own inclinations and judgment, I should have resigned over a year ago. But as some of the obstacles, then existing, have been since removed, I think a glimmer of light to myself personally breaks through the clouds.

I will show, as you seem to wish, your letter and Mr. H's to the president, on his return at the close of the month. After the glorious re-action of the west, I trust our leading friends in the east have not so conducted as to lose caste with the people and lessen our majorities there, as you fear. Even Rhode Island has gained largely on the democratic side within two years; and if Maine is determined to throw herself into the arms of the opposition, or to play into their hands—during such a crisis as the present one—let us beseech a kind Providence to save the republic, for no arm of flesh can avail us. I had rather have lost Tennessee and Indiana united.

Truly yours, LEVI WOODBURY.

Hon. Albert Smith, Portland, Me."

[*Portland Argus Revived.*

MR. BUTLER'S SPEECH

At the administration meeting held at Tammany Hall, on the 24th ultimo, to respond to the nominations at Syracuse.

Mr. Butler, on coming forward in compliance with the call of the meeting, was received with loud and long continued cheers, and after silence had been restored, briefly returned his thanks to the audience for the warm hearted reception they had given him; and having informed them that he was authorised by Mr. Wright to promise his attendance so soon as he should be relieved from the meeting at Brooklyn, took occasion to pay "a passing tribute in friendship and to justice," in reference to that able statesman and consistent democrat.

Mr. B. then refered to the particular object of the meeting, and spoke, at some length, of the democratic candidates for governor and lieutenant governor, recently nominated at Syracuse. With col. Bouck he had been personally acquainted for nearly twenty-five years, and could testify to his sound and onwavering political principles, and his fitness for the office for which he had been nominated. He particularly noticed the fact that, during the long period he held the office of canal commissioner, not a dollar of the immense sums of public money entrusted to his care, had failed to reach its proper destination; nor had he ever been involved in controversies or difficulties with contractors, although it was universally conceded that no man could be more faithful in protecting the interests of the state. The integrity and practical good sense, implied in this fact, was a sufficient guarantee that, in his hands, the interests and character of the state will be entirely safe. Mr. Dickinson was equally deserving the confidence of the democracy, and his able support of the rights of the city, in opposition to the registry law, imposed upon us during the last session, should secure to him here a grateful and ardent support.

Mr. Butler was repeatedly cheered whilst speaking of Mr. Wright, and Messrs. Bouck and Dickinson, and after closing his references to them, proceeded to speak as follows:

But, fellow citizens, there are other considerations connected with the approaching election, infinitely more important than the success of this man or that; considerations, in comparison with which individuals sink into insignificance, except in so far as they are the exponents and representatives of principles, and the agents to carry out, if elected, the principles with which they are identified. The candidates for governor and lieutenant governor, and the candidates for the higher offices of president and vice president of the United States, to whose support we are pledged, are, as we believe, representatives of the greatest and most salutary principles, the vindication and establishment of which depend upon the result of the pending contest. Let me illustrate this position.

Parties, in all time, have been found in free governments; their existence is one of the prices which man must pay for the boon of freedom. When their object is merely to keep or to get office, for the sake of its emoluments and honors, their disputes are of little moment, and the success or defeat of any particular party, is only important in the public as its candidates are more or less qualified for the public service. But when parties divide on great questions of public policy; when their differences are radical; when the objects and measures they have in view are such as deeply and widely to affect the liberty of the citizen and the welfare of the state; then their conflicts become vastly important; and then the business of politics becomes the highest of all earthly concerns.

Of this latter description, fellow citizens, is the great contest now going on in the United States—eminently so, for in the interests which gave it birth, the points on which it turns, and the issues it involves, we have all the elements of that old and interminable conflict, which, in every free state, has divided the people into two general parties—the one popular, or democratic in its character, the other directly the reverse. The distinctive features of each party may be described in a few words: the one regards the elevation of man in his intellectual and immortal part, and not the acquisition of wealth or the exercise of power, as the highest end of the social state; and it regards government as a mere trust, delegated by all the people, to their agents, to be exercised impartially and faithfully, for the benefit of all and of each—and this, I need not tell you, is a popular or democratic party. The other deems the protection of property—which it regards as the fountain of individual comfort and of national prosperity—the chief interest of society; and is continually seeking to confine the sovereignty, in effect, if not in form, to some select class, some privileged order of the people, and to make government subsidiary, not to the interests of the mass, but to those of the few: and this, you perfectly understand, is an anti-democratic, an aristocratic party.

So long as human nature shall continue what it has been and is—so long as ambition and avarice, the love of power and the love of money, shall dwell in man's bosom—these parties will ever exist, in greater or less activity; and under the blending influences of those passions, many, very many, will adopt the views, and promote the interests, of the aristocratic party, under the sincere conviction that the condition of each member of society will really be better when the power is vested in the hands of a select class, than when it is shared among the whole community. Forms of government, and local and other circumstances, may very much modify these distinctive features; but in spirit and tendency they will be found to characterise the popular and anti-popular, the democratic and aristocratic parties, in all countries in which they exist. In the United States, two parties of this opposite character were partially disclosed soon after the establishment of the federal constitution; but it was not until the struggle which brought into the presidency that apostle of democratic truth, Thomas Jefferson, that they were fully exhibited among us.

It was the conviction of Mr. Jefferson and his associates, that the federal government, as then administered, was gradually enlarging its powers by construction—that it was silently encroaching on the reserved rights of the states—and that it was fast tending, through the instrumentality of its patronage and power, and especially by means of the funding system and the Bank of the United States, to impair the free spirit of the people, to foster aristocratical distinctions, and ultimately to assimilate our institutions to the British model, which, it was well known, was held in high esteem by many leaders of the party—that led them to band together, for the purpose of overthrowing that administration and bringing back the government to the republican tack. They were not willing that this government, the fruit of so much toil, and of so many dangers, should be converted into a job, for the benefit of londholders, and dealers in bank stock; they were not willing to see the states stripped of their rights to swell the power of the union; they were not willing to stand in silence and with folded arms, whilst the federal legislature were enacting anti-republican and unconstitutional laws, at the instance or with the assent of the executive; and they resolved to do what they could, to make this government what its fathers designed it should be—a glorious temple of liberty—glorious in the amplitude and simplicity of its proportions, rather than its outward splendor or its infernal decorations—through whose open doors the oppressed of every clime might freely enter; and at whose altar every American citizen, of whatsoever name, or creed, or condition, might stand in the full consciousness of equal right, and worship with his fellows. [Immense cheering].

They triumphed; and the first act of their illustrious leader was, to proclaim, in his inaugural address, for the instruction and safety of his countrymen, and for his own guidance, and that of his successors, the great principles of democratic liberty as applicable to our government, and to mark out for the like purpose, the course to be pursued in its administration. The democracy of 1801 received this invaluable paper, as the patriots of 1776 received, from the same pen, the Declaration of Independence. It may well claim the same rank in our estimation, for each is perfect in its kind. So long as we and our posterity shall adhere to the instructions of the inaugural address, we may be sure that the great ends of the revolution will be attained—

that American liberty will be safe, American independence complete. So often as those instructions are departed from, the public interest will suffer; if the time shall ever come when they are wholly neglected, our liberties will be gone; and if the union shall continue to exist, it will be because held together, not by fraternal compact, but by the arm of power upheld by military force. Cherish, then, fellow citizens, the principles of this address; make it the touchstone by which to try the merits of the candidates before you; rely not on vague promises or indefinite expectations; but see to it that the man you support for the chief magistracy of the union, is able to abide the faithful application of this unerring test to his acts and principles.

Fellow citizens: I had supposed that if any two propositions of a political nature were plainer and more capable of easy and conclusive demonstration, then almost any other, they were these—first, that of the two great parties now striving for the mastery there was but one which could, with any shadow of propriety, be said to stand upon the principles, and to support the policy of Thomas Jefferson; and that one, I had supposed to be, as you too have doubtless done, the party which styles itself democratic, but which commonly receives from its well bred opponents, the name of *loco foco*—the party which favors the re-election of Martin Van Buren; and secondly, that if there has existed, at any time since 1801, a party which, by way of eminence, may be regarded as peculiarly anti-Jeffersonian, it has so existed and is now to be found in the self styled whig party of the present day. It seems, however, that the truth of these opinions is denied by our opponents; and that they intend not only to change the administration, but to change the clearest and best established facts; to make black white and white black; and to prove that two and two do not make four, but actually make some other number.

Let us then, fellow citizens, apply to these conflicting pretensions the test of Mr. Jefferson's inaugural address, and of the opinions subsequently expressed by him; and let us see how the contending parties will abide the trial. A strict construction of the federal constitution, and therefore uncompromising hostility to a United States bank; economy and simplicity, and therefore determined opposition to a needless national debt; abstinence in the use of even admitted powers, and much more of doubtful ones, which are calculated to bring the patronage of the federal government into dangerous contact with the people, and therefore no splendid schemes of internal improvements; equal and exact justice to all men, and therefore no privileges to a particular class, in the shape of high tariffs or otherwise; sacred regard to the rights of the states, and therefore no interference with their domestic institutions by the federal government; undoubting faith in the capacity of man for self-government, and therefore plain and distinct appeals to his reason and judgment; equality of natural right and unlimited freedom of judgment, and therefore no attempt to coerce even the humblest to abandon their rights; the will of the majority the vital law of the republic, and therefore that will to be cheerfully acquiesced in.—These are some of the more prominent principles, with their practical application proclaimed and carried out by Thomas Jefferson; and which all, all who take him as a mentor, must acknowledge as democratic. Now which of the two parties conforms in its policy, its mode of discussion, its tactics, to these principles? Which party is it that is pledged to oppose a national bank and in execution of this policy has established an antagonist system, that is pledged to oppose, in every form, an assumption of the state debts; to oppose every scheme of internal improvement not clearly national; to oppose protective tariffs; and to oppose abolitionism? Is it the whig party! [Cries of no, no.] To ask the question is indeed to answer it in the negative.—That party, though it has made no formal declaration of its principles, is led by those who have long and openly advocated, and who still advocate, a bank of the United States; and the whole party oppose and denounce the independent treasury—the antagonistic measure—as unnecessary and destructive; and make hostility to that measure their chief battle-cry and rallying point. Their leaders were also identified with the high tariff and internal improvement policy of the so-called American System; and they still hold the latitudinarian principles of construction on which that policy was built. They have given very clear evidence of a desire, either directly, or by means of the public lands, to take upon the federal government the enormous debts of the states. To that party, too, abolitionism naturally allies itself; in several states the alliance is open and active; and there is every reason to believe that the position of its candidate, in respect to the abolitionists, was one of the circumstances that contributed to his selection.

What party, on the other hand, is openly committed by the declarations and pledges of its candidate, and in a hundred other ways, to the Jeffersonian principles just enumerated? Whatever epithets our opponents may bestow on us—whatever name they may attempt to take to *themselves*—they cannot rob us of our principles; they cannot remake the indisputable fact, that the party which approves the measures, and advocates the re-election of Martin Van Buren, is the only party with which the principles of Jefferson find favor, or by which they are or can be maintained.

But apply another test. Which of the two parties makes its appeal to the reason and judgment of the public; and which to their imaginations, their passions and their appetites? Which treats them as capable of self government, and which as a senseless herd? Which leaves the operatives and other laborers in its employ free to vote according to their judgment and conscience; and which uses its power in these and the like cases, to compel freemen to barter their birthright for a mess of pottage? Which submits to the decisions of the people, when fully expressed and constitutionally made through the ballot-box; and which resorts to contrivance and fraud, to panic and pressure, to acts of violence and threats of revolution, to defeat the popular will?—The answers to these questions will infallibly tell which is the popular, the democratic, the Jeffersonian party, and which the opposite of all; and when applied to the two parties, they as infallibly point to the whig party, from its organization under that name in 1834, through its whole history to the present day, as possessing every mark of the anti-democratic, the anti-Jeffersonian party. Mr. Butler illustrated this point by a reference to the arists of 1834—the distress meetings—the inflammatory speeches—the threats and acts of violence—the resolution "bloodless as yet" of Mr. Clay—the Sunday speeches in the streets of Baltimore, &c. with some anecdotes, very graphically told, illustrating the firmness of Andrew Jackson during that remarkable era, all which was received with great applause, and frequently interrupted by loud and reiterated cheers. He also adverted to the mummery of log cabins, hard cider, coon skins, Tippecanoe songs, &c. as evincing in the leaders of the whig party a settled contempt for the intelligence and virtue of the people—as involving a denial of their capacity for self-government, and as deeply injurious to the morals and character of the people; and he contended that such a party, especially when rallied under the standard of a candidate who refuses to declare himself explicitly on the great questions before the people, had not the slightest pretension to the name of Jeffersonian, but was in all respects thoroughly imbued with the worst doctrines of the old federal party, which was put down by the elevation of Mr. Jefferson. He then proceeded as follows:

This claim to be regarded as the true successors of the democracy of 1800 has recently been made by the modern whig party, in every quarter of the union; we may see it in the titles of their newspapers—in the calls and proceedings of their public meetings—in the handbills which are placarded on our walls—and in a variety of other forms. One of the most singular and imposing of the modes recently adopted, to give it currency, and especially with the democratic people of New York, is the speech of a distinguished senator from the state of Massachusetts delivered only two days ago, at a whig gathering at Patchogue, in old Suffolk, time out of mind one of the most decided and consistent of the democratic counties of this state. Having myself, in connection with Mr. Wright and others, addressed a meeting of the democracy at the same place, the day after Mr. Webster, I had occasion to hear something of his speech; and on my return today I found a part of it published in the Commercial Advertiser of last evening—one of the oldest and most reputable of our ancient federal journals—which affirms it to have been copied "*from the democratic press.*" What was told me at Patchogue is fully confirmed by this report so far as it goes.—It contains much to amuse and to amaze—and in short, to use an expression of Mr. Webster's, is in every sense of the words a "most extraordinary" speech; and this, whether we consider the speaker or the place, the language or the auditory. Its general drift, aside from the praises which the orator bestows upon himself, is to show that Mr. Van Buren's principles and policy are not democratic; that they do not follow in the track of Mr. Jefferson; that they are not such as he would have supported; not "such as Virginia, the pure old school of democracy would have supported," and therefore not such as the democracy of Suffolk county—the descendants of the L'Hommedieus, and the Floyds, and the Smiths and Joneses"—should support. In order to give greater emphasis and effect to his appeal "to the *intelligence*" of Suffolk, Mr. Webster exhibits himself as a real simon pure—an out and out democrat—and as he felt quite certain that the assumption of this character would be very apt to lead to historical reminiscences, and that in the course of them it would be charged that he was not only no democrat, but the very reverse—*an aristocrat* he lashes himself into a towering passion, and stoutly affirms, not only that he is not, and never has been, an aristocrat, but that the man who says he is, is a *liar*, and the man who will not meet him fairly with argument, and who uses idle and abusive declamation instead, and then will not come *within the reach of his arm*, is not only a *liar* but a *coward!*—In view of language like this, we may truly say, with Mr. Webster, that "the *times* are extraordinary," that they are, indeed "most extraordinary."—For it is no vulgar demagogue—no brawler from the kennels—that employs this language; it is Daniel Webster, of Boston, distinguished at the bar, thrice distinguished in the senate; the educated, accomplished, refined Mr. Webster—the orator and the statesman—the great "expounder of the constitution"—the "godlike man!" And he utters it, not in the heat of debate; not when goaded by an insolent antagonist; but when addressing his "friends," when surrounded by his admirers; in the presence, too, of the gentler sex, whom his fame had drawn to the assemblage; and as part of a "plain speech to the *intelligence* of the county" of Suffolk, in the state of New York. [Cheers].

This is not the first occasion on which Mr. Webster has characterised the times as "extraordinary." I remember that in the spring of 1834, he thought them even more "extraordinary" than they now are: for in reference to certain exhibitions in the streets of Baltimore, in which he figured, and to which I have already alluded, he repeated, in his place in the senate, a declaration that had been made to him, implying that the times were revolutionary, and that the Sabbath had been blotted out. Both those implications, however, were erroneous; much as it was desired by the whig leaders, the revolution did not come: and to the great joy of the religious community of all denominations, the Sabbath still remained. It had been desecrated, it is true, but it still remained to bring to man and beast their appointed rest—to gladden the face of labor—and to instruct and elevate all classes of the people. [Cheers]. Still, no doubt, Mr. Webster really believed that, unless the moneys of the people were restored to the coffers of the bank, a revolution would ensue; just as he now thinks that the "extraordinary efforts making, all over the country, to effect a change in the government," will accomplish that result. In the bitter disappointment of his high raised hopes and his frantic predictions in 1834, we may find an augury of a like catastrophe to await him now. [Cheers].

Fellow citizens, I shall leave it to you to form your own judgment on the propriety and good taste of this exhibition of Mr. Webster; and shall now proceed to charge and prove that he is, in what I conceive to be the appropriate and just sense of the word, an *aristocrat*. To prevent misunderstanding, let me clearly define what I mean by the expression.

I do not mean to say that Mr. Webster, in his personal appearance or bearing, his intercourse, manners, or his domestic appointments, is liable to this charge. In dress and manners, I know him to be simple and unostentatious. I have never been within his dwelling, and if I had, the example of Charles Ogle would not be imitated by me. But plainness and simplicity of manners and of domestic arrangements are no proof that a man is not an aristocrat. In England, where the aristocratic spirit exists in its greatest power, the nobility of the highest class are said to be exceedingly plain in their dress, simple in their manners, and often simple in their general habits. Even there, the question whether a public man is an aristocrat, or not, must be chiefly, if not exclusively, determined by the system of government—the course of policy—to which he gives his influence and support. In our country this is peculiarly the case, because our fundamental laws have forbidden titles of nobility, and have secured to us republican forms of government. What I mean then by calling Mr. Webster an *aristocrat*, is, that as a public man he has advocated and maintained principles of legislation and of government which, in their tendency in some cases, and by their direct operation in others, were decidedly aristocratic. I shall undertake to prove this by the kind of evidence he has himself indicated—a reference to his public acts. In making this charge, and in entering upon its proof, I am fully aware of the task I have assumed. The Goliath who thus arrogantly defies the hosts of his opponents is very much my superior in intellectual ability, as well as in size and stature; but perhaps it may happen now, as it did of old, that the

stripling, with his sling, may bring the boaster to the earth. If not greatly deceived, I have in it a stone furnished by himself, which will achieve this result. But before I resort to it, let me employ a few other proofs which may perhaps be sufficient for my purpose.

I remark, then, that Mr. Webster, during the long period of his service in the congress of the United States, has generally given to measures of an aristocratic tendency his warm and decided support. The Bank of the United States, internal improvements, and since the capital of Boston has been invested in manufactures, a protective tariff, have all been defended and sustained by his voice and by his votes. I am one of those who think that these measures, and especially a national bank, have an aristocratic tendency; that they are calculated to give advantages and benefits of a pecuniary kind, to particular classes, to the exclusion of the rest of the people—to increase the inequality of wealth in our community—to make the rich richer and the poor poorer—and to give, in many cases, to the few, a command over the labor and the minds of the many; and, thus thinking, I hold that he who deliberately and systematically gives his support to these systems of policy is, so far as an American legislator can be, an aristocrat. I know not how, otherwise, a member of congress can make himself by his votes obnoxious to the charge.

The proof, if left here, would be abundantly satisfactory to those who think with us in relation to these laws. But Mr. Webster will doubtless demur to our view of them; and I shall therefore bring forward the more decisive evidence to which I alluded. It consists of Mr. Webster's views, delivered in the convention of Massachusetts, held for the amendment of the constitution of that state, in 1821, as to the proper basis and measure of political power. You will find that he deliberately defended and maintained, with precision and distinctness, in reference to the constitution of the senate of that state, the aristocratic principle in preference to the democratic.

To enable you to see this, I must first state the manner in which the question arose.

The constitution of Massachusetts, adopted in 1780, divided the legislature into two branches, the senate and house of representatives. The senate consists of forty members, to be chosen by districts into which the legislature are to divide the state. In apportioning the senators, the constitution provides that the general court or legislature "shall govern themselves by the proportion of the public taxes paid by the said districts." To other words, the senators, instead of being apportioned among the districts in proportion to the population of the districts respectively, (as is the case in New York and in almost all the other states of the union), are to be apportioned among them according to the property within them, that being the effect of the reference to the tax list contained in the constitution. The house of representatives are, by the same constitution, apportioned on the principle of equality, by a scale of peculiar arrangement, according to the number of ratable polls—in other words, according to the *population* of the respective towns. The principle of apportioning representation according to *population* is obviously the *democratic* one. It obtained in most of the constitutions formed prior to 1801; it has been adopted, I believe, in respect to both branches of the legislature, in the constitution of every state admitted into the union since that epoch. On the other hand, it is equally plain, that the apportionment of the members of the legislature, or of either branch of it, according to *property* instead of numbers, is an *aristocratical* arrangement. Its effect is to give to a select class or privileged order—the holders of taxable property—a larger share of the power of government, so far as that body is concerned, than is given to the same number of citizens who may be destitute of property; and to give to a wealthy county a larger share of the sovereign power than is given to a less opulent one. The case is thus brought within the definition of an aristocracy, as explained by all the writers on political science. For an aristocracy is that form of government in which the sovereign power is lodged, not in one man, which is a *monarchy*, nor in the whole people, which is a *democracy*, but in a *select class* or *order*, no matter how ascertained, or by what name they may be called.

The practical effect of the proposition referred to may be illustrated by supposing the county of Suffolk, which includes the city of Boston, to contain *one-tenth* of the population, and one *fifth* of the taxable property of the state; in this case, if the forty senators were apportioned according to *population*, Boston would be entitled to only *four*, if apportioned according to *property*, she would be entitled to *eight*. In other words, 60,000 inhabitants in Boston would have just twice as many senators as 60,000 inhabitants in other parts of the state.

In the case I have supposed, I have taken even numbers to exhibit the working of the principle; and I have not had opportunity to ascertain the exact proportion. But if the same principle were adopted in this state, it would produce, when applied to the city of New York, the following result: Our city at the last state census, had less than *one-eighth* of the population, and to make a senate district with four senators, Kings and Richmond were added. But in 1839, we had *four-tenths* or nearly *one-half* of the taxable property, which would give to this city, were the senators apportioned according to *property*, *twelve* of the thirty-two. These illustrations are sufficient to show the aristocratic nature, and the palpable injustice, according to *our* notions, whatever Bostonians may think of it, of the Massachusetts rule.

This part of the constitution of Massachusetts is in exact accordance with the doctrines of John Adams, in regard to the necessity of the property mode of checking and balancing the different departments of the government, as expounded in his defence of the American constitution, in which, as is well known, he advocates very high toned doctrines. In the convention of 1821, a vigorous attempt was made by Messrs. Dearborn, Lincoln, Childs and other members from the country, to get rid of this aristocratical provision. Mr. Dearborn moved to strike it out, and to substitute, in its stead, the democratic principle of an apportionment according to population. This motion was opposed by the venerable John Adams, then in the convention, in a short speech; and by Daniel Webster, then a resident of Boston, in a elaborate and powerful argument. The motion failed; the obnoxious provision was retained, and to this day it is a part of the constitution of Massachusetts; for which the people of that state are mainly indebted to Daniel Webster. I shall now proceed to read to you some extracts, which will shew you what sort of a democrat Daniel Webster then was:

Mr. Webster thus states the question with his accustomed clearness:

"The immediate question now under discussion, is, in *what manner* shall the senators be elected? They are to be chosen in districts; but shall they be chosen in proportion to the *number of inhabitants* in each district; or in proportion to the *taxable property* of each district; or in other words, *in proportion to the part which each district bears in the public burdens of the state?* The latter is the existing provision of the constitution; and to this I give my support. The proposition of the honorable member from Roxbury (Mr. Dearborn) proposes to divide the state into certain *legislative districts*, and to choose a given number of *representatives* in each district in *proportion to the population*."

He then refers to Messrs. Childs, of Pittsfield, and Lincoln, of Worcester, who supported Mr. Dearborn's proposition so far as regarded the choice of *senators*, without explaining their views as to the choice of representatives, and after some comments, thus repeats his preference of the existing provision:

"It has been said that the constitution as it now stands, gives more than an equal and proper number of senators to the county of Suffolk. I hope I may be thought to contend for the general principle, without being influenced by any regard to its local application." "I wish to look only to the PRINCIPLE, and as I believe that to be SOUND and SALUTARY, I give my vote in favor of maintaining it."

He then proceeds to argue in support of his opinion; and the general course of his argument is this—that to make the senate an efficient CHECK on the house of representatives, there should be "*some difference of origin, or character, or interest, or feeling, or sentiment*, in the two bodies;" and that the apportioning of the senate according to the *property* of the different districts, as was done by the existing constitution, was a just and useful mode of effecting the difference required. This, you perceive, is the very essence of the aristocratical doctrine, as defended by John Adams, in the work to which I referred.

I will now give you some extracts from the argument which Mr. Webster offered in support of his doctrine. "The gentleman from Roxbury (says he) called for *authority* on this subject. He asked what writer of reputation had approved the *principle* for which we contend." After some remarks to show that, even if an authority could be cited, the principle should not be espoused, inasmuch as it had worked very well—the standing argument of all the enemies of reform—he adds:

"But, sir, I take the *principle* to be well established, by writers of the greatest authority. In the first place, those who have treated of *natural law*, have maintained, as a principle of that law, that, as far as the object of society is the protection of something in which the members possess unequal shares, it is just the weight of each person in the common councils should bear a relation and proportion to his interests. Such is the sentiment of Grotius, and he refers, in support of it, to several institutions among the ancient states."

Thus it seems that in 1821, Mr. Webster sought for precedents and authorities, not in Thomas Jefferson and the democratic principles of the Declaration of Independence, or the constitutions of the new states, framed after the triumph of 1800; but in the institutions of ancient times; in no one of which were the principles of democratic liberty as now understood in our country, at all carried out. He proceeds: "Those authors who have written more particularly on the subject of political institutions have, many of them maintained similar sentiments." To this effect he quotes from Montesquieu, but soon leaves him, to go to an author about a century older, for whom he seems to cherish a peculiar reverence, and who it appears expresses his own sentiments more exactly:

"One of the most ingenious of political writers," says Mr. Webster, "is Mr. Harrington, an author not now read as much as he deserves."

Ah! now we shall have the very quintessence of political philosophy—that which the great expounder of the constitution, thinks peculiarly worthy of attention "now"—i. e. in 1821, and in the United States of America. Let us hear what Mr. Harrington says, that "ingenious" writer, so much to the taste of Mr. Webster, and whose writings the American democrats have so stupidly neglected. He goes on to tell us what it is:

"It is his leading object in his Oceana, to prove that power NATURALLY and NECESSARILY follows PROPERTY. He maintains that a government founded on *property* is legitimately founded, and that a government founded on a *disregard of property*, is founded in *injustice*, and can only be maintained by military force."

Here, fellow citizens, you have the principle of Mr. Harrington, whose book Mr. Webster so highly approves. And what is it but rank aristocracy—the vesting of the sovereign power in a particular class—the holders of property? But hear a little more of Mr. Webster's quotation from Mr. Harrington:

"If one man," says he, i. e. Harrington, "be *sole landlord*, like the grand seignor, *his empire is absolute*. If a *few* possess the land, this makes the Gothic or feudal constitution. If the *whole people* be landlords, *then* is it a *commonwealth*."

That is, the sovereign power, according to Mr. Harrington and Mr. Webster, should be vested in the holders of land, to the exclusion not only of the vast mass who own no property of any kind, but to the exclusion also of the owners of personal property, however large in amount; and this sovereignty is to be parcelled out among the landholders, in proportion to the extent of their respective domains. So that a wealthy or fortunate proprietor, who may acquire title to one of the wild prairies of the west is to be lord or grand seignor of the tract, though in process of time, it should be filled with thousands of hardy yeomen, unless the grand seignor were willing to part with his power, by selling out the fee. But hear Mr. Webster a little further:

"It is strange," says Mr. Pope, in one of his recorded conversations, "that Harrington should be the first man to find out so evident and demonstrable a truth as that of property being the true basis and measure of power."

But though Mr. Webster in his zeal to support the authority of his favorite author, thus drews from the rich stores of his general reading, a passage from Mr. Pope, he proceeds to correct a mistake into which the great ethical poet had fallen, in respect to the originality of Harrington's views:

"In truth (says Mr. Webster), Mr. H. was not the first. The idea is as old as political science itself. It may be found in Aristotle, lord Bacon, sir Walter Raleigh, and other writers. Harrington, seems however, to be the first writer, who has illustrated and expanded the principle, and given to it the effect and prominence which justly belong to it. To this sentiment, sir, I entirely agree. It seems to me to be plain that, in the absence of military force, political power naturally and necessarily goes into the hands which hold the property."

Can any thing, fellow citizens, be more distinct, unambiguous, unequivocal than this? Mr. Webster not only defends the particular aristocratical provision contained in the constitution of Massachusetts, but, in doing so, is at great pains to lay down, in the clearest and most positive terms, the general principle of aristocratical domination; to express his preference for it; and to vindicate it as the only true and legitimate basis of government. He draws his principles, not from Thomas Jefferson, whom he now so much admires and reveres; not from the Declaration of Independence, which affirms it to be a self-evident truth that all men are created equal, and that govern-

ment derives its just powers from the consent of the governed, (and the honest laborer, or mechanic, or merchant, is surely among the governed, even though he may not own a foot of the land), not from the various American authors and institutions which vindicate this doctrine, but from the musty pages of Aristotle, and from the imperfect views of the early pioneers in the path of liberty, and especially Harrington, the least democratic of the class.

Fellow citizens, of all classes—fellow democrats, fellow workingmen—for I am too a workingmen, and have been so from boyhood—and to labor, patient labor in my calling—labor not more honorable or useful than yours, but I am sure equally, if not more severe—am I indebted for whatever of subsistence or consideration I possess—I put it to you, if the doctrines thus advocated by Mr. Webster—doctrines which would deny to the intelligent merchant, or trader, or shipmaster—to the industrious mechanic—to the careful laborer in all the various departments of industry, their equal right to participate in the power of the government, according to their numbers, because they do not own a farm in the country or a tenement in town, although they contribute by militia and jury service, and even by tax on personal property, to the support of government, are not eminently aristocratic; and whether the men who deliberately, studiously, laboriously, defends such doctrines, is not, in the highest sense in which an American statesman can be, an aristocrat? [Loud cries of he is, he is, from all parts of the room.]

There are several other passages equally pertinent and if possible even stronger than any I have read, which I will not now read, because I can no longer trespass in this way on your time; but I shall cause them to be incorporated in the report of what I am now saying, by which you will see that, while he occasionally utters a sound remark, he goes on to argue and reason, at great length, and with the solemnity of a deep and thorough conviction of the truth and justice of what he was maintaining, that the principle for which he contended was not only right in itself, but necessary to the promotion of social order; because that portion of the people who were not possessed of property were incapable of self-government, and unfit to share any portion of political power.

[The following are the further extracts referred to by Mr. Butler:

"The freest government, if it could exist, would not be long acceptable, if the tendency of the laws were to create a rapid accumulation of property in few hands, and to render the great mass of the population dependent and penniless. In such a case, the *popular power* must break in upon the *rights of property*, or else the influence of *property* must limit and control the exercise of *popular power*. Universal suffrage, for example, could not long exist in a community where there was great inequality of property. The holders of estates would be obliged, in such case, either in some way to restrain the right of suffrage, or also such right of suffrage would, ere long, *divide the property!*

"In the nature of things, those who have not *property*, and see their neighbors possess much more than they think they need, cannot be favorable to laws made for the protection of *property*. When this class becomes numerous it grows *clamorous*—It looks on *property* as its *plunder*, and is naturally ready *at all times* for *violence* and *revolution*. It would seem, then, to be the part of political wisdom to found government on *property*, and to establish such distribution of *property* by the laws which regulate its transmission and alienation, as to interest the great majority in the protection of the government. This is, I imagine, the true theory, the actual practice of our republican institutions."

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"If the nature of our institutions be to found government on *property*, and that it should look to those who hold *property* for its protection, it is entirely just that *property* should have its due weight and consideration in political arrangements. *Life* and *personal liberty* are no doubt to be protected by law; but *property* is also to be protected by law, and is the fund out of which the means for protecting life and liberty are usually furnished. We have no experience that teaches us that any other rights are safe where *property* is not safe. Confiscation and plunder are, generally, in revolutionary commotions, not far before banishment, imprisonment, and death. It would be monstrous to give even the name of government to any association in which the rights of *property* should not be competently secured. The disastrous revolutions the world has witnessed—those political thunder storms and earthquakes which have overthrown the pillars of society, from their deepest foundations, have been *revolutions against property*."

* * * * *

"The English revolution of 1688 was a revolution in favor of *property* as well as of other rights. It was brought about by the *men of property* for their security; and our own immortal revolution was undertaken, not to share or plunder *property*, but to protect it. The acts of which the country complained were such as violated the rights of *property*."

Look at the Declaration of Independence, and its catalogue of grievances; mark how very *few* are violations of rights of property, how *many* are violations of personal and civil liberty, and of other rights beside those of property.

"An immense majority of all those who had an interest in the soil were in favor of the revolution; and they carried it through, looking to its result for the security of their possessions. It was the *property* of the frugal yeomanry of *New England*, hard earned, but freely given, that enabled her to set her proper part, and perform her full duty in achieving the independence of the country."

True; but how few, how very few of the brave sons of New England, who flocked to Bunker's Hill, and who fought in other battle fields, in every quarter of the union, were land owners.

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In another part of the speech, Mr. Webster, to maintain the peculiar weight which he claims for property, argues that it is to property the people of Massachusetts are indebted for the great blessings of their *common school system*, in the following words:

"What is it but the *property* of the *rich* devoted by law to the *education* of the poor, which has produced this state of things—[the general intelligence of Massachusetts?] Does any history show *property* more beneficently applied? Did any government ever subject the *property* of those who have estates to a burden more favorable to the *poor*, or more useful to the whole community?"

"Sir, *property*, and the power which the law exercises over it, for the purpose of instruction, is the basis of the system. It is entitled to the respect and protection of government, because in a very great respect it aids and sustains the government."

"The honorable member from Worcester, in contending for the admission of the mere *popular principle* in all branches of the government, told us that our system rested *on the intelligence of the community*. He told us truly. But allow me, sir, to ask the honorable gentleman, what but *property* supplies the means of that intelligence? What living fountain feeds this overflowing, ever-refreshing, ever-fertilizing stream of public instruction and general intelligence? If we take away from the towns the power of assessing taxes on property, will the school houses remain open? If we deny to the *poor* the benefit which they now derive from the *property* of the *rich*, will their children remain in their forms, or will they not rather be in the streets in idleness and vice?"

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He extends the same argument to the provisions which had existed in Massachusetts, for the maintenance of religious worship by taxation, and defends its propriety and usefulness.]

And now, fellow-citizens, have I not fulfilled my pledge? Have I not proved Mr. Webster by his votes and speeches in congress, and above all in the convention in Massachusetts, to be an aristocrat? [Cries of, you have—you have.] Have I occupied your time or wasted my strength by mere declamation? True, I have spoken loud, because I wished you all to hear; I have spoken with fervor and animation, because I have deeply felt the interest of the subject; I have spoken distinctly and positively, because I had the proofs in my possession; I have argued with warmth and earnestness, because I wished to communicate to your minds the convictions of my own; but have I indulged in mere idle or abusive declamation? [Cries of no—no—you have proved him an aristocrat.]

Fellow citizens, it has been no pleasant task to go through the exposition I have now made. It was far from my wish to make Mr. Webster the theme of so large a portion of my remarks; for whilst there is no reason why I should shun, when duty requires, the discussion of his conduct or opinions, I have no motive for seeking a personal controversy with him. As persons associated for several years in the government of the country, though in different departments, and as members of the same profession, we have frequently been brought together; and on my part, though differing from him in political sentiments, it has always given me pleasure to recognise his claims to personal courtesy and respect; whilst from him, I have, in like manner, received the same courtesy and respect.

During my residence at Washington he was more than once my welcome and honored guest; and we have never met since without taken each other by the hand. He has declared, in his recent speech, that the man who says he is an aristocrat, is a *liar*; and that the man who will not meet him fairly with argument, but uses idle and abusive declamation instead, and then will not come within the reach of his arm, is not only a *liar* but a *coward*. In the sense before defined, I have pronounced, and do again pronounce him, an aristocrat; and I feel that in doing so, I have not only not violated, but have spoken the truth. I have done more; I have proved him an aristocrat by record evidence, from which, with all his power of argument, I do not believe he can escape. Having the proofs in my memory, which, for good or for evil, is a tenacious and a ready one; understanding perfectly well their pertinency and conclusiveness, I could not, as one of the free citizens of this state, permit this gentleman to come into the midst of us, and set up the bold pretension that he was a democrat of the school of Jefferson, and in no sense a member of the opposite school—the school of aristocracy—without resolving, on the instant, to expose to public view the error and folly of that pretension. The unprecedented language he thought proper to employ, and the implied threat with which his assertion was concluded, only made me the more resolved to cast it, as worthless coin, to the counter. After what has occured, I shall not unnecessarily obtrude on the presence or the society of Mr. Webster; but without descending to imitate, as he has done, the language of the braggart, I think it right to say, that as often as official duty, or professional occupation, or the business or courtesies of life, shall make it proper to place myself "within the reach of his arm," most assuredly I shall do so. [Cheers long and loud.]

Fellow citizens: In the pretensions now made by the whig party and its leaders to be the disciples of Thomas Jefferson, and the true exponents of the democratic faith promulgated by him, there is involved a most impressive moral, to which, before I conclude, I must direct your attention. When the principles of that faith were first brought before the people—when, in opposition to the dogmas and the acts of the "reign of terror," they were made the rallying point of the democracy of numbers—when they were established by the victory of 1800, as rules of policy—during the democratic administrations which succeeded, and until a very recent day, they were bitterly denounced by a great party, embracing most of the wealth and the educated talent of the country, as utterly unconstitutional, immoral and destructive. During all this period, every distinguished advocate of these principles, and above all the man who gave them form and symmetry, and who first applied them to the government of the country, was marked and singled out for the determined opposition, the unsparing censure, of that party. What do we now see and hear?

The two parties into which the country is divided, acknowledge the truth of the democratic creed. Each claims for its own peculiar policy the merit of conformity to that creed—each inscribes on its banner the name of Jefferson, each demands to be regarded as the repository of his principles, and each rallies for a candidate who professes to take Jefferson as his mentor. Many of those who opposed him when in office, and who opposed his successor because he was the disciple of Thomas Jefferson, are now loudest in his praise; and, to complete the triumph of Jeffersonian democracy, we have just seen that the ablest and most eminent of this class—one who was nurtured in the antagonistic school—who, as an orator and politician, made his *debut* in defence of the doctrines of ancient federalism—who opposed the restrictive system of Jefferson and Madison—who opposed the declaration of war—who came into public life a federal member of congress, elected during the first year of the war as its avowed and determined opponent—who from May, 1813, when he took his seat in congress, to the peace of Ghent, was among the foremost in the ranks of opposition—who, at the session of September, 1814, could still remain a leader in those ranks, though the body of which he was a member had been driven from its hall by the torch of the enemy, and was surrounded on every side by traces of the invasion, the triumph and the barbarism of that enemy—who could hold out, an active leader in those ranks, even after it was known that the British government insisted on the cession of a large portion of our territory, now among the fairest regions of the west, as a *sine qua non*, the only condition of peace—who could hold out and hang back, though several of his associates, with the chivalrous Hanson at their head, nobly gave up their opposition, on the ground that the war had now assumed a new character, and that, to prevent a *dismemberment of the union*, they would cheerfully vote to the men in power all needful supplies—who could hold out and hang back, a leader in opposition, whilst the Hartford convention were plotting their treasonable plans, whilst the enemy was ma-

turing his expedition against New Orleans, and up to the very last moment of the war—who, long after this, avowed the aristocratical doctrines of government which I have laid before you, and whose whole public career, in the councils of the union, has been signally hostile to the policy and wishes of Mr. Jefferson—gives the sanction of *his* high authority to the truth, the justice, the wisdom of the democratic creed. [Immense cheering]. What an illustration have we in these changes of opinion —in these clamorous pretensions to discipleship in the school of democracy—of the vitality, the omnipotence of truth. In the language of one of our own number—one who to the fame of the true poet adds the equally high honor of a champion *for* democratic liberty—

"Tyrants, crushed to earth, shall rise again,
The eternal years of God are hers;
But error, wounded, writhes with pain,
And dies among his worshippers."

[Cries from all parts of the room—"three cheers for William C. Bryant"—which were given with the greatest enthusiasm].

Once more. In this universal adoption of the democratic creed, and this anxiety to be regarded as the true successors of those who elected and sustained Mr. Jefferson, what a homage to him and to them! Who and what were they? From what class did they mainly come? From the well born or the wealthy—from those who deemed themselves the select, the wiser, the better, the higher classes? or from those who were sneered at by the self-constituted aristocracy of 1798, and of subsequent times, as the *poorer*, the *lower* classes? Fellow citizens, they were just such men as you and I, and our associates of the present day—some merchants and professional men, and some of the wealthy and distinguished; but for the most part farmers, small traders, mechanics, artizans, seamen, fishermen, and day laborers of every grade and kind. Just such charges too were made against them and their candidate, as are made now by our opponents. Just such opprobrious and scurrilous epithets were then heaped on them as are now showered on the supporters of Van Buren. Loco focos, levellers, jacobins, destructives, agrarians, infidels, these are some of the choicest epithets commonly bestowed upon us by the whig presses and orators. Labored efforts are also made to persuade men of property, and the religious portions of the community, that the object of the party which supports Mr. Van Buren is to overturn the foundations of social order, to deprive parents of the power of transmitting the fruits of their industry to their children; to divide estates among the democracy of numbers; to destroy religious institutions; and, in the room of every thing valuable and sacred, to substitute the reign of vulgar violence and ruthless infidelity. A pamphlet called "The Crisis of the Country," written, as is said, by a clergyman, who assumes the name of Junius, has, within a few weeks, been published and industriously circulated, for the very purpose of establishing these monstrous accusations. But what of all this? The same contemptuous epithets, and even in larger abundance, were poured upon the heads of the true hearted men who accomplished, by years of heroic effort, the civil revolution of 1800. The federal press—and that was almost the whole press of the country—teemed with the most violent abuse; the irreligious and anti-social spirit of the worst periods of the French revolution was imputed to Jefferson and his compatriots; the alarm cry of danger to order and religion was sounded from the pulpit. It was frequently charged, and doubtless many good men were made to believe, that if the democracy triumphed, property would be wrested from its owners, churches be demolished, the Bible be burnt, and the Sabbath be blotted out. Still, the honest and unterrified democracy of that day nobly persevered. They were neither shaken by the assaults of their enemies, nor seduced by the appliances of wealth, nor overawed by the arm of power; they believed their principles to be sound; they knew their motives to be pure, and they trusted to time—the great vindicator—to do justice to both. They triumphed; and though crushers and aristocrats continued to oppose and to calumniate, the country, under the influence of their principles and measures, received an impulse which has carried it forward with a rapidity and success unparalleled in the history of our race; and what is more, the tranquillity, morality and religion which have adorned and blessed American society, for the last forty years, have conclusively demonstrated the consistency of Jeffersonian democracy with the safeguards of social order, the benign principles of the Christian faith, and the exemplary practice of the purest morals. This very experience it is which has brought about the change of opinion to which we have adverted; it completes the vindication of the men of 1800. [Cheers].

Fellow citizens: In the midst of the abuse and slanders by which we are assailed; in spite of braggart threats and frantic prophecies of victory to others and defeat to us; yea, even when appearances may seem to be against us; let us not, for a moment, be discouraged. We stand upon democratic ground; we stand where the men of 1800 stood; we are their true, their only, their not unworthy successors.—They struggled with difficulties far greater than ours; their sky was infinitely darker; and yet they conquered. So shall we, if we are faithful to ourselves and to the principles they bequeathed us; for now, as then, their principles are identified with truth, and to her belong, not only "the eternal years of God," but, sooner or later, the crown of triumph. [Repeated and long continued cheers].

VIRGINIA WHIG CONVENTION AT RICHMOND.

The *Richmond Whig* of the 7th says: "The convention of the 5th will be an epoch in the existence of the thousands who thronged the metropolis on yesterday and the day before. We had anticipated much, but all our expectations, sanguine as they were, fell far short of the reality. Never before have we seen such an assemblage—whether respect be had to the number—the appearance, the respectability or the intelligence. There were not less than 15,000, and many, accustomed to estimating the numbers of multitudes, put them down at not less than 20,000. The cream of the Old Dominion was assembled. The good, the wise, the patriotic —the farmer, the mechanic, the lawyer, the doctor, the merchant, the student, fair, the lovely fair—the old and the young, the soldier of the revolution, the soldier of the late war, all were here, coming from every corner of this far famed old commonwealth.

No language can convey any idea of the thrilling excitement—the rapturous enjoyment of the occasion.—Never were so many happy people found together—within the limits of this state. Smiles were playing upon every cheek—and joy, the joy which patriot hearts alone can feel at the certain prospect of recaptured freedom, was beaming from every eye. The whole city was all life and animation. Joyousness and happiness every where prevailed. Sobriety and decorum, thanks to the noble character of Virginia gentlemen, and the regulations of the marshals and the committee of arrangements, knew no interruption. All were contented, and delighted; all were amply accommodated with creature comforts; all were thrilled by the intellectual treat spread before them, and all had their patriotic enthusiasm still farther inflamed for the great struggle at hand. The day, we repeat, will be a memorable epoch in the lives of all who were present.

The 5th was ushered in by a glorious sun, which seemed, if possible, still farther to exhilirate the multitudes which came together. The weather throughout has been as sweet as the heart could have desired. By day, a cheering sun, by night, a lovely moon. The heavens smile upon a prosperous cause!

Governor Barbour, of Orange, was elected president of the convention. He responded to the compliment in a characteristic speech, teeming with noble sentiments and patriotic appeals.

The whig electors who were in attendance, were elected vice presidents, and judge Beverly Tucker and James M. Garnett, esq. secretaries.

Mr. Leigh then submitted an address, worthy of the spirit of '76, which was adopted by acclamation.

As soon as this was over, the president introduced to the convention, our distinguished guest, the illustrious senator from the Old Bay state. The welcome loud and long continued, which ascended from fifteen thousand Virginians, told him at once, that he was at home. Of the manner in which he responded to the hearty welcome, the reader can judge for himself, by the faithful report of the speech in another column. All we have to say is, that the illustrious fame of the orator, in the opinion of the thousands who heard him was fully sustained. He proved himself every thing that had been expected of him and more.

When Mr. Webster concluded, the convention adjourned till 4 o'clock. During the evening, various, little squads of 3,000 each, were addressed by Mr. Wm. S. Archer, Mr. John Hill, Mr. John Campbell, and again by Mr. Webster, towards one down, in one of those bursts of mighty eloquence, to which he alone can give birth. After night the speaking was continued until 12 o'clock, at the capitol by Messrs. Botts, Snowden, of Alexandria, Skinner, of Baltimore and Duncan, of Louisiana; and at the log cabin by Messrs. R W. Leigh, and Cutler, of Buckingham. The delight of the audience throughout these various speeches, was manifested by frequent and rapturous applause.

Yesterday, at 10 o'clock, Mr. Rives addressed the convention in a speech of some 4 hours—the numbers but little, if any diminished from the day preceding. One of the most striking features in this vast assemblage, has been that of deep, intense and unflagging interest of the whole. At midnight, when the last speaker concluded, a universal cry arose for more speaking. Until last evening, in all our intercourse with the delegates from every quarter, we heard no man make mention once of going home. That such a place as sweet home existed, appeared to have passed from their memories altogether—so wholly absorbed were they all by the thrilling scenes around them.

During last evening, Mr. Hawes, of Abingdon, and gov. Barbour addressed the convention. The interest continued unabated throughout. At night, the log cabin and the capitol square resounded with bursts of eloquence again, which are still delighting vast multitudes, as our paper goes to press.

Mr. Webster, at the earnest solicitation of his fellow citizens made his appearance within the *logs*—now the most famous temple of liberty in the land—the theatre of the most brilliant oratorical displays of the age, and spoke for two hours, in a strain as he only can speak. The longer he stays here, the deeper interest he excites—both on his own account—and on account of the Old Bay state, which stood shoulder to shoulder in Old Virginia in the times that tried men's souls. We have no time nor space to characterise the speech of last night. Enough, that it was worthy of Daniel Webster.

When the vast multitude had marched in procession and occupied the area on the south side of the capitol,

R. T. Daniel, esq. chairman of the sub-committee of arrangements, came forward and said:

Fellow citizens of Virginia. In behalf of the whigs of Richmond, as their officers, and expressing their will, the sub-committee beg leave to nominate our distinguished guest and countrymen, James Barbour, to be president of this convention. All who are in favor of the nomination say, aye.—(Loud acclamation of applause.) The noes I need not put. (Laughter).

So Mr. Barbour was declared to be duly elected president of the convention; whereupon he rose (amidst loud cheers) and said:

Fellow citizens.—I rise to express to you my profound sensibility at the high honor which has been conferred upon me by this vast assemblage of my countrymen; an assemblage the like unto which, whether we look to numbers, intelligence or patriotism, has not been seen before in this ancient commonwealth. If the measure of Martin Van Buren's glory was filled by serving a master, how much more must mine be full to overflowing when called upon to serve such a people. (Cheers.) We are in the midst of the most auspicious omens. Look at yon bright sky; heaven has vouchsafed us a day which there is no speck to obscure, like the purity of that character which we all delight to honor. The day itself stands high in the American calendar—rendered illustrious by a victory achieved by our beloved fellow citizen, William Henry Harrison. The whole American people have borne testimony to the distinguished services which he rendered, and I myself had the honor to bring forward the first resolution which proposed to make a perpetual record of the achievement, and proclaim him the benefactor of his country. I hope that on this day even the traducing, slandering politician will stand rebuked, and forbear by sacrilegious hand to erase the record which his common country prepared for him; and in lieu of which they have been endeavoring, by means the most foul, to write infamy on his name.

But, fellow citizens, we are assembled for infinitely higher purposes than these. We are here in concert measures, under the blessing of Providence, to drive the spoilers from office, to substitute honest men in their places, and to bring the government back to that simplicity, economy and integrity without which a republican government cannot exist; to drive back the executive within the sphere designed for him by the constitution; to re-establish the independence and virtue of congress; to reinstate the supremacy of the laws, and to replace the constitution on the eminence from which it has been cast down. This is the great purpose, as I understand, for which we have been gathered together. The spectacle now exhibiting throughout this vast country, and of which this constitutes so distinguished a part, is the most august within the conception of the human mind; an entire nation—fifteen millions of freemen sitting in judgment on the misdeeds of their evil rulers; they have deliberately inquired into the charges preferred; they have examined the evidence; they have impartially decided, and the *fiat* has gone forth that those rulers are guilty.

Look at the mighty heavings of this vast people, whose every surge is prophetic of the doom of those

men who have betreyed their trust. When I look upon this assemblage, when I turn my eye upon the various flags which I see around me, I feel confident that liberty herself is delighted to look down upon the scene; and that when she contemplates these banners dedicated to her cause, and thinks on the still stronger hearts that surround them, she feels that any attempt at her violation would be repelled with ten thousand swords. But, my fellow citizens, let us not disguise the fact, that, however auspicious the omens are, we have an adversary to contend with, powerful and subtle and formidable, on account of the means of corruption and usurpation which he possesses, and the manner in which he employs them. I thank God we have virtue and knowledge. Many illustrious patriots have gone forth with the gospel of liberty in their hands, which they have proclaimed to the inhabitants of the hills and the vallies; and to which every where there has been a response cheering to the hearts of freemen.

But let us beware of too much confidence, which is frequently but another name for defeat. Let every man consider himself the defender of the constitution and the laws; let every man depend on his own exertions; let him night and day apply himself to the great work; let him consider every sacrifice as dust in the balance compared to the great prize for which we are contending. With this we shall have nothing to apprehend. The result is inevitable.

But let me address myself to Virginians particularly. The adversary is about to take means, not, as may be supposed to effect the great question, but to save if possible, this ancient and honorable commonwealth from the general defeat. Virginia let it be said with sorrow and shame, casting for a moment her former glory into dark oblivion, did once suffer her honors to be trailed in the dust when she permitted herself to become the tail to Martin Van Buren, Amos Kendall and company. But she feels the degradation to which she has been reduced. She has made an effort to cast off the abominable slough of Van Borenism, and to come out again to her original character. That effort was one of those glorious events, whose moral influence was felt throughout the United States, and Virginia was hailed as returning to her first love. Let us then, as with one heart unite and advance, until she shall regain her position in the constellation of states, and become again the standard-bearer of liberty. [Loud and long continued cheering.]

Finally, fellow citizens, I pray to God that our councils may be directed by wisdom from above, and that our exertion may be crowned with success to the uttermost of our hopes.

MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH.

Mr. Webster rose and addressed the convention as follows:

Virginians: The wisdom of our fathers has established for us a constitution of government, which enables me to appear here to day, and to address you as *my fellow citizens*, (cheering), and half a century of experience has shown how useful to our common interest, how conducive to our common renown and glory is that constitution by which we have been united. I desire to pay due honor to those illustrious men who made us—the children of those who fell at Bunker Hill and Yorktown—members of the same political family, tied together by the same common destiny, and awaiting together the same common prosperity or common adversity in all time to come. It is the extraordinary nature of the times, united with a long cherished desire to visit Virginia, which has occasioned me the pleasure I enjoy of being in the midst of you all to day. I have come more for the purpose of seeing and of hearing you than of speaking to you myself. I have come to mingle myself among you; to listen to the words of your wise and patriotic men; that I may aid my own patriotic feeling, by communication with the chivalrous spirits of this ancient dominion. (Cheers.) But inasmuch as there are, or may be, some questions of national policy or of constitutional power, on which you and I differ, there are some amiable persons who are so very considerate of your reputation and of my reputation, as to signify that they esteem it a great breach of propriety for me, that you should invite me to come here, or that I should come among you. (Loud laughter and cheering, mingled with cries of "welcome, welcome.") Let us hope that these amiable persons will allay their own fears.

If there be any question or questions on which you and I differ in opinion, those questions are not to be the topics of discussion to-day. No! We are not quite soft enough for such an operation as that. (Laughter.) We are battling together in the face of a common enemy—we armed to the teeth—putting forth as many hands as Briareus, and with each hand dealing him all the blows we can—and does he imagine that at such a moment we shall be carrying on our family controversies? That we are going to give ourselves those blows which are due to him? No: he is the enemy of our country—we mean to pursue him till we bring him to capitulation or to flight; and when *we have done that*, if there are any differences of opinion among us, we will try to settle them ourselves, without his advice or assistance; (laughter); and we will settle them in a spirit of conciliation and mutual kindness. If we do differ in any of our views, we must settle that difference not in a spirit of exasperation, but with moderation—with forbearance—in a spirit of amity and brotherhood.

It is an era in my life for me to find myself on the soil of Virginia, addressing such an assemblage as is now before me: I feel it in be such: I deeply feel the responsibility of the part which has this day been thrown upon me. But although it is the first time I have addressed an assembly of my fellow citizens upon the soil of Virginia, I hope I am not altogether unacquainted with the history, character and sentiments of this venerable state. The topics which now are agitating the country, and which have brought us all here to-day, have no relation whatever with those in which I differ from the opinions she has ever entertained. The grievances and the misgovernment which have roused the country, pertain to that class of subjects which especially and peculiarly belong to Virginia, and have from the very beginning of our history. I know something of the community amidst which I stand: its distinguished and ardent attachment to civil liberty; and its disposition for political disquisition I know that the landholders which it contains are competent from their education and their leisure, to discuss political questions in their elements, and to look at government in its tendencies as well as in the measures it may at present pursue. There is a sleepless suspicion, a vigilant jealousy of power, especially of executive power, which for three-quarters of a century has marked the character of the people of the Old Dominion: and if I have any right conception of the evils of the time or of the true objection to the measures of the present administration, it is, that they are of such a kind as to expose them, in an especial manner, to that sleepless jealousy, that stern republican scrutiny, that acute and astute inspection which have distinguished the present as they have all preceding generations of men in this ancient commonwealth. Allowing this to be so, let me present to you my own view of the present aspect of our public affairs.

In my opinion, a decisive majority of all the people of the United States have been, for several years past, opposed to the policy of the existing administration. I shall assume this in what I have farther to say, because I believe it to be true; and I believe that events are on the wing, and will soon take place which will proclaim the truth of that position, and will show a vote of three-fourths of the population of this country in favor of a change of men. (Cheers, and strong marks of assent.) Taking this for the present as the true state of political feeling and opinion, I next call your attention to the fact of the very extraordinary excitement, of agitation, and I had almost said of commotion, which marks the present moment throughout every part of the land. Why are these vast assemblages everywhere congregated? Why, for example, am I here, five hundred miles from my own place of residence, to address such an assembly of Virginians? And why does every day, in every state, witness something of a similar kind? Has this ever been the case before? Certainly not in our time, and once only in the time of our fathers. There are some present here who witnessed, and there are others who have learned from the lips of their parents, the state of feeling which existed in 1774 and '5, before the resort to arms was had to effect the objects of the revolution. I speak now of the time when Patrick Henry, standing as we now do, in the open air, was addressing the Virginians of that day, while at the same moment James Otis and his associates were stirring the same rousing appeal to the people of Massachusetts. (Loud cheering.) From that time to this, there has been nothing in any degree resembling what we now behold. This general earnestness, this universal concern of all men in public affairs, is now witnessed for the first time since the revolution. Do not men abandon their fields in the midst of seed time—do they not leave their various occupations, as you have now done, to attend to matters which they deem more important? And is it not so through all classes of our citizens all over the whole land? Now the important question I wish to put, is this, and I put it as a question fit for the mind of the statesmen of Virginia—I propose it, with all respect, to the deep deliberation and reflection of every patriotic man throughout the country—it is this: If it be true that a majority of the people of the United States have, for some years, been opposed in sentiment to the policy of the present administration, WHY IS IT NECESSARY that these extraordinary efforts should be put forth to turn that administration out of power, and to put better men in their places? We inhabit a free country—every office of public trust is in our own hands, at the disposal of the people's own unbiassed suffrages: all public concerns are controlled and managed by them, at their own pleasure: and the trust has always been to the ballot box as an effectual means to keep the government at all times in conformity with the public will. How, then, has it happened, that with all this, such extraordinary efforts have been necessary to put out a particular administration? Why has it not been done by the silent power of the elective franchise? Why has not the government been changed both in its policy and in the men who administer it? I desire from the free, the thinking men of Virginia, an answer to that question. When the elections are every where shewing that a large majority of the people are opposed in sentiment to the existing administration, I desire them to tell me how that administration has held its place and pursued its own peculiar system of measures so long?

My answer to my own question is this: In my judgment, it has come to be true in the actual working of our true system of government, that the executive power has increased its influence and its patronage in such a degree, that it may counteract the will of a majority of the people, and continue to do so, until that majority has not only become very large, but till it has united in its objects and in its candidate, and by the strenuous effort, is enabled to turn the administration out of power. I believe that the power and patronage of the executive in our government has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished. I believe that it does enable the incumbents to resist the public will, until the country is roused to a high and simultaneous effort, and the imperative mandate of the public voice dismisses the unfaithful servants from their places. Now, I ask, can it be supposed that this government can go on long in a course of successful operation, if no change can be produced without such an effort as that in which the people of this country are now engaged? I put it to the old-fashioned republicans of Virginia. I ask them, whether it can be supposed that this free republican government of ours can last for half a century longer, if its administration cannot be changed without such an excitement?—I may say, such a civil revolution, as is now in progress, and, I trust, is near its completion?

I present this case as the greatest and strongest of all proofs that executive power in this country has increased, and is dangerous to liberty; that when a majority of the people have for a long time been opposed to an administration, it still requires such an effort—it still demands that men should simultaneously relinquish all their private pursuits to produce a change of that administration.

If this be so, then I ask, what are the causes which have given and have augmented this force of executive power? The disciples of the ancient school of Virginia long entertained the opinion that there was great danger of encroachment by the general government, on the just rights of the states; but they were also alarmed at the possibility of an undue augmentation of the executive power. It becomes us at a crisis like the present, to recur to first principles—to go back to our early history, and to see how the question actually stands.

You all well know that, in the formation of a constitution for the government of this country, the great difficulty its framers encountered was with regard to the executive power. It was easy to establish a house of representatives and a second branch of the government, in the form of a senate, for it was a very obvious thing to say that the senate should be represented in one house of congress as the people were represented. But the great and perplexing question was, how to limit and regulate the executive power in such a manner that while it defended the country, it should not be able to endanger civil liberty. Our fathers had seen and felt the inconvenience during the revolutionary war, of a weak executive in government. The country had suffered much from that cause. There was not any unity of purpose or efficiency of action in its executive power. As the country had just emerged from one war, and might be plunged into another, they were looking intently to such a constitution as should secure an efficient executive. Perhaps it remains to be seen, whether in this respect they had not better have given less power to this branch and taken all the inconvenience arising from the want of it, rather than to hazard

the granting of so much es might prove dengerous not only to the other departments of government, but to the safety and freedom of the country at large.

Because, in the first place, it is the executive which confers all the favors of a government. It has the patronage in its hands, and if we look at the augmentation of patronage which has taken place in this country, we shall see that in the course of things, and to answer the purposes of men, this patronage has greatly increased. We shall find the expenditures for the office has very much increased. We shall find that this is true of the civil and diplomatic departments—we shall find it is true of all the departments; of the post office, and especially of the commercial department. Thus to take an instance from one of our great commercial cities:—in the custom house at New York the number of officers has in twelve years increased three-fold—while the emoluments of office have been augmented more than three fold, as well as I remember. There is thus a constant increase of power from the bestowment of office.

Then there is the power of removal; a power which in some instances has been exercised most remorselessly. By whatever party it is exercised, unless it be called for by the actual exigencies of the public service, Virginia, more than any state of the union, has ever rejected, disavowed the power of removal for opinion's sake. (Loud cheers.) I do honor to Virginia in this respect—That power has been far less practised in Virginia than in certain states where the spoils' doctrine is known to be more popular. But this power of removal, sanctioned as it is by time, does exist, and I have seen it exercised in every part of the country where public opinion tolerated it, with a most remorseless hand.

I will now say, however, that which I admit to be very presumptuous, because it is said, notwithstanding the illustrious authority of one of the greatest of your great men—a man better acquainted with the constitution of the United States than any other man—a man who saw it in its cradle—who held it in his arms, as one may say, in its infancy—who presented and recommended it to the American people, and who saw it adopted very much under the force of his own reasoning and the weight of his own reputation—who lived long enough to see it prosperous—to enjoy its honors—and who at last went down to the grave among ten thousand blessings for which morning and evening he had thanked God:—I mean James Madison. Yet even from this great and good man, whom I hold to be the chief among the just interpreters of the constitution, I am constrained, however presumptuous it may be considered, to differ in relation to one of his interpretations of that instrument. I refer to the opinion expressed by him, that the power of removal from office does exist in the constitution as an independent power. I wish he had taken a different view of it. I do not say that he was wrong; that in me would be too great presumption. I advert to this now, to show, that I am not now for the first time preaching against the danger of an increase of executive power; for when the subject was in discussion before congress, I expressed there the same opinions which I have now uttered, and which have been only the more confirmed by more recent experience. The power of removal places the hopes and fears, the living, the daily bread of men at the disposal of the executive, and does, thereby, cause a vast augmentation of executive influence and control. Then, again, from the very nature of things the executive power acts constantly: it is always in being—always in the citadel and on the look out; and it has, besides, uniformity of purpose. They who are in, have but one object, which is to keep all others out; while those who are out in office, and who desire a change, have a variety of different objects as they are to be found in different parts of the country. One complains of one thing, another of another; and, ordinarily, there is no strict unity of object or of candidate; and, therefore, it is that those wielding power within the citadel are able to keep the others out though they may be more numerous. Hence we have seen an administration, though in a minority, yet by the continued exercise of power, able to bring over the people to the support of such a measure as the sub treasury, which, when it was first proposed, received but little favor in any part of the country.

Again: though it may appear comparatively inconsiderable, yet, when we are looking at the means by which the executive power has risen to its present threatening height, we must not overlook the power of—I will not say a pensioned—but of a patronized press. Of all things in a popular government, a *government press* is the most to be dreaded. The press furnishes the only means of public address: and if government by supporting comes to control it, then they take to themselves, at the public expense, the great channel of all communication to the people. Unless France be an exception where the minister regularly demands so many thousand francs for the management of the public press, I know of no government in the world where the press is avowedly patronised to the same extent as it is in this country. Have not you, men of Virginia, been mortified to witness the importance which is attached at Washington to the election of a public printer? to observe the great anxiety and solicitude which even your own friends have been obliged to exercise to keep that appointment out of the hands of executive power? One of the first things to be done when a new administration shall come into power will be to separate the government press from the politics of the country. (Loud cheers). I don't want the government printer to preach politics to the people; because I know before hand what politics he will preach—it will all be one *Io Triumphe* from the beginning of the first page to the end of the last paragraph. I am for cutting off this power from the executive. Give the people fair play. I say, *give the people fair play.* If they think the government is in error, or that better men may be found to administer it, give them a chance to turn the present men out and put better men in; but don't let them be compelled to give their money to pay a man to persuade them not to change the government. (Laughter and loud cheering).

Well, there are still other modes by which executive power is established and confirmed—the first thing it seeks to do is to draw strict lines of party opinion, to appeal to the party feelings of men.—This is a topic which might lead me very far into an inquiry as to the causes which have overturned all popular governments. It is the nature of men to be credulous and confiding toward their friends. If there exists in the country a powerful party, and if the head of that party be the head of the government, and avowing himself the head of that party, gives thanks for the public honors he has received, not to country, but to his party, then we can see the causes in operation which, according to the well known character and tendencies of men, lead us to give undue trust and confidence to party favorites. Why, gentlemen, kings and queens of old, and probably in modern times, have had their favorites, and they have given them unbounded trust. Well, there are sometimes among the people persons who are no wiser than kings and queens, who have fewer talents, and give to those favorites the same blind trust and confidence. Hence it is very difficult, nay, sometimes impossible, to convince a party that the man at its head exercises an undue amount of power. They say, "he is our friend; the more power he wields the better for us, because he will wield it for our benefit." There are two sorts of republicans in the world: one is a very good sort, the other, I think, quite indifferent. The latter care not what power persons in office possess if they have the election of those persons. They are quite willing their favorites should exercise all power, and are perfectly content with the tendencies of government to an elective despotism, if they may choose the men at the head of it, and especially if they have a chance of being chosen themselves. That is one sort of republicanism. But that is not our American liberty; that is not the republicanism of the United States, and especially of the state of Virginia. Virginians do not rush out into that extravagant confidence in them; they are for restraining power by law; they are for hedging in and strictly guarding all who exercise it. They look upon all who are in office as limited agents, and will not repose too much trust in any. That is American republicanism. What was it Thomas Jefferson said with so much emphasis? Have we found angels in the form of men to govern us? However it might have been then, we of this day may answer no, no. (Loud laughter.) We have found them at least like others, "a little *lower* than the angels." (Roars of laughter.) In the same spirit he has said, an elective despotism is not the government we fought for. And that is true. But our fathers fought for a limited government—a government hedged all round with securities—or, as I heard a distinguished man of Virginia say, one fenced in with ten rails and a top rider. (Loud laughter.)

Gentlemen: A distinguished lover of liberty of our own time, in another hemisphere, said, with apparent paradox, that the quantity of liberty in any country is exactly equal to the quantity of restraint; because if government is restrained from putting its hand upon you, to that extent you are free; and all regular liberty consists in putting restraints upon government and individuals—so that they shall not interfere with your freedom of action and purpose. You may easily simplify government; shallow thinkers talk of a simple government; Turkey is the simplest government in the world. But if you wish to secure entire personal liberty, you must multiply restraints upon the government, so that it cannot go further than the public good requires.—Then you may be free and not otherwise.

Another great power by which executive influence augments itself, especially when the man who wields it stands at the head of a party, consists in the use of names. Mirabeau said that words are things, and so they are. But I believe that they are often fraudulent things, and always possessed of real power. The faculty of taking to ourselves a popular name and giving an unpopular name to an adversary, is a faculty of very great concern in politics. I put it to you, gentlemen, whether for the last month or two, the whole power of this government has not consisted chiefly in the discharge of a shower of herd names. Have you for a month past heard any men defend the sub treasury? Have you heard any men during that time bore his fingers by taking hold of Mr. Poinsett's militia project? Their whole resort has been to pour out upon us a tide of denunciation as aristocrats, aristocrats: taking to themselves the meanwhile the well deserved designation of true democrats. How cheering, how delightful, that a man independent of any regard to his own character or worth, may thus range himself under a banner the most acceptable of all others to his fellow citizens. It is with false patriotism as with base money; all goes by the stamp. It does not wish to be weighed, it hates the scales; it is thrown into horrors at the crucible, it must all go by tale; it holds out the king's head with his name end subscription, and if challenged, replies: Do you not see the stamp on my forehead? I belong to the democratic family—make me current. (Loud laughter and cheering.) But we live in an age too enlightened to be gulled by this business of stamping; we have learned to inquire into the true nature and value of things. Democracy most surely is not a term of reproach, but respect. Our government is a constitutional, democratic republican government, and if they mean that only, there is none will dispute that they are good democrats.—But if they set up qualifications and distinctions, if there are *genera and species*, it may require twenty political Linnæuses to say to which classification they belong.

There is another contrivance for the increase of executive power, which is utterly abhorrent to all true patriots, and against which in an essential manner gen. Washington has left us his farewell injunction; I mean the constant recurrence to local differences, prejudices and jealousies. That is the great bane and curse of this lovely country of ours. It covers a vast extent of territory, hence there are few men among us in Massachusetts who enjoy the advantage of a personal intercourse with our friends in Virginia, and but few of you who visit us in Massachusetts—the south is still more remote; the difference which exists in habits and pursuits between us, enables the enemy to sow tares by exciting local prejudices on both sides. Sentiments are mutually ascribed to us which neither ever entertained. By this means a party press is enabled to foment jealousies and to destroy that generous spirit of brotherhood which should exist between us. All patriotic men ought to carefully guard themselves against the effect of arts like these.

And here I am brought to advert for one moment to what I constantly see in all the administration papers, from Baltimore, south. It is one perpetual outcry, admonishing the people of the south that their own state governments, and the property they hold under them, are not secure if they admit a northern man to any considerable share in the administration of the government. You all know that this is the general cry. Now, I have spoken my sentiments in the neighborhood of Virginia, though not actually within the state, in June last, and again in the heart of Massachusetts in July, so that it is not now that I proclaim them for the first time—but ten years ago, when obliged to speak on this same subject, I uttered the same sentiment in regard to slavery and to the absence of all power in congress to interfere, in any manner whatever, with that subject. I delivered my sentiments fully in Alexandria in the month of June, and in July at Worcester, in Massachusetts. I shall ask some friend connected with the press, to circulate in Virginia what I said on this subject in the events of the United States on the 30th of June last.* I have

*NOTE.—The following is the passage to which Mr. Webster referred:

Extract from Mr. Webster's speech in reply to Mr. Hayne, January 21st, 1830.

At the very first congress, petitions on the subject of slavery were presented, if I mistake not, from different states. The Pennsylvania society for promoting the abolition of slavery, took a lead, and laid before con-

nothing to add or to subtract from what I then said. I commend it to your attention, or rather I desire you to look at it. I hold that congress is absolutely precluded from interfering in any manner, direct or indirect, with this, as with any other of the institutions of the country. [The cheering was here loud and long continued, and a voice from the crowd exclaimed, "We are here from Maryland to Louisiana, and we desire that the sentiment just expressed may be repeated. Repeat, repeat.] Well—I repeat it—proclaim it on the wings of all the winds—tell it to all your friends—[cries of "we will, we will"]—tell it I say, that standing here in the capital of Virginia, beneath an October sun, in the midst of this assemblage, before the entire country and upon all the responsibility which belongs to me, I say that there is no power directly or indirectly in congress or the general government to interfere in the slightest degree with the institutions of the south. [Immense cheering, and a voice from the crowd exclaiming, "that is two thousand votes for Harrison."]

And now, said Mr. W. I ask you only to do me one favor (we'll do it). I ask you to carry that paper home, (we will, we will), read it, read it to your neighbors; and when you hear the cry, "shall *Mr. Webster, the abolitionist*, be allowed to profane the soil of Virginia," (loud shouts and repeated and prolonged cheers, with cries of "welcome! welcome! welcome!") that you will tell them that, in connexion with the doctrine in that speech, I hope that there are two govaromants over us, each possessing its own distinct authority, with which the other may not interfere. I may differ from you in some things, but I will here say that as to the doctrine of state rights as held by Mr. Madison in his last days, I do not know that we differ at all, [cheers]—yet I am he, and among the foremost, to hold that it is indispensable to the prosperity of these governments to preserve, and that he is no true friend to either who does not labor to preserve that true distinction between both. [Immense cheering.]

We may not all see the line which divides them alike; but all honest men know that there is a line, and they all fear to go either on the one or the other side of it. It is this balance between the general and the state governments which has preserved the country in unexampled prosperity for fifty years—and the destruction of this just balance will be the destruction of our government. What I believe to be the doctrine of state rights, I hold as firmly as any man. Do I not belong to a state? and may I not say, in a state which has done something to give herself renown, and to her sons some little share of participated distinction? [Great cheering.] I say again, that the preservation of state rights on the one hand, and of the just powers of congress upon the other, is equally indispensable to the preservation of our free republican government. [Cheers.]

And now, gentlemen, permit me to address to you a few words in regard to those measures of the general government which have caused the existing excitement throughout the country. I will pass rapidly over them. [Go on.] I need not argue to you democrats the question of the sub-treasury—[groans and contemptuous laughter]; and I suppose it is hardly necessary to speak to you of Mr. Poinsett's militia bill. [Laughter.] Into which of your mountains has not its discussion penetrated?—Upon which of all your winding streams has not its echo floated? I am sure he must be very tired of it himself. [Loud laughter.] Remember always that the great principle of the constitution on that subject, is, that the militia is the militia of the states, and not of the president—[Loud cheers, and cries of "yes, yes!"] and being thus the militia of the states, there is no part of the constitution worded with greater care, and with a more scrupulous jealousy than that which speaks of the power of congress over the militia. Does it say that congress may make use of the militia as it pleases—that the militia may be called out to make war, to train and discipline? No such thing: the terms used are the most precise and particular—"The president may call out the militia to execute the laws, to suppress insurrection, and to repel foreign invasion." These three cases are specified—and these are all. Call out the militia to drill them? To disciplise them? To march the militia of Virginia to Wheeling to be drilled? Why, such a thing never entered into the head of any man—never, never, [laughter and cheering]. What is very unusual in the constitution, it has placed a negative on all other purposes for the exercise of this power than those particularly enumerated; and then follow those golden words in the constitution, reserving to the states the appointment of officers and the disciplining of the militia. That's it!—[Cheers—"Yes, that's it!"] Read this clause, and then read to Mr. Poinsett's project that the militia are to be trained by the *president!*—[Shouts]—Look on this picture and on that. I do Virginia no more than justice, when I say that she first laid hold upon this monstrous project, and has continued to denounce it, till she has made its author's heart sick, [cheering], and she don't mean to pardon it even now. [No, no!]

As to the sub treasury, the subject is worn out. It is almost as empty as the treasury itself. [Laughter and cheers.] I had the other day the honor to address an assemblage of the merchants of N. York. I asked them among other things, whether all this eternal cry about a separation of bank and state, was not all mockery and humbug, and ten thousand merchants, intimately acquainted with the whole subject, cried, "yes, yes; it is!" The fact unquestionably is, that the funds of the government are just as much in the custody of the banks at this moment, as they ever were; yet at the same time, I believe that under that law, there does exist at Washington, a vast power to stop at its pleasure, all the solvent banks in the community. Such is the opinion every where held by the best informed men in the commercial parts of the country.

There is another expedient to augment executive power quite novel in its character. I refer to the power conferred upon the president to select from among the appropriations of congress, such as he may suppose the state of the treasury most to justify, and may give or withhold the public money accordingly. This is certainly a marvellously democratic doctrine. Do you not remember the emphasis with which Mr Jefferson expressed himself on the subject of specific appropriations? The law, as it now stands, requires them to be specific. If congress appropriate so many dollars for building of ships, no part of the money may be applied to the pay of sailors or marinere. But how has this legal provision been treated? The restriction remains in the statute as it did before—the appropriations are specified still—but then a specific power is given to the president, to dispense with the restriction—and thus one specific is set against the other. [Laughter.] Let this process be carried but one step farther, and although there may be a variety of appropriations made by congress, yet, inasmuch as we have entire trust and confidence in the executive discretion, that the president will make the proper selections from among them, therefore, be it enacted, that what little money there may at any time be found in the treasury, the president may expend very much as according to his own pleasure.—[Loud laughter.]

There is one other topic, I must not omit. I am now endeavoring to prove that of all men on the face of the earth, you of Virginia, the descendants and disciples of some of the greatest men of the revolution, are most called to repudiate and to condemn the doctrines of this administration. I call upon you to apply to this administration all that body of political truth which you have learned from Henry, from Jefferson, from Madison, from Wythe, and that whole constellation of revolutionary worthies, of whom you are justly proud, and under this light to examine and to say whether this present only democratic administration are the favorers of civil liberty and of state rights, or the reverse.—And, in furtherance of this design, I call your attention to the conduct of the president, of the executive departments, and of the senate of the United States, in regard to the right and practice of the states to contract debts for their own purposes.—Has it occurred to you what a deadly blow they have struck at the just authority and rights of the states? Let us follow this matter out a little. In the palmy times of the treasury, when it was not only full but overflowing with the public money, the states to a very considerable extent, engaged in works of internal improvement, and in consequence of doing so had occasion to borrow money. We all know that money can be had on much cheaper terms on the other continent than on this: hence the bonds of the states went abroad and absorbed capital in Europe, and so long as their credit was unassailed and remained sound, this was accomplished for the most part at very reasonable rates. During this process, and while a number of the states had thus their state securities in the foreign markets, the president of the United States, in his opening message to congress at the commencement of the last session, comes out with a series of the most discouraging and most disparaging remarks on the credit of the states. He tells congress that the states will repeat what they have done, and that they will find it difficult to pay the debt they have contracted; and this official language of the chief magistrate to the legislature goes out into the very market where these state bonds are held for sale.—Then comes his secretary, Mr. Woodbury, with a report in the same strain, giving it as his opinion, that the states have gone too far in this assumption of liabilities. But the thing does not stop here.—Mr. Benton brings forward a resolution in the senate, declaring that the general government ought not to assume these debts of the states: that resolution is sent to a committee, and that committee make a report upon the subject as long as yonder bridge (though not, I believe, as much travelled or as often gone over), the whole object and tendency of which, is to disparage the credit of the states, and then Mr. Grundy makes a speech upon it.—What had Mr. Benton or Mr. Grundy to do with the matter? Were they called on to guarantee the debts of Virginia or of Maryland? [Laughter].—Yet, the effect very naturally and inevitably was, to depress the value of state securities in the foreign market. I was in Europe at the time. My own state had her bonds in that market: and what did I see? The most miserable, pitiful, execrable lucubrations taken from the public press in New York, endeavoring to prove that the states had not sovereignty enough to contract debts. These

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grant a memorial, praying congress to promote the abolition by such powers as it possessed. This memorial was referred, in the house of representatives, to a select committee, consisting of Mr. Foster, of New Hampshire, Mr. Gerry, of Massachusetts, Mr. Honnegdon, of Connecticut, Mr. Lawrence, of New York, Mr. Linnekson, of New Jersey, Mr. Hartley, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Parker, of Virginia—all of them, sir, northern men, as you will observe, but the last. This committee made a report, which was committed to a committee of the whole house, and there considered and discussed on several days; and being amended, as though without material alteration, it was made to express three distinct propositions on the subject of slavery and the slave trade—first, in the words of the constitution, that congress cannot, prior to the year 1808, prohibit the migration or importation of such persons as any of the states then existing, should think proper to admit; second, that congress had authority to restrain the citizens of the United States from carrying on the African slave trade, for the purpose of supplying foreign countries. On this proposition, our early laws against those who engage in that traffic, are founded. The third proposition, and that which bears on the present question, was as pressed in the following terms:

"*Resolved*, That congress have no authority to interfere in the emancipation of slaves, or in the treatment of them in any of the states—it remaining with the several states—alone to provide rules and regulations therein which humanity and true policy may require."

This resolution received the sanction of the house of representatives as early as March, 1790. And now, sir, the honorable gentleman will allow me to remind him, that not only were the select committee who reported the resolution, with a single exception, all northern men, but also that of the members then composing the house of representatives, a large majority, I believe nearly two-thirds, were northern men also.

The house agreed to insert these resolutions in its journal, and from that day to this it has never been maintained or contended that congress had any authority to regulate or interfere with the condition of slaves in the several states. No northern gentleman, to my knowledge, has moved any such question in either house of congress.

The fears of the south, whatever fears they might have entertained, were allayed and quited by this early decision, and so remained until they were excited afresh without cause, but for collateral and indirect purposes.

When it became necessary, or was thought so by some political persons, to find an overaying ground for the exclusion of northern men from confidence and from lead in the affairs of the republic, then, and not till then, the cry was raised, and the feelings industriously excited, that the feelings of northern men in the public councils, would endanger the relation of master and slave.

For myself, I claim no other merit than that this gross and enormous injustice towards the whole north, has not wrought upon me to change my opinions or my political conduct. I hope I am above violating my principles even under the smart of injury and false imputations. Unjust suspicions and undeserved reproach, whatever pain I may experience from them, will not induce me, I trust, nevertheless, to overstep the limits of constitutional duty, or to encroach on the rights of others. The domestic slavery of the south I leave where I find it—in the hands of their own governments. It is their affair, not mine.

I go for the constitution as it is, and for the union as it is; but I am resolved not to submit in silence to accusations, either against myself individually, or against the north, wholly unfounded and unjust; accusations which impute to us a disposition to evade the constitutional compact and to extend the power of the government over the internal laws and conditions of the states. All such accusations, wherever and whenever made, all insinuation of the existence of any such purpose, I know and feel to be groundless and injurious. And we must confide to southern gentlemen themselves; we must trust to those whose integrity of heart and magnanimity of feeling will lead them to a desire to maintain and disseminate truth, and who possess the means of its diffusion with the southern public, and we must leave it to them to disabuse that public of its prejudices. But in the mean time, for my own part, I shall continue to act justly, whether those to whom that justice is exercised receive it with candor or with contumely.

wretched productions declared that the bonds issued by the states of this union were all void: that they were no better than waste paper: and exhorted European capitalists not to touch one of them. These articles, coming as they did, from this side the water, were all seized on with avidity and put into circulation in the leading journals all over Europe—at the same time, the administration press in this country, unrebuked by the government, put forth arguments going to show that Virginia has no authority to contract a debt in the name and on the credit of the commonwealth—that Massachusetts is so completely shorn of every particle of sovereignty whatever, that she can issue no public security of any kind on which to borrow money! And this is the doctrine of state rights! Well, gentlemen, I was called on to meet this question, and I told those who put to me the inquiry, that the states of the American union were, in this respect, just as sovereign as any of their states in Europe. I held a correspondance on the subject, which was published at large; and for that—yes, for defending state rights before the face of all Europe, I have been denounced as one who wants the general government to assume the debts of the states—as one who has conspired to buy up British whigs with foreign gold! (Loud laughter and cheering.) All this, however, has not ruffled my temper. I have seen it all with composure. But I confess there is one thing which has disturbed the serenity of my mind. It is what appears to be a studied attempt on the part of this whole administration, including its head, to fix a spot upon the good name of the early founders of our constitution. Read the letter of the president elect to some of his friends in Kentucky—to what he calls "the entire democracy of Kentucky. (I should like much to know what constitutes the democracy of a state.) These goods friends of the president write to him that the entire democracy of the state is with him, and he writes back how glad he is to hear that such is the fact. The state comes to the vote, and two-thirds of the people of the state are loued to be against him—yet still he clasps to his breast, with exultation, the "entire democracy of (Kentucky!") [Great laughter and cheering]. And so it will be a month hence. Gen. Harrison will have been elected by a simultaneous rush of the free voters of the whole union—yet Mr. Van Buren will still continue to clasp to his embraces "the entire democracy" of the country. Be this as it may, he does, in that letter, ascribe to president Washington, in 1791, and to Mr. Madison, in 1816, corrupt motives for their public conduct. I may forgive this, but I shall not forget it. I ark you to read that letter, and one other written on the occasion; and then, if it comes in your way, I ask you to peruse an address put forth by the administration members of the New York legislature. What do you think they say? You, countrymen of Jefferson and of Madison, of Henry, of Wythe, of the Lees, and a host of kindred spirits of the same order—you, who inherit the soil and the principles of those man who shed their blood for our national independence—what do you think they say of your fathers and of my fathers? Why, that in all their efforts and sacrifices in that great struggle, they meant, not independence—not civil liberty—not the establishment of a republican government—but merely to transfer the throne from England to America, and to be themselves peers and nobles around it! Does it not disturb the blood of Virginians to hear language like this? [Cries of "yes, yes!" mingled with cheering.] I do say that this attempt to scorch the fair, unsullied reputation of our ancestors——but no, no—they cannot scorch it; it will go through a hotter furnace than any their detraction can kindle, and even the smell of fire shall not be upon their garments. Yet it does raise one's indignation to see men, certainly not the greatest of all benefactors of their country, thus attempt to scorch the fame of men both then and ever since universally admitted to have been among her greatest and her best of friends. [Cheers].

While speaking of the attacks of this administration on state rights, I should not do my duty if I omitted to notice the outrage recently perpetrated on the most sacred right of the state and people of New Jersey. By the constitution of the United States, New Jersey like the other states is entitled to have a certain quota of representatives in congress; and she chooses them in their various districts in the manner she thinks fit. The right to have a specific number of representatives is a state right under the constitution. Under the constitutional guaranty of this right, New Jersey sends up to the house of representatives her proper number of men. Now I say that, by universal principles, although coogress be the judge in the last resort of the election return and qualification of her own members, those who bring in their hand the prescribed evidence of their election, by the people of any state, are entitled to take their seats upon the floor of that house and to hold them until disturbed by proof preferred on general petition. That this is so, must be apparent from the fact that these members who voted them out of their seats possess no better or other means of proving their own right to sit and to vote on that question, than that held by any one of those who they exclude. Were there other states situated precisely in this respect as New Jersey, would it not be as fair for the New Jersey members to vote these representatives out of the representative hall as it was for them to vote her's out? That I think is Virginia law—it is at least plantation law, and that is every good law—That until the house is organized, he who has the evidence of his return as a representative elected by the people of his district, is entitled to take his seat. But the representatives of New Jersey, with their evidence in their hand, were voted out of their seats—their competitors, while the evidence was still under examination, were voted in; and immediately gave their complacant votes for the sub-treasury bill.

Gentlemen, I cannot forget where I am. I cannot forget how often you have heard these subjects discussed by far abler hands than mine, (cries of no, no—none more able—go on, go on.) I will not further dwell upon these topics. The time has come when the public mind is nearly made up—and are very shortly about to settle these questions, together with the prosperity of the country for many years to come. (Cheers.) I am only desirous of keeping myself to the line of remark with which I commenced. I say then that the enemy has been driven to his last citadel. He takes to himself a popular name, while beneath its cover he fires all his abuse upon his adversaries. That seems to be his chief mode of warfare. If you ask him what are his pretensions to the honors and the confidence of the country, his answer is, "I am a democrat." But are you not in arms against Mr. Poinsett's bill? The answer still is "I am a democrat, and support all the measures of this democratic administration." Yes, but what is that? "I am a democrat." But do you approve of the turning out of the members from New Jersey? "Oh yes, because the words are written on our banner (words actually placed on one of the administration flags in a procession in Ohio,) *"democracy scorns the broad seat of New Jersey."*

My friends, I only desire that the professions and principles of this administration may be examined. We are coming to those times when mere professions can no longer deceive. Virginia has once been deceived by them—but that day is past, times are coming—they are I trust, just at hand—when that distinguished son of Virginia, that eminent and patriotic citizen, who has been put in nomination for the chief executive office under this government will be elected by the unbought, unconstrained suffrage of his countrymen. [Cheers.] To that event I look forward with as much certainty as to the duration of his life—[immense cheering.]

My acquaintance with the feelings and sentiments of the north has been extensive; and I believe that from Pennsylvania, east, N. Jersey, New York, and the whole of New England, with the solitary exception probably of New Hampshire—I say, I have not a doubt that the whole country will go for the election of William Henry Harrison, for the presidency. [Cheering.] Of my native state, New Hampshire, I always speak with respect. I believe that the very foundation of her granite hills begin to shake; [Cheers,] indeed my only fear for her is, that she will come into the great family of her sister states, only when her aid is no longer needed.—[Laughter and cheers.]

Fellow citizens: We are on a great march to the triumphant victory of the principles of liberty over executive power. If we do not accomplish it, the future, I own, appears to me full of darkness and of doubt. If the American people shall sanction the course and the principles of this administration, I for one, though I have been thought hitherto of rather a sanguine temperament, shall begin not a little to despair of the republic. But I will not despair of it. The public mind is aroused; men are beginning to think for themselves, and when they do this they are not far from a right decision. There is now an attempt on the part of the administration, who seem beginning at length to fear for the perpetuity of their power to excite a feeling of acrimony and bitterness among neighbors. Have you not seen this, particularly of late in the administration papers? Be above it. [Cries of "we will, we are," mingled with cheering.] Tell your neighbors that we are all embarked in one cause, and that we must sink or swim together. Invite them, not in a taunting, but in a generous and a temperate spirit, to come forth and argue the great questions of the day, and to see if they can give good and solid reasons, why there should not be a change. Yes a change, I said when I was in Baltimore, and I repeat it here, the cry, the universal cry is for a change. [Cheers.] However well many may think of the motives and designs of the existing administration, they see it has not succeeded in securing the well being of the country, and they are for a change. Let us revile nobody—let us repel nobody. They desire but light; let us give it to them. Let us discuss with moderation and coolness, the great topics of public policy, and endeavor to bring all men of American heart and feeling into what I sincerely believe to be the true American cause. How shall I—Oh! how shall I—express to you my sense of the obligation which rests upon this generation to preserve from destruction our free and happy republican institutions?—Who shall bring dissensions among us? Are we not together under one common government, to obtain which the blood of your fathers and of mine was poured out together in the same hard-fought fields! Nay—does imagination itself, in its highest flight, suggest any thing in the form of political institutions for which you would exchange these dearly bought institutions of our own? [Shouts of "No, no, no!"] For my part, having now arrived at that period of life when we begin to reflect upon the past, I love to draw around me in thought, those pure and glorious spirits who achieved our revolution. I cannot find a deeper or more fervent sentiment in my heart, than that these precious institutions and liberties which we enjoy may be transmitted unimpaired to the latest posterity—that they may terminate only with the termination of all things earthly—when the world itself shall terminate—

When rapt in flames the realms of ether glow,
And Heaven's last thunder shakes the world below.

Addresses of Messrs. Webster, Leigh, Barbour and Lyons, to the ladies assembled at the log cabin.

Mr. Webster addressed the interesting auditory collected before him, nearly in the following terms:

LADIES: I am very sure I owe the pleasure I now enjoy to your kind disposition, which has given me the opportunity to present my thanks and my respects to you thus collectively, since the shortness of my stay in the city does not allow me the happiness of calling upon you severally and individually. And, in the first place, I wish to express to you my deep and hearty thanks, as I have endeavored to do to your fathers, your husbands and your brothers, for the unbounded hospitality I have received ever since I came among you. It is registered, I assure you, on a grateful heart in characters of an enduring nature. The rough contest of the political world are not suited to the dignity and to the delicacy of your sex: but you possess the intelligence to know how much of that happiness which you are entitled to hope for, both for yourselves and for your children, depends on the right administration of good government, and a proper tone of public morals. That is a subject on which the moral perceptions of women are both quicker and juster than those of the other sex. I do not now speak of that administration of government whose object is merely the protection of industry, the preservation of civil liberty and the securing to enterprise its due reward. I speak of government in a somewhat higher point of view. We live in an age distinguished for great benevolent exertion, in which the affluent are consecrating the means they possess by endowing colleges and academies, by uniting to build churches and support the cause of religion, and by establishing athenæums, lyceums, and all the other modes of popular instruction. This is all well; it is admirable; it augurs well for the prospect of ensuing generations. But I have sometimes thought that there is a point of view in which government is to be considered—I mean in its power and its duty, to augment the morals of the community and to inspire it with just sentiments of religion, which is too often overlooked. A popular government is more powerful than any other influence (and I have sometimes feared than all other influences put together) in its action on the morals of the community for good or for evil. Its example, its tone, whether of respect or of disrespect to moral obligation, is most important to human happiness, because it is amongst those things which most affect the political morals of mankind, and hence their general morals also. I advert to this, because there has been put forth in modern times the false maxim that there is one morality for politics and another morality for other things; that in their political conduct to their opponents, men may say and do that which they would never think of saying or doing in the personal relations of private life. There has been openly announced a maxim which I consider as the very concrete of false morality, which declares that "all is fair in politics." If a man speaks falsely or calumniously of his neighbor, and is reproached for the offence, the ready excuse is this: it was in relation to public and political matters—I

cherished no personal ill will whatever against that individual, but quite the contrary; I spoke of my adversary merely as a political man. In my opinion, the day is coming when falsehood will stand for falsehood, and calumny will be treated as a breach of the commandment, whether it be committed politically or in the concerns of private life. It is by the promulgation of sound morals in the community, and more especially by the training and instruction of the young that woman performs her part towards the preservation of a free government. It is now generally admitted that public liberty, the perpetuity of a free constitution, rests on the virtue and intelligence of the community which enjoys it. How is that virtue to be inspired? and how is that intelligence to be communicated? Bonaparte once asked madame de Stael in what manner he could most promote the happiness of France. Her reply is full of political wisdom. She said, "instruct the mothers of the French people:" Because the mothers are the affectionate and the effective teachers of the human race. The mother begins this process of training with the infant in her arms. It is she who directs, so to speak, its first mental and spiritual pulsations. She conducts it along the impressible years of childhood and of youth; and hopes to deliver it to the rough contest and tumultuous scenes of life, armed by those good principles which her child has first received from maternal care and love.

If we draw within the circle of our contemplation the mothers of a civilized nation, what do we see? We behold so many artificers working, not on frail and perishable matter, but on the immortal mind, moulding and fashioning beings who are to exist forever. We applaud the artists whose skill and genious presents the mimic man upon the canvass—we admire and celebrate the sculptor who works out that same image in enduring marble—but how insignificant are these achievements though the highest and the fairest in all the departments of art, in comparison with the great vocation of human motherd They work not upon the canvass that shall fail, or the marble that shall crumble into dust—but upon mind, upon spirit, which is to last forever, and which is to bear, for good or for evil, throughout its duration, the impress of a mother's plastic hand.

I have already expressed the opinion, which all allow to be correct, that our security for the duration of the free institutions which bless our country, depends upon the habits of virtue and the prevalence of knowledge and of education. Knowledge does not compromise all which is contained in the larger term of education. The feelings are to be disciplined—the passions are to be restrained—true and worthy motives are to be inspired—a profound religious feeling is to be instilled, and pure morality inculcated under all circumstances. All this is comprised in education. Mothers who are faithful to this great duty, will tell their children that neither in political nor in any other concerns of life, can man ever withdraw himself from the perpetual obligations of conscience and of duty; that in every act, whether public or private, he incurs a just responsibility; and that in no condition is he warranted in trifling with important rights and obligations. They will impress upon their children the truth, that the exercise of the elective franchise is a social duty, of as solemn a nature as can can be called to perform; that a man may not innocently trifle with his vote; that every free elector is a trustee as well for others as himself; and that every man and every measure he supports, has an important bearing on the interests of others as well as on his own. It is in the inculcation of high and pure morals, such as these, that in a free republic, woman performs her sacred duty, and fulfils her destiny. The French, as you know, are remarkable for their fondness for sententious phrases, in which much meaning is condensed into a small space. I noticed lately, on the title page of one of the books of popular instruction in France, this motto: "poor instruction on the heads of the people; you owe them that baptism." And certainly, if there be any duty which may be described by a reference to that great institute of religion, a duty approaching it in importance, perhaps next to it in obligation, it is this.

I know you hardly expect me to address you on the popular political topics of the day. You read enough—you hear quite enough on those subjects. You expect me only to meet you, and to tender my profound thanks for this marked proof of your regard, and will kindly receive the assurances with which I tender to you, on parting, my affectionate respects and best wishes.

Mr. Webster having resumed his seat—

James Barbour, esq. the president of the convention, rose to give notice that the meeting would then be adjourned to the capitol square, when the call for some remarks from him became so loud and imperative, that he relinquished his original design, and consented to address, for a few moments, the ladies assembled. He said:

Ladies: I tender to you my profoundest thanks for the very high compliment which in your goodness you have bestowed upon me, in the very unexpected call I have now received. Nothing, certainly, could have been more unexpected on my part. There are a thousand reasons why I, above all, should not have been called out upon the present occasion. One will be sufficient: after what you have heard from the lips of the highly distinguished gentleman who has just resumed his seat, every one must be satisfied that any thing from me will be calculated, instead of rendering any service to the cause, only to weaken the impression which cannot but have been made by one of those bursts of eloquence which are the peculiar perogative of superior genius. What can I add to what has been already so well spoken? In my plain old-fashioned way, I should rejoice to proclaim to you the deep gratification I have experienced wherever I have recently gone in seeing the ladies every where coming out, to countenance, by their presence and smiles, those assemblages of the rougher sex, which, in throngs, are gathering throughout the length and breadth of this land—all animated with the one holy purpose of redeeming from destruction those liberties earned for us by our fathers, which are equally dear to women as to men, and which she, with us, is equally bound to transmit unstained to our children for ages to come. I hail this with joy, as a happy omen and guarantee of our success. I have heard that Mr. Van Buren lately said to a gentleman, with whose vocation he happened not be acquainted—"I understand that all the lawyers and all the clergy are against me." Now, if both saint and sinner, and all the ladies, too, are against Mr. Van Buren, what prospect can he possibly have of success? (Laughter.)

I entirely accord with the views which have been so eloquently expressed by the gentleman who has addressed you. "Albeit unus'd to the melting mood." I found, whilst he was expressing them, the tears involuntarily stealing down my cheeks, and I am persuaded that the heart of every lady here present was then responded to my own. You will not suspect me, especially at my time of life, of any such design as flattery. I never was remarkable for that propensity in other days; and now you will all readily admit that it is totally out of the question. (Laughter.) But I have proclaimed it when you were not present, and if I say it now, you will not infer that I suppose the female heart is to be affected by that paltry flattery which you sometimes have to deal with. No: while the pitiful flatterer sings himself in the persuasion that he is prevailing with you by such arts, although from your exceeding politeness, you may be induced to conceal your feelings, I am sure, did you utter them, they would be expressive only of contempt. But I have said, when you were not present, that I did verily believe, if the liberty of this country is to be saved, we shall owe its salvation to the virtuous women of America. It is they, after all, who must turn away the sword of the destroyer. As my distinguished friend has so well said, it is you who take the infant in your arms, and commence the training of the future man. Your part is perfect—all the evils he afterwards acquires is from us—you have no share in it. And, in contemplating the gratifying spectacle in which I have already alluded, I have indulged the pleasing hope, not only that you would work out our own deliverance from the danger now impending, but that you will lay a deep foundation in the minds of the youth now rising to manhood, of such principles as shall secure and perpetuate our freedom. The women of America have presented examples worthy to stand in history by the side of the Greek and the Roman mothers, which its pages have rendered immortal. You have, in substance, often repeated the famous injunction of the Lacedemonian mother, who presented a shield to her son, just going into battle for the first time, with these words—"Take this, my son; return home with it or upon it."

Ladies: I have been induced to say thus much, because the command to speak came from a quarter which will always be sovereign with me. I shall treasure up the memory of that command as one of the most pleasing incidents of my life, and shall never think of it but with gratitude and pride.

The call having proceed so affectnal in the case of gov. Barbour, it was, immediately on his taking his seat, renewed for Mr. Leigh; who, not to be outdone in gallantry and submission to the expressed wishes of a female auditory, responded, without hesitation, and proceeded to address the meeting nearly as follows:

My fair countrywomen: I have in the course of, now, a pretty long *life*, been not a little used to public speaking; but it is the first time I ever had to face such an audience, and I feel, I confess, somewhat embarrassed as to what I shall say to you.—In a certain very orthodox paper, with which most of us are acquainted, I have seen it stated, that I have been deputed, by Tippecanoe club, No. 1, to go to Massachusetts and there to negotiate a marriage between the states of Massachusetts and Virginia. I declare to you, that I had not been before apprized of this duty's having been imposed upon me, and I will venture to affirm that the honorable gentleman from Massachusetts had as little knowledge of it as I. Nevertheless, if such a marriage was to take place, I should be very happy to have my share in the matter. But, according to our usual views, both states are equally female, and before a marriage could take place between them, it would be necessary that one should be acknowledged as the husband and the other as the wife. Now as you all know me to be a very zealous Virginian, I should insist that Virginia should have the supremacy; and understanding something of the holy matrimonial relation, as it exists in Virginia, and especially on Shockoe Hill, it is very natural I should, therefore, insist that Virginia be the bride and Massachusetts the bridegroom, (a laugh)—but whatever it came to that point, depend upon it, I should have a very serious contest with the gentlemen from Massachusetts: and he would be quite right; for if he should not do his best to make Massachusetts the bride, he would bring an old house upon his head when he got home—(much laughter)—for I am well assured, the same devotion to the best part of God's creation exists there which obtains here. But the metaphor was rather an unfortunate one; for the marriage, or rather the sisterhood of the two states, is not *to be* formed: it already exists—having been formed in the days of the revolution. The mothers of Massachusetts send their husbands, their brothers and their sons, and the mothers of Virginia sent theirs—to mingle their blood on whatever fields the battles of freedom were to be fought. But, more: the holy union has already been established by the God of Heaven, who hath made us both of one blood; and we acknowledge the tie with pleasure, and with pride. And now let me remind you of a fact not inappropriate to the subject:—When Cornwallis invaded Virginia, general Washington deputed the then youthful Lafayette to maintain the military power of the state, (all her own troops having been sent to the Carolinas under Green); and with him he sent two New England regiments, who got so far as Baltimore almost without clothing. The ladies of Baltimore immediately volunteered and clothed those two Yankee regiments, with which Lafayette undertook to do battle against the enemies of Virginia; and he did do battle with them till they were beaten. So that to the ladies of Baltimore, we owe, at least, all the success of Lafayette, and ultimately the glorious triumph at Yorktown. Keep this example before your eyes, and your fathers, brothers and husbands will bless you; and, moreover, the blessing of Almighty God will be upon your heads.

Mr. Lyons was next called upon, and responded in a few words, modestly professing his inability for the task after the addresses of the distinguished gentlemen who had preceded him; he would only, in the name of every whig in Virginia, return to the ladies the most profound thanks. Alluding to the sentiment expressed by governor Barbour, that the countenance extended by the ladies was a means and a guaranty of success—he observed that, with whig mothers there must be whig sons and whig daughters: with whig daughters there would be whig sweethearts. Give me these, said Mr. L. and a great whig family is formed at once, which must be irresistible. Cheered by the smiles of beauty, and guarded by the shield of female purity, how could they do otherwise than conquer? The Lacedemonian spirit had not departed: it still survived in Virginia. To that spirit all must do homage.

The meeting was then adjourned to the square in front of the capital.

The Whig of the 8th says:—"This brilliant affair has come and gone—or, rather it has adjourned, for many of the delegates still linger in the city, as though loth to sunder the tie which linked them to so much rare political enthusiasm and social enjoyment.—The convention adjourned yesterday, after a three day's session, and the bulk of its members are speeding homeward to spread abroad among their neighborn that holy enthusiasm which they here received and imparted, by mingling with their whig friends from every section of the state.

"The convention has been all and more than any one anticipated. It was the topic of universal remark, that it had exceeded all expectation, both as to the numbers, respectability of the concourse, and the delicious excitement, and joyous enthusiasm of the occasion."

CHRONICLE.

ALEXANDRIA, D. C. The vote on the question of the retrocession of the town and county of Alexandria to the state of Virginia was taken on Tuesday, and was largely in favor of that measure.

AERONAUTIC EXPERIENCE. The Pennsylvanian says: "The statement of Mr. Wise, the aronaut, if it be a fact, is a curious one. It is well known that almost every one on looking down from a great height feels affected by vertigo—giddiness of the head—and a sensation of sickening insecurity. But he avers, from repeated experience, that this *only* occurs when the individual is sitting or standing upon something *connected with the ground*, even if it be only by a rope, or any other slight communication with the earth. But that entirely isolated from the earth, no such feeling or sensation can be experienced."

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES OF PA. Shares at New York 63,63¼; at Philadelphia 66¼a66.

BUNKER HILL MONUMENT. It is stated in the Boston Daily Advertiser, that it is probable a contract will soon be entered into for the completion of the monument. A contractor is ready to enter into an engagement to complete it for $43,800. This is exclusive of the grading of the grounds and the erection of a suitable fence; besides which there is a debt from the association for money borrowed some years ago, amounting to over $5,000 with interest, which swells the amount to about $7,000, making the sum requisite for the completion nearly $60,000.

For effecting this object, the present and anticipated resources are the following: The funds in hands of the treasurer, the president and the treasurer of the mechanic association, together with the subscriptions of sundry individuals, are more than equal to the amount of the debt. The nett proceeds of the fair, including several contributions, exceed $30,000. In addition, two gentlemen are ready to pay over $10,000, as soon as it shall appear that the conditions of these munificent donations are complied with. This will, no doubt, be accomplished in a few days, making the sum available for the completion of the work $50,000.

CARS. The first seen in Boston, made its appearance on the 6th inst.

CALICO PRINTING. A friend who possesses an extensive correspondence, has collected the following facts, which we are permitted to lay before our readers:

Cotton goods printed in the United States per annum.

States.	Fact's.	Yds. pr. an.	Av. val.	Tot. value.
New Hampshire	2	5,546,667	13 cts.	$721,066
Massachusetts	10	38,162,667	"	4,831,146
Rhode Island	9	26,624,000	"	3,461,220
Connecticut	(none)			
New York	7	12,202,667	9 cts.	1,098,240
New Jersey	2	6,101,334	"	549,120
Pennsylvania	4	8,871,667	"	798,720
Maryland	2	2,600,000	8 cts.	208,000
	36	100,112,002		$11,657,512

There are no print works in any of the other states.
[*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

CANAL TOLLS. The amount received for tolls on the New York state canals, during the first week in October, is seventy-four thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine dollars and four cents.

CATTLE. 1,000 head in the Baltimore market on the 13th inst. of which 400 sold at from $2 25 to $3 00 per 100 lbs.

COTTON. At New York prices unchanged.

At Savannah, prices decline ¼ to ½ cent. Sales on the 9th 282 bales at 7a10¼.

At Mobile 8¼a10¼ nearly all new crop.

Cotton crops. The total cotton crop of the United States for the year ending 30th September, 1840, is 2,177,935 bales, an increase this year over last of 317,303 bales, and showing the largest cotton crop ever raised in the United States, by nearly 400,000 bales.

DEATHS during the week ending the 10th instant:

At Philadelphia 72, of which 26 were under 2 years.

At Baltimore 51, of which 10 were under 2 years of age, and 7 were colored, all free.

EXCHANGE at New York on England has gone up to 109; on Philadelphia 3¼; Baltimore 1¼a2; Richmond, Norfolk, and Raleigh 3a3¼; Charleston 1¼; Augusta 4¼a5; Macon 9a10; New Orleans 2¼; Louisville and Cincinnati 5¼a6.

FLOUR in New York, Genesee and Michigan $4 81 a$4 88.

At Philadelphia. Inspections for the quarter ending 30th Sept.

		3d qr. 1840.	1839.
Wheat flour—superfine, bbls.		100,130	89,708
" do hf. bbls.		2,323	1,980
" fine and com'd bbls.		10,494	5,728
" middlings		707	95
	equal to bbls.	112,491	66,422
Rye flour—	bbls.	10,021	4,284
" Condemned		71	190
Corn meal—	bbls.	20,209	12,782
" Condemned		33	121
"	hhds.	1,422	1,607

[*Com. List.*

At Alexandria. Inspections during the quarter ending 30th Sept. 6,190 bbls. 274 half bbls.

At Richmond $5 25.

At Savannah. For Howard at $6 25a6 50.

At Cincinnati on the 7th, $3 3¼.

At Mobile $6¼a6¾ for western and $7 for Baltimore.

The amount of flour exported from Quebec this season, is 131,552 bbls. against 45,427 bbls. last season.

At Rochester flour had declined to $4; wheat 75 cts. corn 22a25; corn 42a47.

THE FISHERIES. It is stated in the Yarmouth Register, that there has been a falling off in the fisheries, this year. Of the mackerel fishermen very few have made good voyages. The quantity of cod taken is less than last year, by one-third.

FUNDS. The N. Y. Courier estimates $12,000,000 as on deposite in the banks of that city, much of which is waiting for desirable investment.

LIBERIA has a population of 4,500 American colonists, and 30,000 natives. It has nine settlements or towns; the two most distant being 300 miles apart, on the sea coast—the others at various distances, intermediate. Its territory, procured by purchase, contains nearly 800,000 acres of land, and other large tracts can be easily obtained of the native owners in the same way. The government is modelled after our own, and is purely republican—administered almost wholly by colored people. Agriculture is thriving and greatly extending. Four printing presses are in operation. Twenty-one churches are organized, some of them composed of native converts. More than 30 ordained ministers are engaged in religious teaching.—Many Sabbath schools are regularly attended. And on the whole, the colony never appeared better than now, nor so entirely attractive to its friends on the ground of its great usefulness. [*Presbyterian.*

MOBILE. At an election in Mobile on the 5th inst. for aldermen of the middle and north wards, Mr. A. L. Conn was elected in the former without opposition, and Messrs. Redwood and Jude in the latter by about 30 majority. The successful candidates were all whigs.

COLIN G. NEWCOMB. This case, in which the prisoner is charged with having embezzled some $60,000 from the funds of the Manhattan bank, of which he was first teller, was set down for trial on Monday, but the district attorney informed that he was not prepared to move in it in consequence of a misnomer in the indictment, which was understood to be in stating the funds to have belonged to the "Manhattan Banking company," whereas it should be the "Manhattan company," under which title they are incorporated, the banking part having been subsequently adopted, under a special clause in the act.

Messrs. Maxwell and J. T. Brady, counsel for the prisoner, both addressed the court, and contended that under those circumstances, his bail should be discharged as from the consul's own showing, the court could not hold him under the present indictment, but that it was necessary another should be found by the grand jury.

The court admitted the necessity of a new indictment but refused to entertain the motion for discharge of bail. The case therefore went off, but will in all probability be tried during the present term of the court. [*N. Y. Exp.*

OIL TRADE. The New York Sun states that during the month of September, there arrived at the various ports of the United States, ten ships, one bark, four brigs and a schooner, engaged in the whale trade.—They brought 12,580 bbls. whale oil. Within the last three months $240,000 worth of whale oil has been exported from New Bedford at a good profit, to the north of Europe, and $70,000 of sperm oil to Great Britain.

RAIL ROADS IN THE UNITED STATES. There are 2,274 miles of rail roads now in operation, and about an equal number of miles under construction.

A REVOLUTIONARY HERO GONE. WILLIAM PEARCE, of Boston, one of the few remaining survivors of the celebrated tea party, died in that city on Saturday morning last, aged 96 years.

Another revolutionary hero gone! Died on the 29th of August, at the residence of his son, major S. Cooper, of the United States army, near Alexandria, D. C. major SAMUEL COOPER, senior, in the 84th year of his age, after several years of suffering which he bore with Christian resignation and fortitude. The deceased was an officer of the American army during our memorable struggle for independence, and was an active participator in the trials as well as the glories of that awful period. He was a witness at the famous *tea affair* in Boston, his native place—was in the battles of Bunker Hill, Monmouth, Brandywine, as well as most of the other important ones of the revolutionary war. No greater meed of praise could be offered to his memory in this brief notice than that of his having possessed the friendship and confidence of his adored chiefs, Washington and Lafayette.

[*Alex. Gazette, Sept.* 1.

SHOVEL MANUFACTURE. Oliver Ames, of West Bridgewater, Mass. commenced life by making a dozen shovels, which he took to market in a wagon.—He now owns three extensive factories at Easton, Braintree and West Bridgewater—employs 60 workmen, and has four teams to carry his shovels to market. His profits are twenty thousand dollars annually.

SMALL POX. Mr. Grout, a missionary of the American board, writes from Cape Town, South Africa, under date of May 27th, that the small pox was raging dreadfully there. It was believed that ten thousand persons had already had it, of whom about 2,000 had died.

SPECIE. The packet Roan to Havre, took out $240,000.

A company of traders, under the command of Mr. G. Treston, on the 11th ult. arrived at Independence, Missouri, with $60,000 in specie.

STEAMBOAT. The steamboat Pike was lost a few days since in descending the Mississippi two miles from Alton, by coming into collision with the steamboat Fayette. The bow of the Fayette struck the Pike amidship, tearing her almost in two parts and sinking her immediately. Seven persons are known to be lost, and it was suspected that many more are yet to be accounted for. [*N. O. Bee.*

STEAMERS. The Great Western left N. York on the 10th inst. for Bristol. She took 97 passengers and about $200,000 in specie—also remittances to meet the interest on the Alabama bonds.

The steam ship New York, Wright, sailed from N. York on Tuesday for Havana, via Charleston with upwards of sixty passengers.

STEAM NAVIES. While America is yet sleeping, France as well as England has awakened to the necessity of organizing a steam navy. Louis Phillippe has sanctioned an ordinance appropriating nearly six millions of dollars for steam packets from Havre to New York; from Bordeaux and Marseilles to Havana; from St. Nazaire to Rio Janeiro, and three secondary lines to Mexico, Central America and Buenos Ayres. The arrangements comprise 14 ships of 450 horse power each, and 4 of 220.

All these steam ships are to be men-of-war. England, too, assigns her naval officers to the command of her mercantile steamers. Alexander of Russia is also aroused to the importance of this subject. All the great European powers are aware that when the next great war takes place, that nation which can bring into action the most powerful steam ships will be mistress of the seas. The steam frigate, by the facilities which it possesses for attack, and changing it at pleasure; of advancing and retreating at will; of turning to its own benefit the circumstances of wind and tide which embarrass its adversary; and applying its superfluous power to those most destructive of all weapons, steam cannon, can annihilate a fleet of vessels which depend on the caprices of the elements. Nations which aspire to rank as first powers, must be constantly increasing their steamers to keep pace with their rivals; and perhaps the final effect may be that the means of warlike destruction will become so overwhelming, that the agonies of the world conscious that a single defeat would be utter ruin, will refrain from playing so hazardous a game; and thus, paradoxical as it may seem, the increase of the destructive power of war may preserve universal peace. [*New Yorker.*

STEAM PACKET LINE. The Richmond (Va.) Compiler says: A letter received here states that the merchants of Bremen, Germany, have projected a steam packet line between their city and New York. The vessels are to be 1,000 tons burthen each. Upwards of $100,000 has been subscribed on the 1st September.

TOBACCO. *Richmond, October* 12. Lugs 3¾ to 4¾ for common; good weighs 4¼a4¾; leaf, common 5¼ to 6¾; middlings 7a8 good 8¼a10.

At Baltimore. The prices of the commoner and middling qualities are a shade better. The receipts of bay and yellow, as also the finer qualities of all descriptions are limited, and prices fully maintained. Inferior at $4; common $4 50; ordinary $5; fair $5 50, good $6; good leafy $6 50; fine leafy red, suitable for segars, from $10a$15; and up country bay and yellow at from $8a$14.

The crop of Ohio is now nearly all in market, and the receipts fall off materially from former reports. Inferior and common at $4a$4 50; middling $5; good $5 50; fine red and wrappery $8a12; and fine yellow at $7 50a10. No transactions in Ohio this week, holders asking an advance on these rates. Very little Virginia in market—$8a14 for prime. Kentucky is in demand at former rates, viz: $8a9 for good shipping; and $8a12 for segar leaf. The inspections for the week comprise 679 hhds. Maryland; 35 Kentucky; 235 Ohio; and 24 Virginia—total 973.

WESTERN WATERS. The Ohio at Louisville on the 8th inst. 3 feet 9 inches, in the channel. The Cumberland on the 2d was up to 7 feet on the Harpeth shoals.

WHEAT. Prices in the Baltimore market remain the same. Maryland and Virginia red 95 a $1 00. Pennsylvania prime red $1 05; white $1 07.

At Richmond, $1 00 to $1 10 for red, and $1 15 for white.

WILMINGTON, DEL. At the corporation election on the 13th, the following was the result:

For city council.

Van Buren.		*Whig.*	
William Seal,	500	A. Hollingsworth,	491
Enoch Moore,	503	Elisha Huxley;	481
Joseph C. Sorde,	501	Samuel Bury,	483
Allen Thompson,	504	George Craig,	484
Treasurer.			
Henry Hicks,	489	John Hagany,	490
Assessor.			
John B. Lewis,	498	Wilson Peirson,	489

NILES' NATIONAL REGISTER.

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☞ REMITTANCES BY MAIL. "A postmaster may enclose money in a letter to the publisher of a newspaper, to pay the subscription of a third person, and frank the letter, if written by himself."—*Amos Kendall.*

Some of our subscribers may not be aware that they may save the postage on subscription money, by requesting the postmaster where they reside to frank their letters containing such money, he being able to satisfy himself before a letter is sealed, that it contains nothing but what refers to the subscription. [*Am. Farmer.*

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT—*Receivers of public moneys:* James H. Elliott, at Wiscasset, (Me.) vice Jesse Jackson, deceased.

Lanceford R. Noel, at Danville, (Ill.) vice Thos. James, declined the appointment.

FOREIGN ARTICLES.

The steamer Acadia, arrived at Boston on the 17th inst. having left Liverpool on the 4th, 12 days and 17 hours from dock to dock—including 10 hours detention at Halifax.

The steamer President left Liverpool on the 1st inst. and has arrived at New York.

The apprehension of a war in Europe on the eastern question has somewhat subsided, notwithstanding the tone assumed by the French journals on the commencement of hostilities by the bombardment and destruction of Beyrout.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Death of princess Augusta. On the 22d of September, at 20 minutes past 9 o'clock, departed this life, at Clarence house, St. James' palace, after a long and painful illness, her royal highness the princess Augusta Sophia, aunt to her most gracious majesty, to the great grief of all the royal family. Her royal highness was in her 72d year, having been born on the 8th November, 1768. She was the sixth child and second daughter of George III and queen Charlotte. Within a few weeks of her death, she presented all her domestics, who were much attached to her, with a copy of her portrait, as the last acknowledgment which she should make of their attentions.

Fire at Davenport. A fire broke out on board the Talavera, line-of-battle ship in the North dock, on the 28th ult. which was entirely destroyed. The fire also communicated with several buildings connected with the Royal Naval arsenal, and was extinguished only after having destroyed the Talavera, Imogen frigate, and property amounting to eight hundred thousand pounds. It is not known how it occurred.

Attempt to fire Sheerness dock yard: Sheerness, Friday evening, 8 P. M. Her majesty's ship Camperdown, 120 guns, was attempted to be fired in the basin this evening by some incendiary. The fire was discovered in a midshipman's berth, but was extinguished after burning a locker, but on further search a well laid train was discovered in the warrant officer's store rooms, consisting of rosin, oakum and lucifer matches. The above is official.

Lieut. Fayrer, R. N. had been dismissed from the command of the steamer President. His friends had held a meeting on the subject, at which a letter in his own defence was read, and elicited tremendous applause. The moving cause of his dismissal appears to have been the dissatisfaction of the owners of the President on account of the time occupied by that steamer in crossing the Atlantic.

London, October 3, 1840. General Hamilton has returned from Holland where he has signed a very satisfactory treaty. If lord Palmerston is not utterly absorbed in the treaty question of the east, this will attract his attention, as the effect will be to introduce *German* goods by means of Dutch shipping into Texas and Mexico—and over jealousy of German manufacturers, you are well aware of.

I have not yet seen the general since his return, and therefore am unable, by this conveyance, to give you any information respecting his financial prospects.

British fleet in the Mediterranean. The following is, we believe a correct list of the British fleet in the Mediterranean:—

1. Princess Charlotte,	104
2. Powerful,	84
3. Ganges,	84
4. Thunderer,	84
5. Bellerophon,	78
6. Revenge,	78
7. Cambridge,	78
8. Asia,	84
9. Implicable,	74
10. Hastings,	72
11. Benbow,	72
12. Edinburgh,	72
On passage out—	
Roduey,	92
Vanguard,	84
Castor,	36
Pique,	36
Inconstant, (el Gibraltar, it is said),	36
Fitting—	
Britannia,	120
Howe,	120
Calcutta,	84
Bellerisle, (no men)	72

Money market. London, Friday morning, Oct. 2. The buoyant state of the English fund yesterday has not led to any further improvement to-day in the price of consols. On the contrary there was rather a tendency downwards in the early part of the day, the quotation for the account being 88⅞ to ⅞.

Evening, Oct. 2. Monetary affairs have been again depressed during the present day, the consequence of the less pacific tendency of the accounts from France. The result of the cabinet meeting held in London on Monday last has been published in the Parisian newspapers, and the account appearing in the Capitole is believed in the city to be substantially correct. The determination to carry out the treaty of July, and the circumstance that no real proposition appears to have been made by the French government to the English cabinet, have created a return to the former doubts, difficulties and alarms of the capitalists; and consequently every department of the money market has become very gloomy in the course of the present afternoon.

The fall in consols is about 3-8 per cent. on the quotation of last night, but the speculative business has been large at that reduction and the market presented every appearance of a tendency to still lower rates.

Cotton market. Liverpool, Oct. 3. Since the 30th ultimo, the demand for cotton has been moderate and without any speculative operation, but the market, though languid, remains steady. The sales for the week, ending last evening, amounted to 27,000 bales; of which 5,260 were upland at 5¼@6¼; 9,920 Orleans at 6a8; 7,780 Alabama and Mobile at 5¾ 6¼, and 220 Sea Island at 12¼a22¼d. per lb.

Corn market. Liverpool, Oct. 3. The duty on wheat yesterday advanced to 18c. 8d. per quarter, and on flour to 11s. 2½d. per barrel, and must soon be still higher. Flour, duty paid, dull at 34s.a35s. per barrel; the value *in bond* is uncertain.

During the last two days the weather, although cloudy, has been much more favorable than in the early part of the week, and is fine this morning, which, if general, will accelerate the proceeding of harvest in the counties north of Lancashire and some parts of Ireland, where much grain, particularly oats, is still reported to remain unsecured.

Excepting oatmeal, of which the supply is moderate, we have received very little produce from Ireland, and scarcely any coastwise since Tuesday; the import of foreign grain also, has been limited merely to 5,207 qrs. of wheat; but of Canadian and U. States flour the arrivals furnish 16,560 bbls. upon which the duties of 13s. 8d. per quarter, and 8s. 2½d. per bbl. have been freely paid, and several cargoes detained on the passage will of course be liable to higher rates, now advance upon wheat to 18s. 8d. on oats to 4s. 9d. on peas to 5s. per quarter, on flour to 11s. 2½d. per bbl. and reduced on barley and Indian corn to 9s. 4d. per quarter; those upon British colonial growth remaining unvaried.

FRANCE.

The Moniteur announces, that by a royal ordinance of the 21st of September, an additional credit has been opened for the minister of war of 51,674,000 francs, to provide for the augmented expenses resulting from the increase of the effective and *material* of the army. The sanction of the chambers for this extraordinary credit will be applied for in the approaching session.

The French papers publish a transcript, taken from the Belgian journals, of a note, addressed, on the 31st of August last, to Mr. H. L. Bulwer, British minister at Paris, in the absence of lord Granville, the object of which is to prove that it was France that voluntarily separated from the four powers, and not the four powers from France.

There was a rumor that admiral Lalande was about to return and proceed with the squadron of reserve to the straits of Gibraltar.

Trial of Madame Laffrage. The trial of Madame Laffrage was resumed on the 19th. M. Bac made his reply to the advocate general. The president afterwards made his charge to the jury who then retired, and after an absence of three quarters of an hour returned into court, and the foremen delivered the following verdict—"guilty, with extenuating circumstances."

The president then ordered Madame Laffrage to be brought forward. She, however, had fainted, and was in such a state as to render her reappearance impossible. The president, therefore, pronounced the sentence in her absence—hard labor for life and exposure in the pillory. Madame Laffrage remains in a dangerous state.

Paris, Sept. 30. *The cabinet council of Monday.* We extract the following from the Capitole: "For the last two days the political world has been much interested in the council extraordinary which was to be held in London. It was known in a vague manner that all the members of the British cabinet would come to a decisive resolution on the eastern question. This council has been held, and its results were known in Paris at half past two to-day (Tuesday.) Little has transpired concerning the contents of those important despatches; nevertheless, rumors were spread, and caused a very strong reaction on the exchange.

Before making known the information, which we have derived from, we believe, a very good source, we ought to say a word on the facts, anterior to the meeting of the British council. It will be recollected that the voyage of M. Walewski to Alexandria had for its object to induce Mehemet Ali to make some concessions to the porte. The viceroy made them, and M. Walewski set off immediately for Constantinople, in order to prepare the divan to accept them. The divan showed itself inclined to conciliation, and relied on the good offices of France for definitively concluding its arrangement with Mehemet Ali. These inclinations of the porte being well known both at London and Paris, lord Palmerston requested the French cabinet to draw up in writing its definitive resolution upon this new phrase of the eastern question. M. Thiers, who had been duped so many times already, was apprehensive of being so again, and he begged the English ministry itself to declare its final intentions.—Lord Palmerston not daring, as he said, to adopt an important determination without consulting his colleagues, promised to convoke them in a grand council. This grand council has been held, and we have every ground to believe that the resolutions adopted of it were—1st, that the propositions of

Mehemet Ali should be rejected; 2d, that the execution of the treaty should be carried out to its full extent; and, 3d, that admiral Stopford should be reprimanded for having shown weakness in the execution of the coercive measures.

The trial of prince Louis Napoleon was progressing before the chamber of peers.

The testimony of count Montholon and the other officers who attended the prince in his daring attempt, goes to show that none of them knew of his design until a short time before the landing at Boulogne. The count declares that if his name appeared at the bottom of the proclamations, it was totally unknown to him. He adds: "It would have been an act of cowardice not to have landed with the others. I could not have abandoned the prince at such a moment."

Military preparations. The last accounts from France represent the government as actively proceeding in the work of barricading Paris with a line of barricades. The following is the plan adopted by the government:

"There shall be raised a bastioned wall, terraced and faced with masonry, thirty feet in height, with glacis and contrescarp in earth. Exterior works casemated, closed at the gorge, regularly constructed with contrescarp in masonry and covered way. St. Dennis shall be fortified; Charenton shall have permanent works constructed for the purpose of insuring the possession of the two rivers. The works shall commence by the exterior forts of Nogent, Rosny, Noisy, Romainville, Mount Valerien, Ivry, St. Deonis, and the construction of the other works will continue on all these points. A camp of 30,000 men will be distributed in different stations, according as the works require it. The minister of public works, shall unite himself with the minister of war for the direction and forwarding these works. The Ponts et Chaussees shall open a strategic road from the centre of Puntin to the Maine."

The papers of M. Thiers thus speak of the project:

"A wall regularly constructed surrounds Paris and its suburbs, and will enclose a space triple the surface actually built on. It will make no alteration in administrative divisions, nor will it obstruct any existing communications. It will be protected against enemies' batteries by exterior works, more remote from Paris than the fortress of Vincennes. These works will form the first line of defence, and will keep the enemy at a sufficient distance from Paris to render impossible the action of incendiary projectiles. This plan, which unites all the advantages of the different systems hitherto proposed, is of a date anterior to recent events. It resolves the principal difficulties, delivers Paris from the fear of all external danger, and renders a siege impossible, by depriving the enemy of all hope of carrying a fortress so immense. It will have considerable influence on the policy of France, rendering impossible the greatest danger that could befall the capital in case of external war. It will form, with the beautiful works already executed at Lyons, two great centres of resistance on the two most important points of our territory. In giving an immense force to France, it augments the chances of peace, and diminishes those of war."

The *Alsace* of Strasburg states that orders have been received there for the putting into a complete state of defence all the fortified places of the military division of which that city forms the centre. Lieut. general Pelletier, inspector general of the artillary, had arrived there.

FRANCE AND EGYPT.

From the London Morning Herald of October 5.

Most important. We have this morning received the following important communication from our correspondent at Paris:

Paris, Oct. 2, (half past 8, Friday morning.)

I hasten to inform you that the French government have received the following most important telegraphic dispatch:

"*Marseilles, October 1, (half past 1.)*

"*Malta, Sept. 27.* The Prometheus, which left Beyrout the 20th, announces that, after bombardment of nine days, which reduced the town to ashes, the Egyptians evacuated the town in the night, and the allies took possession of it.

"The Oriental, which quitted Alexandria on the 24th, makes known that the firman deposing Mehemet Ali had been communicated on the 21st to his highness, by the consuls-generals of the four powers, who instantly struck their flags, and retired on board their shipping.

"Director of the Telegraph Flocon."

The above is the most important and alarming intelligence that could be received. As members of the French government have said that if the treaty were executed *a l'outrance*, there must be war. I dare not say more to alarm the public mind, but I view it as much fatal news, and I have good reason to do so.

The above intelligence has produced a complete panic in the city, and consols had fallen nearly 1¼ per cent. viz: from 87¼ to 86¼. We may also add, that 100,000 consols were offered at 86, *and no takers.* Purchasers were, however, shortly, afterwards obtained at that price.

Ten thousand additional troops have been ordered to embark at Constantinople for Cyprus. We have already stated that Mehemet Ali either was or feigned to be seriously indisposed. His disease is said to be a boil on the spine, an affection peculiar to the Nile: His late apparent humility to the sultan, and his offer through Rifat bey to surrender Candia and Aden, are believed to have been a mere ruse to gain time and had his offer been accepted, he would probably not have abided by them.

The intelligence from Beyrout is extremely contradictory. It is said commodore Napier has made prizes of some Egytian ships he had already seized, and that he continues to interrupt all supplies going towards the coast. The governor of Beyrout has, on the other hand, literally offered a reward for the head of lord Ponsonby's dragoman, Mr. Moore.—He is, however, safe on board the commander's ship. The city is now blockaded by a very strong squadron, consisting of the Powerful, the Edenburgh, the Thunderer, the Ganges, the Benbow, the Castor, the Carysfort, and the Gorgon steamer.

The Jean, manned with 750, and the Scipio with 670 men, have sailed for the Levant. These two ships are destined to reinforce the French Mediterranean fleet, under admiral Hugon. The Euphrates and Ætna steamers had already preceded them. The Trident, manned by 600 men, has been sailed for Philippeville. It conveys 960 men to join the 22d, 26th and 61st regiments. The Cocyte has set out for Algiers with despatches for marshal Vallee, conveying 790 military passengers, of which 24 are officers. Accounts from L'Orient state that beside the fleet in the Mediterranean, and the ships in course of armament at the various ports, at L'Orient alone, (one of the smallest of the French ports), there is at this moment ready for sea six sail of the line, seven frigates, and three steam vessels, besides several small vessels.

EGYPT.

Refusal of the pacha of Egypt to accede to the terms offered by the combined powers. The following is an extract of a letter received at Lloyd's, from their agent at Constantinople, dated September 9. "A Turkish steamer has just arrived from Alexandria, bringing, it is reported, the pasha's positive and final refusal to listen to the arrangement which the four combined powers have agreed upon with regard to his difference with the pasha."

The quadruple treaty. In relation to the treaty, the Baltimore American says:—It is still uncertain whether Mehemet Ali has accepted or refused the conditions proposed to him by the allied powers.—The facts relative to this treaty are in substance these: Mehemet Ali having long held dominion in Egypt, and having by the aid of his son Ibrahim subdued Syria, was determined to possess these countries in his own right, without the acknowledgment of even nominal subjection to the sultan. The open avowal of this determination was made towards the close of Mahmoud's reign, who immediately despatched a Turkish fleet to hold the pasha in check, until his own forces, equated by the power of Russia, could be in readiness to take the field. The Turkish fleet instead of opposing Mehemet Ali went over and joined him. The porte was now in consternation. Ibrahim had put his army in motion and was threatening Constantinople; the sultan had no means of defence upon which he could rely. In this state of things, Russia was quite willing to take the sultan under her sole protection—in accordance with a system of warlike diplomacy which has been practised of late years with some success, especially by Great Britain in India. This system is to sustain an imbecile government with the view of controlling it and of governing through it.

But England was not disposed to allow Russia the privilege of exclusive protection. Her friendship for the sultan was equally tender and strong, and she was not willing to be outdone in political generosity by the czar. These two great powers may be considered as the principals in the late negotiations; and they are utterly antagonist to one another, though to alliance. Austria and Prussia are not much more than nominal parties—or if of influence in the affair, it is on the side of Russia, no doubt, from the force of sympathy and of Russian influence. Turkey, by her position, commands the overland or interior route to India; hence neither Russia nor England is willing that the exclusive control should be possessed by a rival.

France is hostile to the treaty because she can expect to derive no advantage from it; and furthermore because she hopes to exercise over Egypt and Syria the same sort of influence which the other great powers are seeking over Turkey.

But to the conditions of the treaty: The four powers in behalf of the sulten demand of Mehemet Ali that he relinquish within twenty days all claim to the hereditary possession of Syria and Egypt in his own right. If he accedes to this he will be allowed the pachalic of Egypt to himself and his descendants on payment of an annual tribute; he will be allowed also during his own life to hold the government of a portion of Syria, the pachalic of Acre, on condition likewise of paying tribute. He is required to give up the Turkish fleet and draws without charging expenses during the time of detention. He must recall his forces from the country recently conquered by his son Ibrahim; and the army and navy which he may hereafter keep in Egypt shall be considered as a part of the forces of the Ottoman empire. The laws of the Ottoman empire shall be in force in the pachalic of Egypt and Acre, though Mehemet may levy taxes to support his government.

These are hard terms, and not easily to be digested by an ambitious potentate, flushed with conquest, warlike in disposition, and conscious of his own power. The consideration that they are imposed by foreign Christian nations is not likely to make the conditions more palatable. The hesitancy of the French government, which is in truth desirous of peace, has tended to protract the final issue, and to throw uncertainty upon it. With the assurance of support from France, Mehemet would hardly waste a moment in coming to the conclusion of immediate resistance. The next arrival from Europe will probably bring definite intelligence one way or the other.

Dreadful earthquake. The account of the falling of a part of Mount Ararat shaken down by an earthquake, with a terrible destruction of human life, is confirmed. The St. Petersburg *Abeille du Nord*, of September 11th, publishes the following letter, dated Tiflis, August 13th:

"You have doubtless heard of the terrible earthquake of Mount Ararat, which has totally destroyed the town of Makitchemeo, damaged all the buildings at Eriven, and devastated the two districts of Sharour and Sourmele, in Armenia. All the villages in those districts have been destroyed. The earth is rent in such a manner, that all the cotton and rice plantations have perished for want of water.—But the most awful event has taken place in the neighborhood of Mount Ararat. A considerable mass was loosened from the mountain, and destroyed every thing in its way for the distance of seven wrests, (nearly five English miles).

Among others, the great village of Akhouli has had the fate of Herculaneum and Pompeii. Above one thousand inhabitants were buried under heaps of rocks. A thick fluid, which afterwards became a river, ran from the interior of the mountain, which was opened, and following the same direction, swept over the ruins, and carried with it the corpses of the unfortunate inhabitants of Akhouli, the dead animals, &c. The shock continued to be felt every day in the above mentioned districts, and entirely laid them waste; then the shocks became less frequent. Ararat is not yet quiet; the day before yesterday I was awakened by two violent subterraneous commotions.

RUSSIA.

The steam packet Sirius arrived at the London docks from St. Petersburg, on Saturday, the 26th ult. She left Cronstadt on the morning of Wednesday. She brings accounts that 12,000 men were to embark at first, and in the event of Ibrahim's marching on Constantinople, a second expedition would be sent.

ALGIERS.

A despatch from marshal Vallee to the French minister of war, giving a detailed account of the defeat of an Arab force near the Oued Boudouaon, on the 19th ult. is published in the Moniteur. Full particulars of this engagement have already been given in the Times.

Another despatch from marshal Vallee, dated the 21st of September, states that an attempt made by Boubamedi, Kalife, of Tlemecen, to carry off some cattle from the allied Douers, was repelled with loss. Abdel-Kader was ill at Mascara, and the greater part of his regular troops were in the east, where they had been defeated on the 29th of August, and also on the 1st of September, by general Changarnier and colonel Levasseur. Berthiault Kalife of Mescera, was at Saida, collecting contributions, and Boubamedi was occupied in removing stores and troops from Tlemecen to Trefroua. The recruiting for the Emir's regular troops continued.

HOLLAND.

Abdication of the king. The Amsterdam papers of Wednesday announce the abdication of the king of Holland in favor of his son. It appears that his majesty communicated his intentions to his ministers before setting out the day before from the Hague to the castle of Loo. A proclamation will be issued in a few days informing his subjects of his resolution. The Handlesblad says that the king, having summoned the prince and princess of Orange to Loo, communicated his intentions to them in the presence of his friend baron Fagel. He is said to have laid aside his crown and retired to private life, for the purpose of accomplishing the union with a lady of his court, which encountered so much opposition from his subjects when first announced some twelve months ago.

CHINA.

Extract of a letter dated Bombay, July 22, at 9 o'clock in the evening, received by the Mediterranean packet:

"The steamer is already under weigh, and dropping down, but I'll try to catch her with three lines, to say that a private express from Calcutta has arrived which states that intelligence has been received there from China, by the steamer Enterprise, of the arrival of part of the expedition to the Canton river, and of the total destruction of the forts of the Bocca Tigris. We shall know the truth of it in a day or two; it is doubted by none."

The following, from a correspondent of the London Standard, is in addition to the above.

I send you in haste the accompanying extract of a letter from Bombay, received by a friend of mine in Liverpool:—"After the vessels had destroyed the forts of the Bogue at the entrance of the Bocca Tigris, some troops and seamen were sent on shore to put them in a state of defence against the Chinese. The expedition then proceeded towards Whampoa, having pressed two Chinese pilots; but on reaching the second bar, the passage for large vessels was impeded by the Chinese having taken the precaution to sink some large junks; however, the smaller vessels and steamers will almost immediately proceed with a strong military force to raze Canton to the ground.

SPAIN.

The revolutionary movement continues in Spain, the junta at Madrid still administering the government. The queen accepted the resignation of the Sancho ministry, and appointed Escartero president of the council, with instructions to frame a cabinet, but without any specific department in the ministry, "in order," the decree states, "that he may continue at liberty to command the army, as he has hitherto done, so much to the satisfaction and glory of the country."

PORTUGAL.

The insurrection among the troops in Portugal, according to accounts from Lisbon, dated the 21st of September, has been suppressed. The revolted soldiers, it is supposed, disheartened at not being joined by a force which they expected to find at Viseu, and having exhausted the money with which they had been supplied, turned against their leaders. They refused to march towards the Spanish frontier, as they were ordered; assassinated their commander Miguel Augusto de Sousa, and gave themselves up to the queen's troops.

STATES OF THE UNION.

MAINE.

The official return of votes for congressmen in the two districts which failed to elect on the 14th ult. were as follows:

Eastern district—Noyes, (w.) 4,792; Lowell, (V. B.) 4,567; Whalan and scattering 304; of course Mr. Noyes wanted 79 votes of being elected.

Oxford district—Long, (whig) 5,293; Littlefield, (V. B. regular candidate) 4,787; Parris, (do. irregular) 1,965; scattering 86.

We have no account yet of the period for another election.

VERMONT.

Governor's message to the legislature.

Fellow citizens of the senate and house of representatives:

Again it becomes my duty to address you upon our public concerns. Our official duties are serious and responsible; and we shall best subserve the object of our appointment, and most effectually promote the prosperity of our country, by an honest, faithful and wise discharge of them. All legislation having in view the virtue and permanent happiness of the people, will ultimately result to the common welfare.

Under our happy form of government, the rights of the humblest citizen are as sacredly secured as those of the most highly favored; and every act which shall unnecessarily, limit or abridge those rights, is a positive contravention of the letter of our constitution, and in direct violation of the spirit of our civil institutions. To encourage the practice of virtue, to prevent the commission of crime, to foster the interests of education, to promote the industry and improvement of the country, and to protect the personal liberty and rights of our citizens, are among our legitimate and proper duties as legislators.

In popular governments, law depends for its efficacy, mainly upon the convictions of the people of its necessity and expediency. Without public opinion in its favor, legislative enactment becomes a dead letter upon our statute book, and is not only disregarded of itself, but in some measure weakens the force of salutary and necessary laws, and consequently lessens the respect paid to them. We ought therefore, to pause and examine with great caution, before adopting propositions for altering the principles or details of laws, which have received a judicial construction, and with whose provisions the people have become familiar.

The very careful revision of our laws, at the last session of the general assembly, brought under examination most of the important provisions of our statute law. Time has scarcely been afforded, since its promulgation, to test the operation of the various modifications and amendments therein introduced, and the necessity of an immediate alteration will doubtless be obvious and plain before you will be called upon to make it.

Our revenue, derived almost entirely from a direct tax on the people, presents a constant admonition to frugality and economy in expenditure, and should lead to frequent inquiry into the operation of our system of taxation. This system is based mainly on income; and it is due to those who defray the expenses of government, that all productive property, and profitable pursuits, should bear their relative proportion of the public burdens.

From frequent application to me for the remission of small fines, imposed by the county courts, for assault and battery, and other breaches of the peace, I have been led to the inquiry whether an alteration in the law on that subject might not save considerable sums to the state, without weakening the claims of justice or lessening public security. Judging of the character of the offence, by the amount of fines imposed, the presumption is strong that respondents in some cases have been bound over to the county court by justices of the peace, more on account of the inability of the offender to pay a fine and costs, than the town in which the offence was committed might have had an interest, than by reason of the enormity of the offence. In a majority of cases, presented for the exercise of executive clemency, the fine has been five or ten dollars, with costs varying from fifteen to sixty. Nor is the payment of enormous bills of cost, the whole charge to the state, Respondents, in cases of this character, being usually irresponsible and unable to procure bail, are consequently confined in jail, and the state charged with their support as state prisoners. On conviction, a sentence to pay a fine of a few dollars and costs of prosecution, operates as severely as a sentence of perpetual imprisonment, to the offender, and a perpetual charge on the state for his support, unless relieved by executive interference. If no other alteration should be deemed expedient, it would better accord with the humane spirit of our laws, to provide that the sentence in such cases, should be in the alternative, either fine, or imprisonment for a limited time, when the fine is not paid. But I would respectfully suggest, as worthy of inquiry, whether a remedy might not be found, by providing, that, on conviction of certain inferior offences and misdemeanors, the fine should be paid into the town treasury, and whether it might not be expedient to enlarge the jurisdiction of justices of the peace for their trial.

By a salutary proviso in the constitution of the United States, any person committing crime in one state and escaping into another, shall, on demand of the executive of the state having jurisdiction of the case, be removed there for trial. This provision should be carried into effect in good faith. Some of the states have made the act of procuring goods under false pretences, an indictable offence. Cases are believed to have occurred when men, smarting under the loss of property have been led to make oath to facts, at an *ex parte* hearing, which fully justified the commencement of a public prosecution for crime, when the real object was evidently to affect a compromise with a debtor or extort money from his friends in satisfaction of a precarious debt. The enclosed warrant when obtained, is used not to bring a public offender to justice, but for individual benefit. The evil complained of might perhaps be prevented, were it made an indictable offence to compromise with, and permit to go at large, any person arrested on an executive warrant, issued at the request of the governor of the state, where the crime is charged to have been committed.

The condition of our common schools and seminaries of learning, is always deserving your careful attention. In my last annual message, I urged the application of the income of the state school fund to purposes of education, and beg leave to refer to the suggestions there made.

We are practically an agricultural people. To the successful prosecution of this pursuit, are our citizens principally indebted, for the necessaries, and many of the luxuries, of civilized life. Although an interest of such vast importance to the prosperity of the state, it has heretofore received but little encouragement from the action of the government. Great improvements have been made, within the last half century, in this important branch of industry, owing, mainly, to the successful application of science in the development of the properties of our various soils, and consequent adaptation of the same to the different products of agriculture. This is a matter, interesting, not only to the philosopher in his inquiries into cause and effect, but also furnishes an object of intense interest to the legislator and political economist. I feel justified in again urging upon the favorable consideration of the general assembly, the propriety of a geological survey of the state. Much valuable information on this subject may be found embodied in the reports made to the three last sessions of the legislature.

The difficulties which have beset the business transactions of the country since 1836, are by a large majority of the people of this state, considered as having grown out of the improvident measures of the general government. Many of our most enlightened and sagacious statesmen clearly foresaw and predicted the result; a majority of the community, notwithstanding, deceived by the plausible reasoning and specious promises of interested and designing men, and by the apparent prosperity and success with which most kinds of business were then pursued, were led, for a season, to give them their support. The people, however, are now engaged in a fearful strife to remove from the administration of the federal government those, who, in the discharge of their official trusts, they believe, have wantonly disregarded the best interests of their constituents. As the struggle progresses, the final result appears less and less doubtful. The recent elections indicate with certainly almost unerring, that the great mass of our population, whose only interest in government is, to have it wisely and frugally administered, are becoming convinced of the ruinous tendency of some of the leading measures of the administration. This result is the more to be prized, affording, as it does, indubitable evidence of that honesty of purpose and purity of intention, which have ever characterised the great body of the American people. It can hardly be otherwise, while the interest of the great majority of each of the political parties, into which the country is at present divided, is the same, the greatest good of the greatest number. It furnishes a sure guarantee for the durability of our institutions, and a serious admonition to our rulers, that they will always receive a rebuke at the hands of the people, whenever they make the success of partizan measures an object paramount to the general good.

The subject of the currency will, doubtless, claim a share of your attention. The hostility to banks and a paper medium, for the transaction of the business of this country, has been carried on in an unrelenting, and in some instances, vindictive spirit. While some openly assail, and would at once abolish them, thereby compelling a resort to an exclusive specie currency, others, with a pretended conviction of their utility and necessity, covertly attempting their destruction, by advocating measures and principles which, if sustained and adopted, would ultimately effect their ruin, by taking from them all their ability for usefulness. Among other charges, it has been said, that the operations of banks have induced high prices. Has the farmer, the artizan, or the merchant, suffered in consequence? High prices and a ready sale are great encouragements to individual industry and enterprise.

Low prices operate to the reverse. It is alledged, that they have given a fictitious value to property. Be it so; under this state of things, and during their existence, immense indebtedness and liabilities have been incurred, in the purchase of property, in investments in manufacturing establishments and machinery, and in permanent and valuable improvements in the condition of the country. Would it be just, or humane, or honorable, for the same government, which authorised the establishment of banks, and gave them power to exert this influence over the business of the community, by encouraging liberal discounts in aid of these enterprises, at once to annihilate these institutions, or,

what is equivalent, to discredit their issues, and thus bring the property of the country to what is claimed to be its real specie value? While these unsettling the value of property, and the relative condition of our whole population, it must be remembered, that indebtedness cannot be reduced, but on the contrary, will be increased in the same ratio in which the price of property is reduced, and the means for payment lessened. The control of the whole property of the country would thus soon be placed in the hands of capitalists and money lenders.

I would not be understood as being an advocate for an irresponsible or unsafe banking system. But, believing as I do, that the facilities heretofore afforded by banks and the credit system, have eminently contributed to foster and carry forward the great interests of our country, I hold it to be our duty, our imperative duty, as conservators of the public welfare, to sustain a safe and efficient banking system as the best, if not the only, means of securing and promoting the pecuniary prosperity of our constituents.

I have no hesitation in saying that banks have been chartered with too great facility, and upon improper principles, in some sections of the union; perhaps, to some extent in this state. Much of the prejudice, now existing against these institutions, has arisen from this fact, and from their improper management. Where banks have been established upon solid capital in places whose *bona fide* business transactions needed accommodations from that capital, and where the stock has been properly distributed and owned by capitalists seeking such an investment of their money, I have heard but little or no complaint. Indeed, it is believed, that in the most disastrous season of the last four years, such banks, instead of being liable to the censure so freely bestowed upon all banks—of crippling and oppressing the community—have, uniformly, afforded more aid, and at a more reasonable rate, than would have been obtained, had the same amount of capital been under the control of individuals.

The danger and loss to the community have arisen from granting bank charters, where the active business of the country do not require them, and from having them placed in operation a fictitious capital, managed by borrowers instead of lenders, their accommodations monopolized by directors or their friends, and embark in hazardous, not to say, desperate speculations. While the business of the country remains prosperous, the bills of the bank are redeemed and obtain credit: but when a reverse occurs, and money cannot be raised from the particular business to which the borrowers are engaged, the bank fails to meet its liabilities and the bill holders must suffer the loss; for whenever an examination takes places the notes for loans, and the capital stock of the bank, are found to be identical. The history of one of these swindling institutions would require but little variation, to serve as the history of every bank which has failed in New England.

The benefits between the bank and the people should be reciprocal. There would be no apology for granting to capitalists the privilege of associating for banking purposes, were we not fully satisfied, that at the same time, we were conferring an equal benefit upon the community, among whom a bank may be located, by affording facilities for loans, at a reasonable rate, to such as take the property of the neighborhood to market and furnish it with merchandise in return, or to each as add labor to the raw material, and thus render the property of the country more valuable as well as more marketable commodity.

Entertaining these views, should this subject come under your consideration, it might naturally be expected that I should ask for them a candid and dispassionate examination. In the absence of all party feeling and every improper bias, the inquiry should be, does the active business of any particular section, asking for the establishment of a bank, need its accommodation? Are there capitalists, who will make investments of the stock?

If the affirmative be true, still we shall have made but profitless improvement of the example of our predecessors and neighbors, if, when we adopt such salutary restrictions as will effectually secure the public from loss, we should impose such unreasonable and excessive restraints as shall prevent that public from enjoying the benefits of the system.

Copies of resolutions, passed by the legislatures of several of our sister states, upon various subjects, have been received by me since the adjournment of the general assembly. In compliance with requests by which they were accompanied, they will be laid before you.

No subject embraced in them is of so grave an import, or involves principles so alarming in their character, as those from the state of New Jersey. One of the sovereign states of the union has been deprived of her constitutional rights. Her representatives, presenting the ever before undisputed and legal evidence of their election, have been refused seats in congress. Not from any failure on the part of the freemen to elect; not from any fraud or neglect of the executive of the state to furnish the usual and legal evidence of the result of such election; not through the omission of those holding that evidence to present the same to congress; not in obedience to any law or precedent, which has heretofore been considered binding in like cases, but in startling violation of all law and constitutional right, and a reckless disregard of all precedent.

Whatever motive may have influenced the decision of the majority in congress on this question, still, in the history of the times, it will be difficult to consider it apart from the fact, that the matter was prematurely, and for the time being, settled, during the pendency of a favorite, executive and partisan measure; a measure, which all parties admit, is in exercise an important and controlling, if not destructive, influence on the pursuits and prosperity of the country.

This invasion of the constitutional rights of a state is the more dangerous, from the fact, that it was perpetrated by a body, over whom the injured party can have no control, and before whom it can neither make known its wrongs nor seek redress, except by sufferance.

From the practice, in regard to contested elections, which has prevailed from the foundation of the government until the last session of congress, little danger could be apprehended. For there is no occasion to fear that any permanent wrong, either public or private, can grow out of any fraudulent or unlawful act of the state authorities, in cases of this character, as the actors, by our frequent elections are so often brought before a tribunal, from which there is no appeal, and whose reproof few would be willing to encounter. Our present form of government has more to fear from undue assumption of power by the several branches of the general government, than from any other source. It behooves the states, therefore, as they prize our liberties, to regard with watchful vigilance every approach to the usurpation and exercise of power not delegated by the constitution.

Through the politeness of the trustees of the "Vermont asylum for the insane," a copy of their fourth annual report has been placed in my hands. A lasting debt of gratitude is due to the philanthropic individual, whose liberal bequest laid the foundation for this humane institution. The numerous applications for admission show the wisdom of the legislature making the appropriations which enabled the trustees to open their asylum with the least possible delay.

Many of the patients have been already restored to reason, to their families and to usefulness, and they will ever have occasion to revere the memory and liberality of their benefactor, as well as the enlightened policy which opened this comfortable retreat. Sound policy and humanity alike require that the establishment be enlarged, whenever its present accommodations shall be found insufficient to meet the wants of the whole of this unfortunate class of our fellow men.

The report of the superintendent of the state prison, and the report of the committee, appointed by the last general assembly to make a contract in behalf of the state for the labor of the convicts, have been furnished me, and will be laid before you at an early day. It will be perceived that the committee failed to accomplish the object of their appointment. The superintendent, on the expiration of the contract with Mr. Hubbard in March last, found himself unexpectedly obliged to make immediate provision for the support and employment of the convicts. This was done, and the report shows, that for about six months, ending on the first day of October instant, there has been an actual income to the state of $499 99, after paying all expenses on account of the prison, including the sum of $868 94 for repairs, nearly all of which were for improvements of a permanent character. This result, flattering as it is to the superintendent, certainly appears to exhibit the practicability of having the affairs of the prison managed by its immediate officers, without incurring pecuniary loss. If the legislature should be satisfied that the present prosperous condition of its affairs can be maintained, it would certainly appear more consonant with the dignity of the state, to keep the management of its prison concerns under the immediate control of the officers of this institution, than to pursue the policy of farming it out by contract, as proposed by the law of last session. The subject of improvement in the prison buildings, has been repeatedly brought to the notice of the legislature by the superintendent, and since this institution must probably remain as an appendage to our criminal jurisprudence, so long as crime is found among us, any additional buildings, or repairs upon those already erected, if within the bounds of necessity and frugality, could hardly be regarded as a waste of funds.

The report of the moral condition of the prisoners is alike gratifying to humanity, and honorable to those who have the immediate charge of the institution.

The annual reports of the several state officers, which are required by law to be made to me, will be laid before you as early as possible. Any other subjects which it may be necessary to communicate to you during the present session, will be presented in special message.

That distinguished feature in democratic governments, rotation in office, has always been esteemed one of the most efficient safe-guards of the purity of our free institutions. Having long entertained the opinion, that the public has a right to command the services of its citizens, in any station which they may be considered necessary or useful, and that private convenience should always give place in the public will, I have never permitted my personal preferences to interfere with what seemed to be the public voice. Permit me, however, on this occasion to say to you, and through you to my fellow citizens generally, that my desires and wishes are, that they will select some other person to fill the place in which I now am, after the present political year.

Our frequent elections afford opportunity for an expression of the estimate, placed by the people, upon the services of their public servants.

I cannot sufficiently express the profound sense of obligation felt towards my fellow citizens for their having so repeatedly elected me to the responsible station of chief magistrate of the state. And the recent flattering manner in which they have been pleased to express, anew, their approbation of my humble efforts in their service, has greatly increased my obligations; for no circumstance can be more gratifying than to meet this unequivocal avidance of the public confidence.

In conclusion, fellow citizens, I cheerfully tender to you my assistence in whatever you may advance, destined to promote the general welfare:—and may that Almighty being, without whose aid all our efforts are vain, so assist us, that we shall ever possess the consciousness of having faithfully discharged our duty. S. H. JENISON.

Executive department, October 10, 1840.

Congressional election.

First district—Hiland Hall	6,923
Daniel Kellogg	4,084
Scattering	40
Hall's majority	2,799
Second district—Wm Slade	6,728
Charles Lindsley	3,034
Scattering	44

Poultney and Cuttenden not returned, which gave, probably, 350 majority for Mr. Slade.

Slade's majority	3,649
Third district—Horace Everett	6,729
Truman B. Ransom	4,497
Andrew Tracy	110
Scattering	50
Everett's majority	2,063
Fourth district—Augustus Young	6,145
John Smith	4,791
Scattering	54
Young's majority	1,303
Fifth district—John Mattocks	6,479
Isaac Fletcher	5,248
L. B. Peck	67
Scattering	50
Mattocks's majority	124

Barton and Ryegate not counted, which were as follows:

	Mattocks.	Fletcher.	Scat.
Barton	99	76	8
Ryegate	100	101	
	199	177	6

If these were counted, gen. Mattocks's majority would be 138.

Aggregate whig majorities.

Including the towns not returned, or rejected for informality.

1st district		2,799
2d do.		3,999
3d do.	including votes for Mr. Tracy	2,282
4th do.		1,303
5th do.		138
Total whig majority.		10,522

[*Walker's Montpelier Journal of 13th inst.*

NEW YORK.

Genesee Valley canal. The Rochester Democrat says: "The first division of the Genesee Valley

canal, (36 miles in length) was opened the 1st day of September, and the amount of tolls received up to the 1st of October was $1,371 20 cents.—The business of the canal is rapidly increasing, and the tolls for the present month will probably double those received during September."

Corporation vs. Croton water company. A curious proceeding is now going on in the city. It is a disputed point between our Croton water works' commissioners and city corporation as to which has the right to put down the iron pipes within the bounds of the city; but, before this is settled, the corporation have gone to work putting down pipes in all directions. In the mean time, the water commissioners refuse to pay the corporation's bills for putting down these pipes.

NEW JERSEY.

Election. The following table shows the character of the legislature just elected as compared with the last.

	1840.				1839.			
	Council.		*Assembly.*		*Council.*		*Assembly.*	
	W.	V. B.	W.	V. B.	W.	V. B.	W.	V. B.
Atlantic	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
Bergen	0	1	0	3	0	1	0	2
Burlington	1	0	5	0	1	0	5	0
Cape May	1	0	1	0	1	2	1	0
Cumberland	1	0	2	0	1	0	2	0
Essex	1	0	5	0	1	0	5	0
Gloucester	1	0	4	0	1	0	4	0
Hudson	1	0	1	0	new county.			
Hunterdon	0	1	0	5	0	1	0	3
Mercer	1	0	2	0	1	0	2	0
Middlesex	1	0	4	0	1	0	4	0
Monmouth	1	0	4	0	0	1	0	4
Morris	1	0	4	0	1	0	4	0
Passaic	1	0	3	0	1	0	3	0
Salem	1	0	3	0	0	1	0	3
Somerset	1	0	3	0	1	0	3	0
Sussex	0	1	0	3	0	1	0	3
Warren	0	1	0	3	0	1	0	3
	13	5	41	12	10	7	33	20
	5		12		7		20	
	8		29		3		13	

Whig majority on joint ballot, 1840, 37; in 1839, 13.

Popular vote as compared with 1838.

	Whig maj. of 1840.	*V. B. maj. in* 1838.
Bergen		223
Hudson, (new co.)	192	
Passaic	197	
Essex	1,748	
Sussex		1,649
Warren		864
Morris	307	
Somerset	253	
Middlesex	140	
Monmouth	97	
Mercer	453	
Hunterdon		929
Atlantic		362
Gloucester	514	
Burlington	780	
Salem	109	38
Cumberland	203	36
Cape May	400	
	5,391	4,325

Whig majority in popular vote 1,066. In the counties of Bergen, Sussex, Warren and Hunterdon, the whigs presented no tickets at the late election. In Atlantic they run a ticket, with the result as stated above. The majorities therefore necessarily are estimated.

The whig gain in the above 12 whig counties, over the vote of 1839, is 3,118; the Van Buren gain in Atlantic county 42, making a neat whig gain in the aggregate of 3,071 votes. This is upon the supposition that the four other Van Buren counties, in which no whig tickets were run, stand as they did last year.

In 1838 there was a Van Buren aggregate majority of 70 votes, if the illegal votes of Millville and Amboy be included.

Members of the legislature.

Bergen. Council—Albert G. Doremus. Assembly—John G. Ackerson, Albert J. Terhune.

*Hudson.** Council—Abraham Van Sautvoord. Assembly—John S. Condict.

*Passaic.** Council—Nathaniel Board. Assembly—James Speer, John F. Ryerson.

*Essex.** Council—Amzi Armstrong. Assembly—Jas. H. Robinson, Samuel H. Gardner, Benj. E. Brookfield, Wm. B. Baldwin, Alex. Wilson.

*Morris.** Council—James Wood. Assembly—Abraham Brittin, Ebenezer F. Smith, Paul B. Debow, James W. Decamp.

Sussex. Council—Daniel Haines. Assembly—Joseph Greer, Samuel Truax, Wm. H. Nyce.

Warren. Council—Caleb H. Valentine. Assembly—John Moore, George W. Smyth, Jacob H. Winter.

*Middlesex.** Council—D. B. Appleget. Assembly—Adem Lee, John Acken, Israel R. Coriell, Dean Britton.

*Somerset.** Council—Joseph W. Scott. Assembly—Daniel Cory, Henry H. Wilson, Arthur V. P. Sutphen.

*Mercer.** Council—James White. Assembly—William Rosco, James Wilson.

Hunterdon. Council—John Lilly. Assembly—Joseph Exton, Philip Hiler, Garret Servis.

*Burlington.** Council—William Irick. Assembly—John Emly, William Black, jun. Levi Borton, Elihu Mathis, Isaac Stokes.

*Monmouth.** Council—Peter Vredenburg, jun. Assembly—John Mairs, Henry W. Wolcot, James Grover, Charles Morris.

*Gloucester.** Council—Joseph Porter. Assembly—Richard W. Snowden, Joseph Franklin, Charles Reeves, Elijah Bower.

Atlantic. Council—Mahlon D. Canfield. Assembly—Joseph Reid.

*Salem.** Council—Joseph M. Reeve. Assembly—John Dickinson, Samuel Bolton, and Alexander G. Cattell.

*Cumberland.** Council—Samuel Barber. Assembly—William P. Seeley, Lewis Rice, Benj. F. Chew.

*Cape May.** Council—Thomas P. Huges. Assembly—Maurice Beesly.

The legislature meets on Tuesday next, the 27th inst.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Election returns. The following is the result of the election held on the 13th inst:

The senate of the state consists of 33 members, the seats of 11 of whom are vacated annually. Of the 11 this year vacated, 3 were whigs and 8 were Van Buren—the remaining 22 stand 13 whigs and 9 Van Buren. The senate of last session being composed of 17 Van Buren and 16 whigs. The whigs have elected 7, and the Van Burenmen 4 of the 11 new senators—giving the whigs now a majority of 7 in the senate.

	1840.		1839.	
Counties.	*Whig.*	*V. B.*	*Whig.*	*V. B.*
Old members	13	5	13	9
Philadelphia	0	1	0	1
Delaware, Chester and Montgomery	3	5	0	2
Bucks	1	0	0	1
Berks	0	1	0	1
Lancaster and York	2	0	1	1
Huntingdon, Mifflin, &c.	1	0	1	0
Schuylkill and Columbia	0	1	0	1
Lehigh and Northampton	0	1	0	1
Allegheny and Butler	1	0	1	0
	20	12	18	17

The house of representatives consists of 100 members, of whom last session there were 32 whigs and 68 Van Buren—majority 36 V. B. The whigs at this election have a majority of 2, provided Mr. Johnson, who professes to be a *conservative*, elected in Armstrong county, be classified on their side. If he is counted on the Van Buren side, the house will be equally divided.

	1840.		1839.	
Counties.	*Whig.*	*V. B.*	*Whig.*	*V. B.*
Philadelphia city	7	0	7	0
Philadelphia county	0	3	0	3
Bucks	1	2	0	3
Chester	4	0	0	4
Lancaster	6	0	0	0
York	0	3	0	3
Berks	0	4	0	4
Northampton and Monroe,	0	5	0	3
Lehigh,	0	3	0	3
Dauphin	3	0	1	1
Lebanon	1	0	1	0
Delaware,	1	0	1	0
Cumberland	1	1	0	2
Adams	2	0	2	0
Franklin	3	0	0	3
Schuylkill	0	1	0	1
Bedford	3	0	5	2
Perry	0	1	0	1
Centre,	0	1	0	1
Northumberland,	0	1	3	1
Union, Mifflin and Juniata	3	0	0	3
Pike and Wayne	0	1	0	1
Columbia	0	1	0	1
Washington	3	0	5	3
Westmoreland	0	3	0	3
Fayette,	0	3	0	3
Huntingdon	3	0	3	0
Alleghany	4	0	4	3
Somerset and Cambria	3	0	1	1
Greene	0	1	0	1
Erie	3	0	3	0
Indiana	1	0	1	0
Mercer	3	0	1	1
Butler	1	0	0	1
Beaver	3	0	3	0
Venango and Clarion	0	1	0	1
Clearfield, Clinton and Lycoming,	0	3	0	3
Montgomery	0	5	0	3
Luzerne	0	3	1	1
Bradford	0	1	0	1
Potter and Tioga,	0	1	0	1
Armstrong	1	0	0	1
Susquehannah	0	1	0	1
Crawford	0	3	0	3
Jefferson, Warren and McKean	0	1	0	1
	51	49	52	68

Congress. The representation in the present congress consists of 17 Van Buren and 11 whigs. According to the latest information we have, there are 15 Van Buren and 13 whigs now elected.

	1840.		1838.	
	Whig.	*V. B.*	*Whig.*	*V. B.*
1st district	0	1	0	1
2d "	3	5	3	0
3d "	0	1	1	0
4th "	3	0	3	0
5th Montgomery	0	1	5	1
6th Bucks	1	0	0	1
7th Northampton, &c.	0	1	0	1
8th Lehigh and Schuylkill	0	1	0	1
9th Berks	0	1	0	1
10th Lebanon and Dauphin	1	0	1	0
11th York	0	1	0	1
12th Adams and Franklin	1	0	1	0
13th Cumberland, Perry and Juniata,	0	1	0	1
14th Mifflin, Centre and Huntington,	1	0	0	1
15th Columbia and Luzerne	0	1	0	1
16th Lycoming, Union and Northumberland	0	1	0	1
17th Tioga, &c.	0	1	0	1
18th Somerset, &c.	1	0	1	0
19th Westmoreland and Indiana	0	1	0	1
20th Fayette and Greene	0	1	0	1
21st Washington	1	0	0	1
22d Alleghany and Butler	1	0	1	0
23d Armstrong, Clearfield, &c.	0	1	0	1
24th Beaver and Mercer	1	5	1	0
25th Erie, Crawford, &c.	0	1	5	1
	13	13	11	17

The following are the names of the members of congress:

Dist. *Whig.*	*Dist.* *V. B.*
2d, John Sergeant.	1st, Charles Brown.
Geo. W. Toland.	3d, Charles J. Ingersoll,
4th, Jeremiah Brown.	5th, Jos. Fornance.
Francis James.	7th, John Westbrook.
John Edwards.	8th, Peter Newbard.
6th, Robert Ramsey.	9th, George M. Keim
10th, Wm. Simonton.	11th, James Gerry.
12th, James Cooper.	13th, W. S. Ramsay.*
14th, gen. Jas. Irvin,	15th, B. A. Bidlack.
18th, Charles Ogle, jr.	19th, John Snyder.
21st, Joseph Lawrence.	17th, David Dimmock, jr.
22d, W. W. Irwin.	19th, A. G. Marchand.
24th, Thomas Henry.	20th, Enos Hook.
	23d, William Jack.
	25th, A. Plumer.

The popular vote. We have various statements, made some of them from the congressional, others from the legislative vote, and others again from portions of one or the other, as would best subserve the view of the compiler. They all exhibit a Van Buren majority, however, which varies from 2,500 to 3,000 votes.

The following table is taken from the last Pennsylvanian (V. B.) as the popular vote showing a Van Buren majority of 2,312—and compared with the presidential election of 1836.

	1836.		1840.	
Counties.	*President.*		*Congress.*	
	V. Bur.	*Harr.*	*Dem*	*Whig.*
Adams	1,186	1,520	1,550	2,119
Allegheny	3,074	3,623	4,287	6,831
†Armstrong	1,529	1,014	320 maj	
Beaver	1,075	2,077	1,817	2,525
Bedford	1,587	1,920	2,507	2,652
Berks	4,967	1,584	4,633	
Bradford	1,162	1,521	2,743	2,411

*Whig counties.

†Since dead.

Bucks	3,080	3,289	4,383	4,411
Butler	1,008	1,168	1,542	1,918
Cambria	450	254	732	588
Centre	1,802	324	2,091	1,466
Chester	3,277	2,921	4,827	5,449
Clearfield	499	284	263 maj	
Columbia	1,634	555	2,438	1,292
Crawford	1,914	1,232	2,221	1,791
Cumberland	1,894	1,696	2,226	2,440
†Clinton, new county			695	501
‡Clarion do.			1,281	444
Dauphin	1,372	1,993	2,138	2,651
Delaware	1,030	1,224	1,369	1,967
Erie	1,312	2,124		1,300maj
Fayette	2,102	1,747	2,894	2,527
Franklin	2,155	2,573	2,834	2,256
Greene	1,138	912	1,756	1,060
Huntingdon	1,340	2,628	2,212	2,570
Indiana	602	1,169	481	872
Jefferson	244	229	200 maj	
Juniata	627	596	1,004	874
Lancaster	4,144	3,250		3,635maj
Lebanon	1,169	1,487	1,265	1,883
Lehigh	1,987	1,784	2,282	1,994
Luzerne	2,008	1,419	3,587	2,664
Lycoming	1,705	939	1,780	h366
McKean	150	82	130 maj	
Mercer	1,253	1,991	2,252	2,782
Mifflin	917	748	1,252	1,174
Monroe	796	166	879	152
Montgomery	3,440	2,409	4,507	3,704
Northampton	2,375	1,426	3,012	2,145
Northumberland	1,421	712	1,914	1,136
Perry	1,107	473	1,498	566
Philadelphia city	2,028	5,747	4,831	7,138
Philadelphia co.	7,957	6,536	12,624	10,052
Pike	258	22	407	95
Potter	162	80	160 maj	
Schuylkill	1,380	687	2,010	1,418
Somerset	511	1,905	669	1,091
Susquehanna	1,145	836	1,798	1,127
Tioga	1,027	400	1,526	222
Union	1,142	1,128	1,307	2,174
Venango	967	600	1,100 maj	
Warren	498	254	216 maj	
Washington	2,445	2,805		200maj
Wayne	724	340	1,529	608
Westmoreland	2,878	1,725	4,232	2,121
York	2,793	2,003	3,711	2,248
	31,475	87,111	113,165	108,853
	87,111			
Majority	4,364			

The New York Express gives the following table of the returns, professing to derive them from the best authorities:

Whig majorities.

Counties.	1840. *Congress.*	1838. *Gov.*	1836. *President.*
Armstrong	140		
Adams	586	1,773	534
Alleghany	2,770	1,532	949
Beaver	1,067	226	1,002
Butler	265	47	158
Bedford	143		333
Bucks	9		209
Bradford			52
Cambria			104
Chester	250	444	644
Dauphin	517	678	221
Delaware	583	468	194
Erie	1,300	1,182	822
Franklin	524		420
Huntingdon	1,362	925	1,288
Indiana	900	461	477
Lancaster	3,758	3,052	2,106
Lebanon	544	272	212
Mercer	270	609	738
Philadelphia city	2,519	4,047	2,719
Somerset	1,500	1,358	1,394
Union	893	673	182
Washington	331	67	360
	21,034	18,224	12,232

Van Buren majorities.

Counties.	1845. *Congress.*	1838. *Gov.*	1836. *President.*
Armstrong		1,271	514
Berks	4,033	3,886	3,383
Bradford	250	201	
Bucks		406	
Bedford		89	
Cambria	123	92	
Centre	275	1,122	885
Clinton	193		
Clearfield	952	318	213
Columbia	1,163	1,228	1,079
Crawford	602	347	382
Cumberland	175	127	198
Fayette	367	504	352
Franklin		252	
Greene	729	740	223
Jefferson	tie.	170	15
Juniata	130	186	21
Lehigh	278	111	203
Luzerne	800	540	922
Lycoming	456	392	787
McKean	92	92	25
Mifflin	79	168	169
Monroe	900	857	630
Montgomery	825	815	1,037
Northampton	898	1,071	952
Northumberland	767	980	709
Perry	932	1,033	634
Philadelphia co.	2,072	858	1,421
Pike	318	409	306
Potter	208	208	102
Schuylkill	600	763	694
Susquehanna	900	266	290
Tioga	850	654	627
Venango	937	937	867
Clarion			
Warren	158	158	244
Wayne	450	824	384
Westmoreland	2,200	2,236	1,153
York	831	939	721
	24,561	26,054	18,509
	21,034	18,524	15,235
Van Buren maj.	3,527	7,530	4,364
Jackson's majority in 1828 was over			50,000
Do. do. in 1832		do.	24,267
Van Buren's do. in 1838		dn.	4,364
Porter (V. B. gov.) in 1836		do.	7,530
Van Buren congress ticket, in 1840			2,527

†Taken from Centre and Lycoming.
‡Taken from Armstrong and Venango.

The Van Buren majority in October, 1836, was upwards of 12,000—at the November election of the same year, Van Buren's majority over Harrison was 4,364.

Election frauds. For some days past the town has been filled with rumors of election frauds, perpetrated through falsely forged naturalisation papers, and we have abstained from giving publicity to any of these reports, until we had satisfactory and authentic information, such as we believe we now possess.

It is usual to have a book containing a register of aliens' declarations, and in the book of declarations, in the court of quarter sessions, are thirty leaves, printed in imitation of genuine, on which are appareot declarations of aliens, bearing date in 1838, (so as to make them two years prior to the election of this year), assigned by any clerk, and all in (seemingly) the same handwriting.

These declarations appear to have been recently used, and naturalizations made upon them, and the courts are now engaged in an effort to discover the offenders, and have them brought to justice. However fraudulent may be these papers, the naturalization involves the commission of perjury, as every one naturalized has to swear, and MID SWEAR, that he had declared his intentions two years previously, and a citizen vouched, under oath, for his 2ya years' residence.

The book containing declarations was freely loaned to the committees of both political parties, and if the falsely naturalized persons can be found, there is no doubt but that the instigators, as well as the actors of the crime will be discovered, and brought to condign punishment.

The clerk of the court, we understand, has retained counsel, who are actually engaged in endeavoring to discover the origin of these impositions, and we believe those who have started the matter are well satisfied that it was without his knowledge or connivance.

[*Philadelphia Sentinel, October* 21.

North Branch canal. The Harrisburg reporter states that this important line of the Pennsylvania improvements, after having undergone a thorough repair by the construction of many new locks, &c. is again open for use. The water was let into it on the 1st instant. This canal commences at the basin which unites the Susquehanna and west branch divisions of the Pennsylvania canal at Northumberland. It pursues a northeastern course, through Northumberland, Columbia and Luzerne counties; and by the towns of Danville, Blooming, Berwick, &c. and terminates at Lackawana in Wyoming valley.

Pittsburg convention. The whigs of Pittsburg were met in convention on Monday and Tuesday of last week, by their political brethren of the adjoining counties and of the states of Ohio and Virginia, to the number of many thousands. Addresses were delivered by governor *Tyler*, the hon. *Walter Forward*, and others. In the procession, mechanics of every occupation were at work, and farm hands threshing grain on floors fixed on wheels.

Mr. James Williams of Savannah has been appointed chief engineer of the state of Georgia, in place of col. Long, who has resigned in order to resume his duties in the corps of topographical engineers.

MARYLAND.

The electoral election in this state takes place on Monday the 2d November ensuing.

Baltimore city election. The election for mayor and both branches of the city council took place on the 12th instant—and resulted in favor of the Van Buren ticket. Mr. Brady being elected mayor by a majority of 232 votes, and seven of twelve wards elected Van Buren councilmen in both branches. The number of votes taken was 14,006, being 408 less than was taken at the state election on the 7th inst. of these Mr. Brady had 7,119—general Leakin 6,887.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The unanimous declaration of the whigs of North Carolina, in convention assembled, October 2, 1840.

We declare the leaders of the party in power unworthy the confidence of a free people:

Because they have violated every pledge they have given to the nation:

Coming into power with the alleged purpose of enforcing the most rigid economy, they have increased the public expenditures from twelve to thirty-six millions of dollars per annum:

Promising us a currency better than bank notes, which were convertible at the will of the holder either into gold or silver, they have redeemed the promise, by a course of measures which has issued in a general suspension of specie payments; has deprived us altogether of gold and silver; compelled the banks to curtail their discounts, and contract their circulation, until the price of property and produce is generally and greatly reduced; and the wages of labor rendered uncertain, fluctuating and inadequate:

Professing a holy horror at the very idea of the patronage of the government being brought into conflict with the freedom of elections, they have, nevertheless, habitually conferred office as a reward for past, and a stimulus to future electioneering services; have directly inculcated the right and duty of federal officers to interfere in elections; have treated as ground of removal from office, not only opposition and indifference, but inactivity of service in political canvassing; and have thus, so far as in them lay, converted the whole body of officeholders into mere dependants upon executive favor; bound, not to serve the country, but to maintain a party; and holding their places by the tenure of unlimited obedience to executive commands:

Professing boundless devotion to the will of the people, and asserting the right of the many to rule the few, they have, nevertheless, lost no opportunity of encouraging public servants to betray their constituents, when their own schemes would be thereby promoted; and have repeatedly rewarded with honors and emoluments men whom the people have discarded from their service for incapacity and corruption:

Because, they have subverted a system for the safe-keeping and disbursement of the revenue, nearly coeval with the existence of the government, and continued under every administration, and have substituted in lieu thereof the sub treasury;

By which the revenue is withdrawn from the channels of business, which it was want to invigorate and support, is locked up in vaults under the charge of executive officers, and subject to executive control and misapplication;

By which the people are required to pay all the dues to government in gold or silver, while, by the measures of the government in respect to the currency, to obtain gold and silver is rendered impossible to many, and to all difficult or expensive;

By which, under a power of issuing treasury drafts, ostensibly for the transfer of the revenue, the president is covertly armed with power, at his pleasure, to supply a government paper currency, to convert the treasury into a great bank of issue and deposite, and thus, by contracting or enlarging the amount of circulation, to enhance or diminish the value of labor and property, at his own will, and for his own purposes;

And which sub-treasury system they themselves, in 1834 denounced as unwise, unjust, contrary to the genius of our institutions and the practice of the government, as exposing the public funds to loss and peculation, and conferring on the executive a power dangerous to freedom:

Because, the sub treasury plan, repudiated by the people and repeatedly rejected in congress by large majorities, was finally carried in the house of representatives by a majority procured in part by a corrupt coalition, and in part by a gross and palpable violation of the constitution, accompanied with

open contempt and disregard of the symbols of authority appointed by the laws of New Jersey to authenticate the will of her people:

Because, in order to secure a clear majority in the house of representatives, the administration members of that body did, without any color or shadow of right, against precedent, and in violation of the constitution and laws, refuse to admit to their seats five members duly returned by the state of New Jersey, and did admit, as *prima facie* entitled to seats, five persons not returned, whom they finally declared to be sitting members on the part of New Jersey, for the whole congress, against the return under the great seal of the state, and without any evidence to falsify the said return, or in any manner to manifest the title of the persons so admitted; whereby the said administration members did, in truth and effect, of their own authority, appoint five members to represent the state of New Jersey, and thus usurp to themselves the elective franchise of the people of that state:

Because, they have, from time to time, obtained from congress grants of large sums of money, have increased by hundreds the number of officeholders, and by many thousands of dollars the amount of salaries, beyond the demands of the public service, and have then squandered the money and distributed the offices to purchase the support of the venal and ambitious, and have sought by every art of corruption, to secure themselves the possession of power, and to retain the means of advancing themselves at the expense of the nation:

Because, the executive has recommended to congress, under the specious name of a plan for the organization of the militia, the establishment of a standing army of 200,000 men, to be mustered into the service of the United States for eight years, to be marched to distant places, kept under the chief superintendence of officers, appointed not by the states, but by the president; and in a time of profound peace, when there are no invasions to repel, no insurrection against the order of society, no combinations against the execution of the laws to suppress, to be dragged into the field as conscripts, and, without necessity or public reason, wantonly to be subjected, at the mere will of the executive, to all the rules and articles of war.

Because, the plan so recommended is in violation of the constitution, will be burdensome to the nation, oppressive to all, ruinous to the poor, dangerous to morals, destructive of the freedom of elections, and subversive of liberty:

Because, after this measure had excited the alarm and indignation of the country, and an election to a large and influential state had been, as was supposed, thereby determined against the administration, unworthy and disingenuous attempts were made by the president, aided by his secretary of war, and others of his supporters, to relieve himself from just responsibility for his recommendation, sometimes by confounding the plan of the secretary reported to the president, and by him communicated to congress, with the subsequent letter of the secretary to the house of representatives, containing the details of the plan; and then by denying that he had seen in December a letter that was written in March, leaving it to be supposed that he was ignorant of a plan submitted to him as early as December, and the outlines of which he himself sent to congress declaring that "he could not too strongly recommend it to their consideration;" and sometimes by asserting that the president had not approved, though he recommended the plan; did not desire its adoption, but only its examination by congress; whilst it is known to all that the president is authorised by the constitution to recommend to congress such measure only as he shall judge "necessary and expedient;" and therefore his recommendation of the militia plan to congress was a precise and direct approval of it—a public and official declaration, both accurately and precisely expressed, that he deemed the measure "necessary and expedient;" and, if in his judgment, necessary and expedient, then, in his judgment proper to be adopted:

Because, by seizing on the custody and control of the public treasure, by attempting to surprise the nation into the establishment of a vast standing army, and by converting the officeholders into a corps of spies and electioneerers, they have manifested a settled purpose to erect a throne in the midst of our republican institutions, to concentrate in the hands of the executive all the powers of government, and thus to convert a free people into the slaves of a despot:

Because, they found the country prosperous and happy, and by unwise and wicked experiments upon its trade and currency, its industry and property, have brought it to the verge of ruin.

Wherefore, we declare it to be our full and settled conviction that a change in the administration of public affairs is indispensably necessary for restoring prosperity, preserving the constitution, and securing the freedom of the people.

We declare that William Henry Harrison, of Ohio, is the very opposite in principles and purposes of the present head of the party in power;

Because, he has ever served his country with disinterestedness, fidelity and success;

Because, he is in truth a republican, who desires the freedom and happiness of his country, and the equal protection of all in their rights and property;

Because, he is against any chief magistrate holding office for more than one presidential term; against executive encroachments upon the powers of the representatives of the people; against the abuse of the veto power; against extravagance and corruption in administering the government; against removing officers without cause, and against employing them as electioneering agents of the president;

Because, he is opposed to all usurpation of powers not granted, and all abuse of granted powers, and because, in regard to all abuses, he is for affording us not only relief for the present, but effectual security for the future; and, finally,

Because, in his character and services, he more nearly than any man now living approaches to the father of his country, the illustrious Washington: Wherefore,

We, the whigs of North Carolina, declare that William Henry Harrison ought to be elected president of the United States, and we do hereby give a solemn assurance to the whigs of the union that we will, on the 12th day of November next, in a man, attend the polls, and put in our ballots for the whig electoral ticket, and thus give proof of the sincerity of this declaration and our purpose to maintain it.

And let not our opponents flatter, or our friends alarm themselves at the thought that we may prove recreant to this pledge. The spirit of the people is roused, their resolution taken, and this state, which first raised the voice of independence against a foreign despot, will be found the last to yield her freedom to domestic tyrants.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Election. J. E. Holmes, V. B. is re-elected to congress from the Charlestoo district, without opposition.

N. S. Butler, V. B. is re-elected from the Barnwell district, without opposition.

F. W. Pickens, V. B. is re-elected from the Edgefield district, without opposition.

R. B. Rhett, V. B. has been re-elected without opposition.

In the district now represented by Waddy Thompson, (W.) who declined being a candidate, three candidates were voted for, with the following result:

Norris, (V. B.)	8,546
Butler, (W.)	3,321
Powell,	877

Norris elected.

In the district now represented by J. K. Griffin, (V. B.) three candidates were also voted for—

Caldwell, (V. B.)	2,040
Irby, (W.)	1,812
Barkley, (V. B.)	1,100

Caldwell elected.

Gen. Rogers, (V. B.) re-elected without opposition.

From Marion district, John Campbell re-elected without opposition.

In the Richmond district, of which Columbia, the capital of the state is the centre, a close and violent struggle occurred, and resulted in giving a majority for the whig candidate, but it is stated that the election will be void, owing to the fact that seventeen more ballots were found in the box than there were names recorded upon the poll books.

GEORGIA.

Election. We have returns from eighty, of the ninety-three counties in the state; which exhibit an aggregate whig majority of about 4,000 votes. The thirteen remaining counties will not materially reduce this majority.

There is also a decided majority of whigs elected to the legislature. The vote has been larger than at any previous election.

OHIO.

The election. This state at the election in 1839 was Van Buren in all its departments.

By the returns of the election of the 13th inst. it appears that the whigs have carried the state by large majorities. The Ohio State Journal of the 17th gives returns from 75 of the 78 counties in the state, composed of majorities only in which the vote for governor stands—

Corwin, (whig)	28,692
Shannon, (V. B.)	11,591
Whig majority,	17,102

The three remaining counties gave in 1838, a Van Buren majority of 47 votes.

The Van Buren majority in the 75 counties in 1838 was 5,701—showing a whig gain of 22,893.

The senate consists of 36 members, one-half of whom are elected every year. Last year 18 Van Buren and 5 whigs members were elected. These thirteen with what are now elected, will insure that party a majority in this branch of the legislature.

The house consists of 72 members, of which the whigs have elected about two-thirds.

The popular vote has been immense. The Cincinnati Chronicle estimates the total number at 270,000, which would be 60,000 more than ever has been taken before.

Of the nineteen congressmen at the election in 1838, eleven Van Buren and eight whigs were elected. These are now twelve whigs and seven Van Buren representatives elected. The delegation will stand as follows:

1st district—Pendleton, whig, vice Dr. Duncan, V. B.
2d district—Welter, V. B. re-elected.
3d district—Goode, whig, do.
4th district—Morrow, whig, vice Corwin do.
5th district—Doane, V. B. re-elected.
6th district—Morris, whig, re-elected.
7th district—Russell, whig, vice W. K. Bond do.
8th district—Ridgeway, whig, re-elected.
9th district—Medill, V. B. re-elected.
10th district—Mason, whig, re-elected.
11th district—Cowen, whig, vice Parish, V. B.
12th district—Mathiot, whig, vice Taylor, V. B.
13th district—Matthews, V. B. vice Leadbetter, V. B.
14th district—Sweeney, V. B. re-elected.
15th district—Andrews, whig, vice Allen, V. B.
16th district—Giddings, whig, re-elected.
17th district—Hastings, V. B. re-elected.
18th district—Dean, V. B. vice Storkweather, V. B.
19th district—Stokely, whig, vice Swearenger, V. B.

LOUISIANA.

The two political parties in Louisiana recently held on different days conventions at Baton Rouge. The whig meeting took place first; the other party convened a few days afterwards. The New Orleans Picayune, a neutral paper, describes the Van Buren gathering; in its account we find this paragraph:

"Here permit us to pay a passing compliment to the generosity of the whigs. They neither set fire to, nor destroyed the camp equipage when it served their own purpose, but left platform, temporary seats, tables, cook house, &c. to be used by their political opponents. Who says after this that party spirit has paralized all our kind and social feelings?"

At the late Richmond whig convention the houses of Van Buren residents were opened for the entertainment of delegates. These incidents are pleasing. We like to record every one such that comes to our knowledge. We are all citizens of one country—brethren of Anglo Saxon blood—republicans all. The sacred inheritance of freedom we all partake in alike, and owe allegiance to one constitution which guards that inheritance from harm. In the excitement produced by political differences it is right to remember these things; and if we must contend with one another about measures of government let it be as reasonable men and good patriots.

TENNESSEE.

The Baltimore Republican of the 23d inst. says—We learn from the Nashville Union, that the gallant soldier, profound statesman and valuable citizen, ANDREW JACKSON, having for some years promised his family relations, who reside at and near Jackson, Tennessee, that he would visit them when his health was restored, has now fulfilled his promise, to the great satisfaction and delight of the people of that section of the state. The people of the district prepared for his reception, and on the 9th inst. MORE THAN TEN THOUSAND PERSONS assembled there to receive him. A committee of citizens gave him a hearty welcome in an appropriate address, to which he replied at length in his eloquent and energetic manner. Gov. POLK was present, and addressed the multitude in his most powerful manner for two hours and a half. Judge GRUNDY also addressed them about the same time. The Union adds; "the *old fire of republicanism* has taken its ancient run on the other side of the Tennessee, and is spreading with the lightnings' rapidity to the borders of the Mississippi."

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAIL ROAD.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAIL ROAD COMPANY.

At a regular annual meeting of the stockholders, held pursuant to the charter, on the second Monday of October, 1840, in the city of Baltimore, the president and directors of the Baltimore and Ohio rail road company submitted the following report and statements of the affairs of the company:

FIRST—*Of the main stem to its present termination at Harper's Ferry; and of the Washington branch.*

The statement marked A, exhibits the affairs of the company on the 30th ultimo; and the revenue and expenses of the main stem during the year ending on the same day are shewn by the statement B.

The statements C and D, exhibit the affairs of the Washington branch on the 30th ultimo, and also the revenue and expenses on the same road for the year, ending on that day.

The statements shew a steady increase in the amount of trade and travel on the main stem, and a continued diminution in the cost of transportation. The latter, in consequence of the alterstion in the inclined plane, and various other mensures, completed and in progress, has been reduced, as compared with previous years, about one cent per ton, per mile; and it will be seen that the entire expenses chargeable against the revenue since the 30th September, 1839, are $43,529 80 less than they were in the preceding year.

At the end of the year 1839, the operations of the main stem, in connection with those of the Washington branch, left an excess over expenditure of $68,599 70, and it will appear that for the year ending the 30th ultimo, the excess amounts to $142,828 70, being about 2½ per cent. upon the capital of $4,000,000.

On the 30th of September, 1839, however, there were outstanding debts against the company—of which a considerable portion had been contracted previous to 1837, amounting in the aggregate to $114,125, of which were necessarily to be paid from the balance of 1839, and from the accruing revenue.

The excess of expenditure beyond the income prior to 1838; the heavy annual expense incident to the transportation over the inclined planes at Parr's Ridge; the dilapidated and ruinous condition of the road and of the moving power and machinery generally—requiring monthly a large expenditure to prevent a total obstruction to the company's operations—the defective condition, and inadequate number of water stations, locomotives, vehicles and machinery, of all kinds, have been pointed out in the reports of the last three years.

These embarrassments have engaged the constant attention of the board, and have only been obviated by the unavoidable application of the company's annual resources, to an amount, independant of the cost of re-construction, exceeding half a million of dollars.

Within the last three years nineteen and a half miles of the old track have been re-constructed with a heavy rail upon an improved plan, requiring an inconsiderable amount for repairs; the planes at Parr's Ridge have been altered, and adapted to the use of locomotives, and the location of the roads has been in many parts changed so as to avoid the most difficult and expensive curvatures.

Nearly the entire line of the main stem, which from the inadequacy of the company's resources, could not be re-constructed with the improved rail, has been readjusted and thoroughly renovated; the same improvement is now making of the remaining ten miles, for which abundant materials are already provided, and by the first of December next, the whole will be substantially renewed, and in a condition of greater efficiency and durability than at any previous period; construction, it must continue liable to heavier repairs than more improved roads.

The old water stations also have been reconstructed or repaired, and are now in good order. Six new stations have been constructed, and three others are constructing, of which two are nearly finished, and materials for the whole number are on hand.

The principal depots, and the engine houses at Mount Clare, have been refitted, and as far as practicable, adapted to the increased power and business of the company, and ample tools and fixed machinery necessary for repairs generally have been provided.

In 1837, there were thirteen old locomotives; such of these as were capable of being repaired, have been thoroughly refitted, and in some instances entirely renewed, and eleven new engines for the use of the main stem have been purchased.

Most of the burthen, and all of the passenger cars have been thoroughly repaired, so as to adopt them to the increasing demands of the public, and a number of new cars of each description, costing together not less than $50,000 have been constructed and are now in use. To complete the efficiency of this branch of the service, material alterations of the number of the old, and the construction of ten new burthen cars became necessary and may be expected to involve a further expenditure, during the year 1841, of nearly $30,000. With this addition, and the present augmentation of power and the other facilities here enumerated, the amount of transportation may be increased at least one-fifth without additional expense.

Of the materials purchased during the period already mentioned, for the repairs of railway, and locomotives and tenders, of passenger and burthen cars—for the construction of burthen cars and for other purposes—the company have now on hand an amount valued at $30,465.

It will appear also from the statements now submitted, that during the year ending on the 30th ult. the debts, shown by the last annual report to be then outstanding, amounting to $114,125, have all been discharged; thereby relieving the revenue from a heavy annual charge of interest, and leaving no other ascertained debt, than the amount borrowed from the banks of Baltimore, by the city commissioners of finance.

Of this amount borrowed from the banks, there have been paid by the commissioners $67,637 46, and arrangements are making by the same officers to discharge the balance as early as practicable.

After thus discharging its debts and augmenting the power and means of the company, by which its operations may be advantageously enlarged, and the expenses reduced, there remained on the 30th ult. a nett surplus of $81,878 36.

Of which the board have determined to distribute among the stockholders $2 per share payable on and after the 16th November next, in such funds as the company have received for revenue.

The statements exhibiting the affairs of the Washington branch shew on that road an augmentation in the trade and travel, and also a diminution in the expenditure. Of the transportation of tonnage, the reduction in the cost has been equal to one cent per ton per mile.

During the last three years it also became necessary to incur considerable expenditure to readjust and improve the graduation of this road, by which means, and the removal of a large quantity of earth from the deep cuts, by enlarging the ditches for more effectual drainage, and by ballasting with gravel those parts in which the bed consisted of tenacious clay, the entire line has been put in a better and more efficient condition than at any previous period. The water stations also have undergone the refitting and repairs necessary to render them efficient, and the passenger and tonnage depots at the city of Washington have been considerable improved.

Four new engines have been purchased for the use of this road; the passenger and burthen cars have been thoroughly repaired and improved, and a number of burthen cars costing not less than eleven thousand dollars have been constructed.—The present motive power, with a small additional expense for repairs and fuel, will enable the company to transport more than double the number of passengers that have been transported during the past year; though an increase in the transportation of tonnage would require a corresponding increase in the number of burthen cars.

On this road the materials on hand for repairs of railway, locomotives and tenders, and of passengers and burthen cars, are valued at $5,298.

After these expenditures, the statement marked D, shews a nett surplus on the 30th ult. of $77,244 55, of which the board have determined to divide among the stockholders, $74,250, or four and a half per cent. upon the capital of $1,650,000, payable on and after the 16th of November next, in such funds as the company have received for revenue.

From the statement herewith submitted, it appears that, if the whole nett revenue received from the Washington branch, could be divided among all the stockholders equally, the dividend for the year would be at least seven per cent. And it is only just to remark, that this road being the only work of the company which may be regarded as finished, its success fully realizes any reasonable expectation that may be entertained from rail roads judiciously constructed between desirable points.

Of the revenue from this road, however, the state is entitled, in preference to the other stockholders, to one-fifth part of that received for the transportation of passengers, and the balance only is liable to an equal division.

In this view it will appear that the Washington branch has contributed during the year to the treasury of the state, one-fifth of the money received from passengers, amounting to $40,296 64, and also a dividend of four and a half per cent. or $24,750; making a total of $65,046 64, and equal to thirteen per cent. upon the capital advanced by the state in this road. If to this be added the dividend from the profits of the main stem, it will be seen that the state will derive an income during the year upon the capital by her invested in both roads, as at present constructed, of more than seven per cent.

The investment by the state being shewn to be thus profitable, an appeal may confidently be made to the public authorities to extend reasonable succour to the interests of the other stockholders, while at the same time it will advance their own, and enable the state the more readily to provide for the interest upon the public debt.

The inadequacy of the toll at present authorised upon some important articles, and especially upon that of flour, has been pointed out in previous reports, and in official statements to the legislature.

Of the whole transportation of the year, 42,388 tons or 392,419 barrels consisted of flour, being an excess over the previous year of 125,386 barrels or 13,867 tons, and it may be here repeated that, with all economy the company has been able to introduce into the management of their road, the cost of transporting this article is not defrayed by the rate of toll at present authorised, which is less than that allowed, and in most instances charged, upon other works, and in other states.

The ground on which, in the act of 1837, certain articles therein mentioned, and particularly flour, were exempted from the increased charge authorised by that act, is not perceived. Certain it is, that by the exemption any just or fair profit upon the employment of the state's capital, has been surrendered, and, in this branch of business, her revenue has been to that extent diminished; and it may be satisfactorily shewn that the excepted articles may be placed upon an equal footing with the others, without being oppressive to the producer or manufacturer, and without prejudice to the trade of Baltimore.

SECOND—*As to the extension of the road from Harper's Ferry to Cumberland.*

Since the last annual report nothing has occurred to discourage the expectations of the board in the prosecution of this part of their work. The advantages of the location ultimately adopted have become more manifest, and no doubt is entertained of the adaptation of the road to high speed and heavy tonnage, with locomotive engines. On the entire line the highest grade is found in the first thirty miles, and will not exceed forty feet; and in the remaining sixty-seven, the grades will not in any instance exceed 26½ feet to the mile.

The curvatures, generally, range at little less than a mile of radius, and although there are a few at something less than one thousand feet, these occur in every instance on a light grade.

The conduct of the contractors generally, in the execution of their work, has been satisfactory. Of the whole number of contracts, amounting to one hundred and fifty, it has been found necessary to relet only seven for neglect or misconduct; and in these cases the reletting already made have been effected without loss to the company. The entire force at present employed may be stated at sixteen hundred men and five hundred horses.

The general condition and progress of the graduation, masonry and bridging, are highly favorable.—It has been the policy of the board to advance the points of difficulty with greater rapidity, and to proceed more moderately with the lighter parts, so as to restrict unnecessary expenditure in all.

Upon the important section at Harper's Ferry, the entire work is proceeding satisfactorily. The heavy cuttings through the north mountain, are considerably advanced and the deep embankments at the Opequan and Back creek, as well as the large bridges connected with them, are in a state of great forwardness. At the tunnel, at the Doe Gulley, the heading or excavation of the roof has reached four hundred and forty feet in extent, being upwards of one third of the entire length of the tunnel, and the cuttings in this section keep pace with the tunnelling. Of the heading of the short tunnel of three hundred feet in length, at the Paw-Paw bends, more than a moiety is already completed.

At all the bridges upon the line, the masonry is advancing as rapidly as can be desired, and the materials for the superstructure are in preparation for erection in the ensuing summer.

The graduation of about twenty of the ninety-seven miles is already completed, and many more sections will be completed within a few weeks. Of the smaller bridges eleven are finished.

Of the cost of graduation, masonry and bridging, a revised estimate was made by the engineers in November, 1839, which fell considerably below the estimate originally submitted on the 14th February, 1838. The revised estimate, with five per cent. added for contingencies, amounting to $1,641,150. In June, 1840, a second revised estimate was made—which, although it embraced some works on the Harper's Ferry section not included in the previous estimates, amounts in round numbers to $1,602,000, less by $40,000 than the revised estimate of Nov. 1839. It is believed that the actual cost will not exceed this last estimate.

The amount of work done on the 1st instant, was $676,000, being more than one-half of the whole,

and leaving to be done, according to the estimate, an amount of $726,000.

The amount of actual work done per month may be stated at $75,000; at which rate the graduation, masonry and bridging, with the exception of some of the heaviest sections and bridge superstructures, may be completed on or before the first of August, 1841, and these last may also be finished in the month of January, 1842.

Should their resources allow the board to procure the iron and other materials in season to make sixty or seventy miles of railway in the course of the year 1841, and to prosecute the remaining thirty or forty miles in the spring of 1842, it will be practicable to finish the entire work and put the road in operation to Cumberland in the summer and autumn of that year.

The practicability of prosecuting the work with such despatch, will depend upon the ability of the city of Baltimore punctually to pay her subscription, or upon that of the company to dispose of the sterling bonds of the state upon terms which they may deem satisfactory.

The present advanced condition of the work has been accomplished: 1st. By the money borrowed from the banks, by the city commissioners of finance through the company's agency. 2d. By the company's orders authorising the transfer of city stock at its par value, in sums of one hundred dollars or upwards, as explained in the last annual report.—3d. By the direct payment to contractors of city stock at its par value, under an agreement that it shall be sold by a mutual agent, and at prices to be fixed by the company, so as to prevent a depreciation in its value. And 4th. By the proceeds of sales of the five per cent. sterling bonds of the state.

Up to the present time the payments in city stock through the medium of orders authorising its transfer, have answered the purposes of the company—have proved entirely satisfactory to the contractors; and, in most instances, to the proprietors of the right of way, and have received general encouragement from the community at large.

On the 30th ultimo, the payments made through this medium amounted to the sum of $515,000; in orders to the commissioners of stock of the following denominations, viz: 100 orders of $100 each; $14,000 of five dollars; $39,000 of three dollars; $75,000 of two dollars, and $354,000 of one dollar each. Of the whole amount of orders given in payment, two thousand dollars in those of $100 each have been funded.

Payments direct by the delivery of city stock, have been confined to the contractors upon a few of the most difficult sections, upon which it was desirable, both to the company and the contractors, to place an extra force, and amounted, in the whole, on the 30th ult. to $138,577 47.

By these payments, the city has been enabled, so far, to comply with her engagements to the company, without any loss or sacrifice; the credit of her public securities has been preserved unimpaired, and the important work, so essential to her trade and prosperity, has been advanced in its present point, not only by the actual application of her stock at its par value, but with a large annual saving of interest, during the period the orders may remain unfunded.

The successful continuance of this system of payment until our public securities meet with a more ready sale, will enable the city, in future, punctually to discharge her obligations, and complete this great enterprise to Cumberland, without impairing the value of her stock, and with diminished taxation. It would seem, therefore, only reasonable that the city authorities, unless controly to some acknowledged principle of public policy, should unite in procuring legislative sanction, if necessary, for the encouragement of this mode of payment.

In giving these orders in payment, the board entertain the opinion that they violate no existing law. The orders do not promise to pay money, nor, indeed, are they, in any respect, promissory in their character. They confer an absolute authority for the transfer of city stock, and finally cancel the obligation for which they are received in satisfaction. From the nature of the case, they cannot exceed, in amount, the city subscription and the stock actually transferred to the commissioners in trust for the holders. They, in fact, represent city certificates, though in smaller denominations; and, in the requisite sums, may be found, and converted into coin or bank paper, at the pleasure of the holder. They are, therefore, not liable to the risk or any other objection to which irresponsible paper issues, professing to pay money, are exposed; and every citizen, liable to the payment of a city tax, has an immediate interest in maintaing their value.

Nor need the purpose of utility of these orders cease after the resumption of specie payments. On the contrary, they would, in that event, if they should be employed for such purpose, prove valuable auxiliaries in aiding the operations of the banks; they would, in no respect, impair the soundness of the regular currency, but might be advantageously maintained in general credit.

The present condition of the Baltimore and Ohio rail road company not only justifies the aid already contributed by the state and city to this branch of our public works, but should inspire renewed zeal in its prompt and vigorous prosecution. To encourage the efforts of the board for this purpose, by means which may push the work in advance of rival enterprise in other states, and, without disturbing the regular currency, prevent the sacrifice of our public securities, and exempt the people from taxation, would appear to be recommended by every principle of sound policy. On these grounds, the board confidently rely for support, no less upon the public authorities than the community at large.

Of the five per cent. sterling bonds of the state, delivered to the company in payment of the state's subscription £9,250 were sold in London by Messrs. Baring, Brothers & Co. in the months of January and February last, according to the company's limit at eighty per cent. of which the amount drawn for at the then rate of exchange, netted in Baltimore the sum of $21,583 68, and the balance of these sales, less commissions, was applied to the payment of the interest which accrued on the 1st of July last. The remainder of the bonds are yet in the hands of Messrs. Baring, Brothers & Co. under the arrangement as heretofore announced, effected by the president with that house in October, 1839.

Up to this time, the board have not deemed it necessary or expedient, either to borrow or accept advances upon any portion of the bonds; nor have they changed the limits which at the time of the arrangement, they prescribed for their sale.

In a letter from Messrs. Baring, Brothers & Co. dated the 31st July last, the company is informed that "Maryland bonds are 82a83 per cent." "The constant remittance," they observe, "from your side of the remaining bonds, altogether about £200,000, which were pawned with banks and others in the United States, prevented an improvement in the market to any extent. They must now be pretty nearly realized here, and we may, therefore, hope for some rise, if the demand for American stocks continues; but the late anxiety concerning European politics, has checked transactions for the present." By order of the board,

LOUIS McLANE, *president.*

(A.)

The Baltimore and Ohio rail road company, October 1, 1840.

Dr.

Stock to the Washington branch road,		$1,032,600 00
Cost of road to Harper's Ferry,	$3,465,040 75	
Real estate and depots,	266,156 80	
Locomotives, horses, mules, and harness, passenger and burden cars	480,329 99	
		4,211,535 54
Cost of road west of Harper's Ferry,		1,094,639 89
John I. Donaldson and Fielding Lucas, jr. commissioners, for this amount of city six per cent. stock placed in their hands for the redemption of stock orders,		700,000 00
Baring Brothers, & Co. London,		9,181,005 11
City six per cent. stock on hand,		179,322 53
Bills receivable		6,234 92
Expenses of stock certificates of the state, to be refunded by the commissioner of loans,		1,711 40
Cash in the hands of disbursing officers,		1,379 88
Cash in hand,		105,556 45
		$10,511,985 78

Cr.

Loan at 5 per cent. for the purpose of taking stock in Washington road		1,000,000 00
Stock,	$4,000,000 00	
Less instalments not paid	257 50	
		3,999,742 50
Suspense account		129 21
Stock orders issued,		515,000 00
Due the Washington branch road,		96,790 19
Loans from banks on city stock, on account of the city of Baltimore,		974,962 54
City of Baltimore,		1,074,694 59
State of Maryland five per cent. sterling bonds,		5,200,000 00
Premiums on sterling bills,		2,588 79
Revenue,	583,469 00	
Less expenses, repairs, and interest,	836,522 00	
		*249,547 08
		$10,911,989 76

Office of the Balt. & Ohio rail road co. Oct. 1, 1840.

(B.)

Statement of the revenue and expenses of the Baltimore and Ohio rail road company, on account of the main stem of the road, for the year ending the 30th of September, 1840.

The amount received for the transportation of passengers and merchandise for the year ending the 30th of Sept. 1840, is		$432,883 70
And the expenses for the same period are as follows, to wit:		
For transportation, including fuel, salaries of superintendent, agents, conductors, &c. &c.	$104,280 12	
For repairs of the road,	85,463 73	
For repairs of depots and water stations,	11,790 73	
For repairs of passenger cars,		
For repairs of burthen cars,	15,800 14	
For repairs of locomotives,	36,401 09	
For repairs of the Monocacy bridge,	1,806 05	
For office and incidental expenses, including salaries, house rent, &c.	8,905 63	
For interest on borrowed money,	5,905 99	
Making		$280,194 00
And shewing the earnings of the road for the year to be		$152,689 70
The interest paid during the year on account of the loan created for the purchase of stock in the Washington branch road, amounts to	56,328 00	
And the dividend to be received from said road,	46,467 00	
The difference is		9,861 00
Showing the nett revenue for the year to be		$142,828 70

Office of the Balt. and O. R. R. co. Oct. 1, 1840.

J. J. ATKINSON, *secretary.*

(C.)

Washington branch rail road, 1st October, 1840.

Dr.

Cost of road, real estate, engines and cars,		$1,655,457 80
Cash in the hands of the disbursing officers,		4 60
Due by the Baltimore and Ohio rail road,		96,790 19
		$1,752,252 55

Cr.

Stock,	$1,950,000 00
Annuity at 5 per cent.	25,000 00
Dividends unpaid,	8 00

*To this amount will be added the dividend from the Washington branch road due the main stem $46,467, and make the nett revenue $233,414.

Revenue,	$202,755 63	
Less state bonus 1-5 the receipts from passengers	$40,296 64	
Expenses, Repairs and Interest,	$85,214 44	
	$125,511 08	$77,244 55
		$1,732,252 55

Office of the Balt. and O. R. R co. 1st Oct 1840.
J. J. ATKINSON, *sec'ry.*

Statement of the revenue and expenses of the Washington branch of the Baltimore and Ohio rail road, for the year ending the 30th of September, 1840.

The amount received for transportation of passengers and merchandize for the year ending the 30th of September, 1840, is		$202,755 63
And the expenses for the same period are as follows, to wit:		
Bonus to the state, one-fifth of the receipts from passengers,	40,296 64	
Transportation, including fuel, salaries of the superintendent, agents, conductors, &c. &c.	29,582 24	
Repairs of the road,	27,655 88	
Repairs of depots and water stations,	2,005 54	
Repairs of passenger cars,	4,138 62	
Repairs of burden cars,	5,052 12	
Repairs of locomotives,	8,529 69	
Interest on the Elkridge Landing bridge annuity	1,250 00	
Office and incidental expenses, including salaries, house rent, &c.	6,700 35	
Making		125,511 08
Shewing the nett revenue of the year to be		$76,244 55

Office of the Balt. and O. R. R co. Oct 1, 1840.
J. J. ATKINSON, *sec'ry.*

POLITICS OF THE DAY.

MR. VAN BUREN'S LETTER ON A GENERAL BANKRUPT LAW.

From the Albany Argus.

A letter was addressed to president Van Buren, by Messrs. S. L. Danfield, William H. Brasher and others, dated New York, August 13th, 1840, in the following words:

SIR: The undersigned a portion of your fellow citizens, in view of the approaching presidential election and the great interests involved therein, and desirous of knowing your sentiments in relation to a subject of great public interest, have accordingly taken the liberty of propounding a few inquiries as to your opinions and line of policy as the chief magistrate of the people, and the representative of the popular will.

The undersigned, therefore, relying on your accustomed candor and magnanimity in making known your principles to the people, that they may vote "understandingly," respectfully propose the following questions, &c.

1. Would you give your executive approval, if re-elected president, to an involuntary bankrupt law, applicable to corporations as well as individuals, or to a voluntary bankrupt law, applicable to all classes of individuals and corporations?

2. Would you give your approval to a bankrupt bill, operating on individuals involuntarily, but exempting corporations from its provisions?

3. Would you give your approval to a bankrupt bill for the relief of involuntary insolvents, applicable to manufacturers and traders, but exempting corporations and the agricultural classes?

The undersigned have but one object in view in propounding the foregoing questions; it is to become acquainted with your opinions as to the constitutionality and expediency of a bankrupt law, and your probable course of policy in the event of such a law passing both houses of congress.

As well as the memory of the undersigned serves them, your opinions on the preceding topic are entirely unknown to your fellow citizens. The excitement pervading the public mind at this period on the subject, and the influence exerted by the passage or defeat of a bankrupt bill, on the destinies of so many of your fellow men, are sufficient in themselves to prompt an early reply to this communication.

To this letter the president has transmitted for publication the following reply:

Washington, Sept. 14, 1840.

GENTLEMEN: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 13th of August, desiring an expression of my opinions upon the questions therein stated, all of which relate to the subject of a bankrupt law. Your object is, doubtless, to obtain my general views upon that measure. These shall be fully and frankly given.

Laws having reference to the relation between debtor and creditor are of a two-fold character; namely:

1st. Those which, on the surrender of his property, merely exempt the person of the debtor from imprisonment.

2d. Those which, in addition to this, exonerate his future acquisitions from liability to his creditors, by dissolving his contracts, or extinguishing all remedies upon them.

My efforts to abrogate the right which was given by law to the creditor to imprison his debtor, except in cases of ascertained fraud, commenced at an early period of my public life, and have been uniform, active and preserving. At the first regular session of the legislature which I had the honor to attend, I introduced and advocated a law for abolishing imprisonment for debts in certain cases. At several subsequent sessions the same subject, embracing the policy in its broadest possible extent, occupied my earnest attention, and its adoption was urged with my best abilities, and finally with success, in that branch of the legislature of which I was a member.

My objects in bringing forward and advocating the abolition of imprisonment for debt in the state legislature were not lost sight of, or abandoned, by me after I was honored with a seat in the national legislature. There my efforts were united with those of others to divest our civil code of a feature so odious and oppressive. It is satisfaction to believe that my uniform and continued course upon this subject has not been without influence in ameliorating legislation in regard to unfortunate debtors, and I do most sincerely rejoice that this barbaric relic of antiquity, so cruel in its effects upon individuals, and so peculiarly uncongenial with the principles of governments founded on popular sovereignty, is in a fair way of being expunged from the statute books of all enlightened nations.

The very feel that humanity and justice require the surrender, by the creditor, of all reliance upon the power of imprisonment, or of a control of any kind over the person of his debtor, should inspire caution in preserving unimpaired such securities as are consistent with public policy. When a man parts with the fruits of his own industry to another, upon the faith of a contract, he is entitled, upon grounds of natural justice and sound morality, to the fruits of his debtor's earnings and enterprise until he is fully paid. This is the foundation of credit and confidence, which are essentially necessary to the well being of society. Although this rule as between the parties is obligatory until the debt is honestly paid, the contract itself is, upon the great principle which subjects private rights to the public good, liable to be controlled, and even directly cancelled, by the supreme power in the state; it may be declared void at its inception, as contravening public policy, or forfeited for not being enforced within a limited period, or abrogated under circumstances having regard to the general welfare, where the power to abrogate is given to the legislature.

The subject as now pending before the country, and as embraced in your questions, presents itself in several points of view.

First. As to a general bankrupt law, applicable to bankers and traders only.

Second. As to the propriety of subjecting corporations to its operation; and

Third. As to the propriety of embracing, voluntarily or involuntarily, all other classes within its provisions.

It is a rule, the sacred observance of which is indispensable to the well-being of society, that government should never interfere with private contracts, even where the authority to do so is conferred by the constitution, except upon the ground of evident public necessity, and then with a degree of caution and circumspection which shall guard in an effectual manner, against fraud and injustice. That occasions may arise when those who have the rightful power to interfere may do so, by a regard to the best interests of the community, there can be no doubt. I thought there was occasion for such interference in 1827, and gave my vote for a general bankrupt law, applicable to bankers and traders, classes which all must agree were intended to be embraced by the clause in the constitution relating to this subject. An occasion of at least equal urgency for such a law exists at this time. The embarrassments caused by the pernicious expansion of the currency, and the consequent facilities of credit and rash enterprises, which have unfortunately characterised the last few years, are such as to render an interference of this kind greatly conducive, if not absolutely necessary, to the public good. I would, therefore, have, unhesitatingly, co-operated, in the last session of congress, in the passage of such a law, properly guarded against frauds, and so framed as to secure to the creditors the present estate of their debtors, when the latter were discharged from their obligations. A bill which should not sufficiently guard against frauds would be objectionable. The rights of creditors might be so far overlooked, or so inefficiently secured, that I should be constrained to withhold from it my sanction.

It would constitute no objection with me if corporations were, in a proper form embraced by the provisions of such a bill. An attempt was made at the close of the discussions on the bankrupt bill of 1827, to the senate, to include banking corporations, by inserting after the word bankers, in the description of the persons who were made subject to the provisions of the bill, the words, "or any banking incorporation." Assuming that the effect of this amendment, if it prevailed, would be to make the members of such corporations liable in their individual capacities to the penalties denounced by the law for acts, in respect to which their charters made them personally irresponsible. I opposed it as an unauthorised interference with state laws; I could not now approve a bill containing provisions liable to such an objection. The disastrous state of things produced by the general suspension of specie payments by the banks in 1837 presented for consideration, in a form which could not with propriety be disregarded, the question whether the power of congress over the subject of bankruptcy might not be brought to bear upon those institutions in a manner which would steer clear of that difficulty. Upon a careful examination of the subject, in all its bearings, I was induced to believe that this might be done in a form which, while it afforded relief to the creditors of those institutions, and advanced the public interests, would neither be liable to the objection referred to, nor encroach in any other way upon the rights of the states or transcend the authority of the federal government. A provision in a bankrupt law authorising the bill-holders and creditors of all banks, after a specified delay in the payment of their notes in specie, to institute proceedings to cause their affairs to be wound up and their effects to be applied to the payment of their debts, would, in my judgment, be a measure of that character. Its object and effect would only be to compel them to discharge the obligations they incurred, and the liabilities they were under according to the state laws, by giving to their creditors for this purpose a remedy which congress alone can effectually confer. The contracts between individuals are also made under the sanction of the laws of the states and regulated by them. Those having claims under these contracts may resort to the state courts to enforce them, as it is also competent for the creditors of banks to do. The object of a bankrupt law would be to furnish the creditor an additional remedy to compel debtors of one description to do what, under the laws of the state, it is their duty to do. The proposed provision in regard to banks would proceed, although in a modified form, upon the same principle and to the same end, without depriving the corporation or its members of any rights or immunities secured to them by the state laws.

Entertaining these views I brought the subject to the notice of congress during the suspension of specie payments by the banks, in 1837. If they are correct it would seem difficult to conceive on what ground the exemption of the banks from the provisions of such a law could be sustained by those who insist on its application to other classes of our citizens. Equal and exact justice, the only proper basis of legislation, requires that laws should extend to, and operate upon, all who are fairly within the range of the same policy. Corporations, though artificial bodies, are composed of men, are managed by them, and, like private dealings, have for their main object the personal advantages of the corporators. The principle which demands their exclusion from the operations of a bankrupt law, on the ground of inexpediency, claims for that portion of our citizens whose property is thus invested, privileges and exemptions denied to others. It proposes to secure to them as creditors all the advantage of such a law, without making them liable under it as debtors. On what principle, I ask, can

so marked a preference to one portion of the people over the other be justified? Punctuality on the part of incorporated banks to fulfil their engagements is of more importance to the community than that of any individual trader, and their failure in performing their duty is attended with much more injurious consequences. If, then, there be no good reason for the distinction on the ground of public interests, most assuredly there can be none on that of claims to favor. The privileges which the laws already give to those institutions, and the limited liability of those who invest property in them, furnish, on the contrary, the strongest reasons against the exemption which is claimed in their behalf.

Whilst on every dollar so invested the stockholder has a right to loan two, and sometimes three times the amount, and whilst he is shielded from all personal responsibility in case of the failure of the bank to comply with its engagements, no portion of the property of any other class of the community has such artificial value given to it by law, nor is it protected, in like manner from the hazards of business; but, on the contrary, every dollar they possess is held subject to the claims of their creditors. These desirable privileges were granted under the expectation of advantages and facilities to the public to be derived from these institutions, not one of which can be realized if they fail to redeem their bills in specie when demanded. Whatever may be thought of their usefulness under other circumstances, all must admit that, if they cease to perform this important function, they are the sources of great mischief. The reasons therefore for giving to the billholders, and other creditors, whose confidence has been in some measure obtained under a sort of legislative guaranty, full and prompt remedies against them in case of failure to perform their engagements, are stronger than in cases of ordinary debtors. Should a bankrupt law be passed which did not embrace corporations, having the right as creditors to avail themselves of its advantages, individuals who failed to personally performing their contracts with them might, by their interference, be arrested in their business and have their property at once transferred to assignees. More than this, they might be involved in acts of bankruptcy by the failure of the banks themselves to fulfil their promises to them, or to others on whose punctuality their own depended. The injustice of the distinction in this view of the subject becomes strikingly clear, and I am wholly at a loss to know on what ground it could be upheld. This is not a mere speculation upon remote or impossible contingencies. Had there been a bankrupt law in existence for the last three or four years, thousands of our fellow citizens would have been subjected to its provisions by reason of the delays and difficulties they experienced in realizing the demands due to them, resulting indirectly from the suspension of payments by the banks; whilst against the banks themselves, they, and their debtors, who held their notes, or other obligations, would have been comparatively remediless

The states have certainly not been sparing in bestowing upon these institutions special privileges, and it has not been heard, as matter of complaint, that they have been too vigorous in enforcing a strict compliance with the conditions on which the grants were made. It is not easy to comprehend the extent to which this principle might be carried to exempting traders as well as bankers from responsibility to this remedy for a non-performance of their engagements and in enlarging the sphere of legislative privileges. The state legislatures have been in the constant habit of incorporating manufacturing, and, in some forms, commercial companies also, each of whom become traders of the first class. If these companies, in addition to the particular advantages and personal immunities secured to them, are also to have their effects exempted from liability under bankrupt laws, the efficacy and value of the constitutional provision on the subject of bankruptcy may be effectually superseded, whilst those who are not possessed of sufficient influence to become the participants of legislative favor would remain subject to the utmost rigor of the laws that may be passed under it. While I would carefully abstain from interfering with the rights of these corporations, derived from state authority, I would not add to their privileges by exempting them altogether from the operation of a general bankrupt law, when such exemption would, in many cases, operate injuriously on individuals subject to its provisions. The corporations themselves act, in my judgment, most unwisely, when they insist upon an exemption which could not fail to mark yet more distinctly the line of separation between their affairs and those of the community at large, and to give still greater prominence to the superior advantages they enjoy over the rest of their fellow citizens. The constitutionality as well as the expediency of extending a bankrupt law to other classes of the community than bankers and traders have been vexed questions from the establishment of the federal government to the present day.—The constitution has now been in operation for more than fifty years, and the sanction of congress to such a law, though frequently attempted, has never yet been obtained. Although the question of constitutionality could not for that reason have come before the judiciary directly, it has often been considered indirectly in deciding upon the constitutionality of state insolvent laws; and I am not aware that the supreme court, in the extended discussions upon the general subject, has ever even intimated an opinion as to the precise extent of the authority of congress in the matter. We are, therefore, at this late day without even a legislative or judicial opinion upon this much agitated question, unless one can be reasonably inferred from the persevering refusal of congress to pass such a law.—There is not, perhaps, a single question growing out of our complex system of government, in respect to the settlement of which less advance has been made than this; and it must be admitted that there are few if any more complicated, or in respect to which it is found more difficult to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion.

Objections to the power of congress to pass a voluntary bankrupt law, applicable to all classes of debtors, have been principally founded on the following considerations, viz:

1st. No bankrupt law as such having existed in the United States before the adoption of the constitution, it is assumed that its framers intended to confine the power given over the subject to bankruptcy as it was then understood to exist in the country from which we have derived most of our legal definitions, and the outlines of our judicial system.

2d. That bankrupt laws, understood in that sense, are such acts only as provide a compulsory, summary and comprehensive remedy to creditors against bankers and traders; and

3d. That there had existed in all the states, for years before, and down to the period of the adoption of the constitution, insolvent laws giving relief to insolvent debtors, of all descriptions, on their own application, as well against imprisonment for debt, as under certain circumstances against future liabilities for the debts themselves; that the broad construction of the federal constitution necessary to include bankrupt laws of the character now referred to, would at least deprive the states of all power to act upon the subject, independently of that of congress,—a right which existed before the constitution, and which it is claimed was not intended to be surrendered by the states.

The advocates of the power, on the contrary, contend, in respect to the two first grounds of objection, that legislation on the subject of bankruptcy, to be wisely adapted to the objects in view, must vary with circumstances and keep pace with the changes which are every day taking place in the pursuits of men—either bringing them within or excluding them from the policy of a general bankrupt law; that it has so varied in England before and since the adoption of the federal constitution, and that it ought not to be supposed that the framers of that instrument designed to limit the power, when they gave it in such general terms, to the usages or legislation of a foreign country. In respect to the last objection, it is insisted that bankruptcy includes insolvency, and that it is not possible to lay down any precise distinction by which the two subjects as matters for the legislation of the respective governments can be separated, and one branch of it allotted to the states and the other to the federal government; that all attempts which have been made by our ablest judges and statesmen to do so in a satisfactory manner have hitherto failed; and, that it must therefore be held that the framers of the federal constitution meant to give congress power over the whole subject, leaving to the states only a subordinate action in regard to it, trusting to the intelligence of the people who would be, at the same time, represented in both systems, for such an exercise of the power conferred as would not interfere unwisely with those portions of it which had been, and could continue to be, more usefully exerted by the state legislatures.

Whatever may be thought of the conclusiveness of these views, I am free to say that the able manner in which they have been presented in our courts of justice and elsewhere has given them greater weight in my own mind than I was disposed to allow them thirteen years ago, when I was called to act officially upon the subject.

But if ever the question of constitutional power is overcome, that of expediency still remains to be considered. The objection which is raised to legislation by congress upon this branch of the subject is founded on the assumption that the states are fully competent to afford all the relief in cases of this description that can be reasonably desired, and in that way evils believed to be inseparable from the extension of the federal power over it may be avoided. The correctness of this position is, of course, more or less dependent upon the extent of the powers over the subject which the states possess, while congress abstains from acting in the matter. About this there has been for years considerable uncertainty, and this uncertainty has been not a little aggravated by apparently contradictory decisions by the courts. This arose from the use of general expressions by the judges which went beyond the case before the court, and were therefore not conclusive upon this question. The binding character of them having been disavowed, the matter is now placed by the supreme court of the United States upon a settled and simple footing.—As I understand it, and I believe there is no reason for contrariety of opinion upon the subject, it is that the states may, in the absence of federal legislation upon this branch of the subject, pass laws authorising not only the discharge of debtors from imprisonment, but also from the debts themselves, provided the latter were contracted and to be executed in the state, between citizens thereof, and entered into subsequently to the passage of the law. The debts and credits of bankers and merchants extend throughout the union, and thus present cases which could not be adequately provided for under an authority so limited. Not so with the dealings of the other classes of which we are speaking. The instances of bona fide transactions between them in which adequate relief could not be provided by the state legislatures, under this conceded authority, would be of rare occurrence. To the state which authorises the contract, and furnishes the ordinary means of enforcing it, would in this way be reserved the right of granting such relief from the hardships which under peculiar circumstances may arise to the parties restricted only by the limitations before referred to.

These, with the right to exempt from imprisonment in all cases would still leave to state legislation the control and direction of the remedies to an extent under which much might be wisely done for the benefit of unfortunate debtors, and the evils of abandoning in practice the strict construction of the power of congress over the subject avoided.—The changes in the relations between the states and the general government, as those relations have been hitherto understood, resulting from an occupation of the whole ground by federal legislation, would unavoidably be very considerable in respect to the extent of the patronage of each, and perhaps most prominent in the judicial branches of the respective governments. A large quantity of the business which has hitherto been done by the state courts, and for which they seem to be the appropriate tribunals, would be transferred to the federal courts. It is at least very questionable whether such an alteration in established systems of judicature, would be wholesome in its political effect, or an improvement in the administration of justice.

There is, on the contrary, reason to apprehend that it would give occasion to numerous conflicts as to jurisdiction between the courts of the separate governments, cause delay in the proceedings and increase costs and litigation. The states have exercised the right to pass laws giving a liberal measure of relief to debtors, since the period of their first formation; these laws constitute an important and valuable part of their respective statutory codes. Their right to this branch of legislation has been conceded to them upon the very principle of the distinction between the bankrupt and insolvent systems. To enter at this time upon the practical application of a different construction of the constitution would have a tendency to disturb the very foundation of those proceedings by an interpretation which has hitherto had no explicit sanction from the national legislature or the national courts

Neither would it be doing justice to the subject to pass wholly unnoticed the obvious benefits of applying to farmers, mechanics and other classes of our citizens, the prompt and vigorous proceedings authorised by bankrupt laws towards bankers and traders, hitherto almost the only objects of such laws; nor could such proceedings be much modified in that respect without defeating the ends of such enactments. The failure of debtors to satisfy the demands of creditors, at the time and in the manner specified by their contracts, has ever been regarded, under a bankrupt system, as an act of bankruptcy, and authorises the transfer by the operation and agency of law, of all their estate to assignees for the benefit of their creditors. However proper such a procedure may be, in reference to bankers and traders, it would be to others oppressive and ruinous—it would greatly multiply

individual distress, and bring to public auction, by a forced sale, not only a large amount of personal property, but a considerable portion of the real estate of the country. The evils of a bankrupt law, with such extended range, would, it is justly to be feared, more than counterbalance the benefits it might otherwise produce. I am not aware that any government has deemed it wise or safe to extend the operation of a bankrupt law to all these classes of its citizens or subjects. I am well aware that those latter objections are sought to be obviated by making the operation of this part of the law voluntary only. But it well deserves to be remembered that such a law would be but the entering wedge—the first movement by congress in a new direction, under a general power, and no one can tell what might be the next.—The same construction of the constitution, which gives congress the right to pass a voluntary bankrupt law, applicable to farmers and mechanics, and other non-trading classes, concedes the right also to make it compulsory. As long as the debtor interest possesses a paramount consideration in the national legislature, such a law, would, perhaps, not be thought of, but it would not be difficult for the opposite interest, when in complete ascendancy, to make at least a plausible *expose* of the reasons why justice to creditors requires that the rule should be reciprocal. In this view of the subject were the opinions formed that I have heretofore entertained, of the propriety of not extending the legislation of the general government to classes of cases which it might not be certain the constitution intended to embrace.

I was doubtless governed in so regarding the question, not merely by my own opinion of the propriety of restraining all legislation within those limits, but by a conviction that as bankrupt laws had been generally passed, chiefly if not exclusively, for the benefit of the creditor, and were penal in their character, they ought not to embrace persons who had not been regarded as coming within their scope; and also by the consideration that, so far as they tend to the relief of all classes of debtors from future liabilities on the surrender of their property, the state insolvent laws had already done much to attain that object without subjecting those who are not within the class of bankers and traders to the rigor and severity of bankrupt enactments.

I forbear to do more on this occasion than suggest the grounds of some of the objections to a bankrupt law, under one of the aspects presented by your question. Your own reflections will enable you to see them in their full force, and bring to your view many others I have omitted to mention. My sincere desire is to carry, as far as can be constitutionally done and sound policy will admit, the humane principle of discharging the honest and unfortunate debtor from liabilities he cannot meet, securing at the same time to his creditors the full benefit of his present estate. The rule which I laid down for my own government, when the subject was under discussion, at the last session, was to keep my mind open to argument and conviction in regard to it, until it became my official duty to act, and then to approve or disapprove the bill presented for my consideration, according as its particular provisions should, in my best judgment, be found to conform to those principles, and be likely to accomplish those objects. Upon careful consideration of the subject, in all its bearings, I am led to believe that I shall best perform my duty in the matter by continuing to pursue the same course in future. I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant, M. VAN BUREN.

To Messrs. S. L. Danfield, Wm. H. Brasher and others.

P. S. My opinions upon the same subject having been asked by others also, I have caused my reply to be at once published and copies sent to you.

LETTER OF MR. POINSETT.

Washington, Sept. 28, 1840.

DEAR SIR: I send herewith a letter addressed to my fellow citizens of Charleston, and beg that you will present it to them.

Having been assailed by opposition orators and letter writers from Maine to Georgia, I avail myself of the privilege secured to every citizen in this country, of being heard in his own defence, to plead before a tribunal whose jurisdiction I have always acknowledged, and to whose verdict I shall cheerfully submit. I have the honor to be, dear sir, faithfully yours, J. R. POINSETT.

Dr. Joseph Johnson, Charleston, S. C.

Washington, Sept. 26, 1840.

FELLOW CITIZENS: Shortly after I accepted the office I now hold, and when last I had the honor to address you, I exhorted you to sacrifice all former feuds on the altar of our common country, and to lend the aid of your talents and influence in support of those, who, equally with yourselves, are animated by an earnest desire to promote its happiness and prosperity, and firmly determined to maintain its honor abroad, and preserve its institutions and peace at home. I assured you that the administration, of which I formed a part, would never violate the principles of the constitution, nor suffer them to be violated by others, and that the peculiar rights and interest of the south would be protected. And I pledged myself, should any of the great landmarks of democracy be disregarded, to be found once more in your ranks, ready to aid you in vindicating the rights of the people.

The period is arrived when I feel called upon to appeal to you to decide whether the assurances I then gave you have been fulfilled, or whether the allegations which have been so freely made against the administration are true. It is on its trial before you, not only upon general charges of alleged misconduct, which, if substantiated, would render it utterly unworthy your confidence and support; but those charges are, in no inconsiderable degree, founded on official acts of my own. Citizens of my own state, between some of whom and myself relations of personal friendship formerly existed, have felt themselves justified in arraigning me before you, and through me the administration of which I am a member, for acts of weakness and extravagance, and even for devising plans stigmatized as designed to subvert the liberties of the country.

Called upon by a committee of congress, at a moment when the country was threatened with war, to prepare for its defence, and to reorganize the militia, I submitted a plan for that purpose, which has been the fruitful theme of attack by the opponents of the administration. It is unnecessary to recapitulate the objections which have been urged against this measure. They are known to you all. But I will briefly explain its provisions, in order that you may judge how far these objections are valid and applicable. It is proposed to diminish the burden now imposed upon the people, by turning out for training every able bodied man in the country at the same time—a system which operates as a direct tax upon you, amounting to many millions annually, and it is as unnecessary as it is burthensome; for, under no circumstances can it be required to bring into the field two millions of men; one-twentieth of that number is amply sufficient; and it was intended that this force should be called out at convenient seasons, for ten days in each year, and that you should be all trained to turn. Depots of arms were to be established at convenient stations, in order that when turned out to drill, you should not have to march far, and never out of your own state, and only when on the borders out of your own districts; and when on the ground, be furnished with United States arms and ammunition, and be paid for the time you were so employed—which need not have exceeded ten days of every year for four years, after which you would have been exempt from militia duty, except in cases of actual invasion or insurrection. You were to have been commanded by officers of your own choice, as now, and if subjected to the rules and articles of war when in service, as you are under the present law, you were to be tried for all military offences by your own officers only—your neighbors and friends, from whom you have no injustice to apprehend. In this manner, the least onerous that could be devised, an efficient force would have been in constant readiness, to suppress insurrection or repel invasion, at a trifling cost, to be defrayed by the general government.

Be not deceived by the silly cry of "standing army," raised by the opponents of the people's rights, to oppose the efforts of a democratic administration, and to bring discredit on them for the attempt to organise the militia. It is evident that the people must protect themselves, or pay soldiers to protect them; and it is equally obvious that they cannot effectually protect themselves, without being organised, nor dissolve them duly upon others, without peril to their liberties. I have as much confidence as any man in the brave hearts and strong arms of the mass of the people, and am willing to rely upon them for the defence of the country, wheresoever there is time to prepare for it; but if ever the thunder of the enemy's cannon shall be suddenly heard in any of our seaports, which are all now too accessible and indefensible, they might be destroyed or captured before the forts could be garrisoned, or one blow be struck to defend them. Or if ever our southern planters shall be awakened by a yell more startling than those of the Indian, many a brave heart will be pierced, and many a strong arm will be paralysed, before an efficient force could be collected, armed and organized, to protect their wives and children. It may be popular doctrine, but it is neither wise nor safe to deceive the people on this subject, and leave them to the hazard of one day weeping their improvidence in tears of blood.

There is no portion of our country so deeply interested in this measure as the south. The south must depend upon itself for protection, and there never was a period in the history of our government, when this portion of our common country was more loudly called upon, by imperious circumstances, to prepare for its self-preservation. Your enemies surround you on every side: the world is up in arms to deprive you of your property. The interest of nations, and the fanaticism of individuals, are united against you from without—while within your own bosom, men, blinded by party zeal, combine to lull you into a false and fatal security, and strive to excite your suspicions against those faithful public servants who call upon you to prepare for the contest. To counteract the attempts of your friends to organize and arm you, and to enable you to present such an imposing front as may awe the fanatics who are seeking your destruction, they cry out "beware of executive influence," beware of "standing armies"—although they know full well, that standing armies are only necessary where the people are unarmed and unorganized, and that liberty is alone endangered by the sepulchre of its legitimate guardians. What, in fact, can be more untrue, or more insulting to the people, than to be told that they, the source of all power, are not to be trusted with arms, nor taught the use of them!—What fear can there be that one-twentieth or one-tenth part of the militia of each state, composed of your own fellow citizens, of your own friends and relations, will turn their arms against you and seek to deprive you of your liberties? What danger is there that you yourselves will do so when your turn comes to assemble at your own neighboring depot, and have arms placed in your hands? Would you march against your fellow citizens, at the bidding of a tyrant? Surely not. Why, then, should you be led to believe that your sons, or your brothers, or your neighbors, who have been brought up to cherish the same principles as yourselves, would seek to destroy institutions which are as dear to them as to you, and turn their arms against the country? The idea is as insulting to the people as it is preposterous.

But the prejudices of many among you have been roused against this plan, and persevering attempts are made to keep them alive, notwithstanding the president's distinct expression of the opinion and views entertained by him upon the whole subject: views against which the arts of the opposition have not yet enabled them to raise a plausible objection. With respect to the charge of extravagance, so loudly made by the opposition, and maintained by the most glaring representations and misstatements, I again refer you to the public documents, and plead the facts as they are there recorded. They prove incontestibly that the real expenses of the government have not increased beyond what the augmentation of our population, and the extension of our commerce, and the rapid advancement of our settlements, absolutely required. Stripped of the extraordinary expenditures, which have resulted from circumstances beyond the control of the administration, the course of the government, instead of being marked by a wasteful and profligate extravagance, as its opponents would persuade you, has been distinguished by the most exact and rigid economy. The payment of the public debt, which forms a large item of expenditure, cannot be charged to the extravagance of government. Nor can that of the Indian trust fund, of which the government is the trustee, although that item serves to swell the general amount of expenditures; even the money received for indemnities due the nation by foreign governments, and exacted from their justice by the firmness and decision of the administration, is charged to its extravagance, because it not only recovered, but distributed these sums.

The payment ordered by congress, to liquidate the claim of Massachusetts, Connecticut and N. Carolina for their expenditures during the war, forms another item of the charge of extravagance. So too, the three per ct. and the two per ct. for roads, payable to the new states out of the amount of sales of public lands under laws passed years ago, which increases with the quantity of land sold every year. Duties refunded to merchants, which are, to a certain degree, an evidence of the increasing prosperity of our commerce, are made to appear as increasing item of extravagance. So that, in fact, if we had not paid any portion of the national debt, and left the treasury notes unredeemed; if we had not honestly executed our duty as trustees of the Indian fund, by disbursing them for the benefit of those tribes; if we had not sold any public lands, or had neglected to pay the new states the five per cent. due them upon the amount of sales; and if the commerce of the

country had been paralyzed, and the merchants failed to trade extensively, the government would, according to the reasoning of the opposition, have been administered most faithfully and economically—a reputation which would have been founded upon its bad faith and destructive policy.

These disbursements for the years 1836, '37 and '38, amount to $25,152,145 41. To these items should be added the amount of appropriations for the payment of pensions, for the District of Columbia, survey of the coast, taking the census, exploring expeditions, the removal of Indians, which are all of a temporary nature, and are certainly not chargeable to the present administration; and those for durable and fire-proof buildings, for arming and equipping the militia, for the improvement of the navy, for roads, canals and breakwaters, and river and harbor improvements, under laws passed many years ago, for fortifications and the purchase of lands from the Indian tribes, in order to free the individual states from the presence of this population, and to benefit essentially the whole union. All which charges, amounting in the aggregate to a large sum, must be considered as expenditures for the security of our common country, and for the benefit of posterity, and are not therefore properly chargeable upon the present administration, as they were authorised before its commencement. These deductions, including the expenses growing out of the operations upon our northern and eastern frontiers, to preserve our national faith with a neighboring and friendly nation, and those which have been incurred in protecting the southern portion of our country from Indian aggression, bring the annual expenditures of those years to the moderate amount of $13,000,000. One word as to the expenditures growing out of these wars, which have been a fruitful theme of accusation and reproach against the administration. The wars of the Creeks and Seminoles originated in the perfidious and cruel conduct of those Indians. They not only refused to comply with their treaty stipulations, but attacked and destroyed the white settlements and butchered the inhabitants. The government, in the fulfilment of one of its most imperative duties, took all the measures in its power to protect the country which was exposed to these merciless savages.—The very limited regular force, and the want of proper organization of the militia, rendered those efforts more feeble than they would have been under other circumstances, and much more expensive.—The militia or volunteers cannot be brought to act on foot, the best if not the only description of force suitable for finding and subduing the roving savages of Florida; and under the most economical arrangement for supplying horsemen, its cost, compared with that of the regular soldiers, is as six to one; that is to say, one mounted militiaman costs the government as much as six regular infantry: and yet the administration is blamed for not covering 40,000 square miles of territory with volunteer cavalry, and sweeping the whole territory as with a net—an operation which would probably fail, and which would certainly require at least 50,000 men, and cost for one campaign of six months, not less than fourteen millions of dollars, without enumerating the interminable claims arising from the loss of horses, or the amount of pensions for wounds and disabilities.

To some extent this policy was pursued in 1837 and 1838, when double the force required by former generals who had commanded in Florida, was sent there and placed under an active and skilful and experienced commander. Volunteers were brought from Tennessee, Georgia and Missouri, men counted among the best and bravest of their citizens—Indian scouts were assembled from the western frontier. Every thing was done that zeal, courage, perseverance and endurance could effect; but still the war was not ended. The Indians ceased to concentrate their forces, and to resist the advance of our men. They scattered, and became the most terrible banditti that ever infested and devastated a country. Large columns of attack became unnecessary, and the large bodies of volunteers hitherto employed, were succeeded by detachments of regular troops, who are both more efficient and less costly. The militia of Florida has been embodied to protect their own settlements, and the regular forces will be charged with the more active duty of breaking up the Indian camps, and of forcing these savages to sue for peace. This arrangement has reduced the expenses of the Florida war from five millions a year to not more than two. Stories of the extravagant expenditures of government officers have been made up by insinuations and inference equally as unfair as false statements. It is said, that a "steamboat was freighted for $250 a day, which is $90,250 a year," leaving it to be inferred that government paid that sum for the hire of the boat; when in point of fact the boat was only taken upon an emergency and for a few days; that wood was brought from New Orleans to a spot where it was growing abundantly, without stating the additional fact that these woods were occupied by Indians, and that it would have required a large escort to protect the woodcutters, and transportation to bring soldiers to perform this duty from other stations where their presence was more needed. I mention these things only in justice to my predecessor. No such transaction has taken place under the present administration. It is equally due to the several commanders in Florida, to state, and I do it without fear of contradiction, that in the Creek and Florida wars, more Indians have been destroyed, captured and removed, than in all former wars against Indian tribes since the commencement of our government; and that this has been accomplished under the most difficult and discouraging circumstances.

Notwithstanding the existence of these wars, the administration, by its energetic efforts to produce economy in the public expenditures, has been enabled to effect a large reduction in the appropriations, amounting annually, if averaged, to not less than $4,000,000.

I will close the observations which I have felt it my duty to make on the subject of the expenditures of the government, with an extract from a letter addressed by the president, on the 15th inst. to a citizen of Tennessee, in reply to an interrogatory, whether, in his opinion, there could be any further reduction of the expenditures of the government, without detriment to the interests of the people.

"I do not doubt the practicability of a further reduction in the expenditures of the government, without detriment to the interests of the people; and it has been the object of my active and unceasing exertion to cause it to be made. The appropriations for the year 1837 were made before I came into office. Our ordinary disbursements, without including those on the public debt, the post office, and the trust fund in charge of the government, had been largely increased before the commencement of my term, by appropriations for the removal of the Indians, for repelling Indian hostilities, and for other less urgent expenses which grew out of an overflowing treasury. Independent of the public debt and trusts, the gross expenditures of seventeen and eighteen millions in 1834 and 1835, had, by these causes, swelled to twenty-nine millions in 1836, and the appropriations for 1837, made as before stated previous to the 4th of March of that year, raised the expenditure to the very large amount of thirty-three millions. I caused immediate and unremitting efforts to be made, throughout the public service, to reduce these large expenditures as speedily and to as low a point as could be done consistently with the public interest, an object which I have the best reason to know was one of great solicitude on the part of my predecessor, though his efforts to accomplish it were greatly impeded by causes beyond his control. We succeeded during the year 1838 in somewhat reducing the amount, notwithstanding the continuance of our Indian embarrassments, and the necessity for a longer time to make all such efforts completely successful. The results of 1839 were so, to the gratifying extent of a reduction of more than seven millions below the expenditures even of the preceding year. Of these facts and results congress were informed at the last session, and you may judge for yourself whether their accuracy has been in any way impeached.

"The estimates for 1840 were directed to be subjected to the severest scrutiny, and limited to the absolute requirements of the public service; and our best exertions have been made, throughout the year, to effect a still further reduction. They have, I am happy to inform you, been crowned with the desired success. The expenditures for the first six months of 1840, compared even with the reduced amount of 1839, are, in round numbers, as follows: In 1839, $12,600,000; for the same period in 1840, $10,100,000. Compared with 1838, they stand thus: in that year, $15,800,000; in the present, $10,100,000. Compared with 1837, (being those under appropriations made before I came into office), they stand thus: for the first six months of 1837, $16,635,000; and, as I have stated, in 1840, during the same months, $10,100,000. Although it cannot be stated with accuracy what the result of the whole year will be, yet, from the best means of information, we have reason to believe that the expenditures will not exceed $22,000,000. Only using, in the accomplishment of that result, the power conferred upon me by congress to postpone certain expenditures under enumerated circumstances, to an extent which is not likely to diminish the actual expenditures of the year so much as a million below what they would otherwise have been. If in this we are successful, as I have very little doubt we shall be, there will, at the end of the year, be a reduction of the annual expenditures since 1837 of more than eleven millions and a half—since 1838, of more than ten millions."

The president is charged with the intention of proposing direct taxation, because, by the provisions of an act of congress, introduced as amendments to the original bill by opposition members, the marshals and their assistants are required, in the progress of taking the census, to collect certain statistical information, which congress thought might prove useful and instructive. It will be apparent, on the slightest examination, that no measure of taxation could be adopted on these proceedings, as the names of the parties are not required or taken down by the marshals. It is scarcely necessary to say that the inference that such was the intention of the president, or of any member of his administration, is unfounded.

In the case of lieutenant Hooe, of the navy, which has been repeatedly alluded to in order to prejudice Mr. Van Buren in the south, it is sufficient to say that this officer was convicted of causing persons to be flogged contrary to law, not on negro testimony at all, but on the uncontradicted testimony of respectable and unimpeachable white witnesses; and that the president would not have done his duty, as the law now stands, if he had refused to confirm the proceedings of the court, because negro testimony bearing on other charges had been introduced, but which did not affect the opinion of the court. That colored persons should be allowed to testify at all times in southern ports is the fault of the laws; and Mr. Van Buren desired that an act might be passed that should expressly prevent the admission of negro witnesses in courts martial equally as in common law courts—a measure which was proposed in congress, and failed only by the opposition of the very men who now are so clamorous in their censure of the president.

Some honorable gentlemen who have partaken of the president's hospitality, have thought it decorous and proper in rising from the table, to denounce his style of entertaining them. They talk of his palace, the regal splendor of his furniture, and the magnificence of his dinners. The house, which is vastly inferior in size and appearance to many town and country mansions of individuals in other countries, was built by order of congress, under the direction of general Washington; and the furniture spoken of was imported by Mr. Monroe, "gilt spoons" and all, and, it must be acknowledged, is not quite so magnificent in its appearance as it was twenty-four years ago. I have dined with every republican president since the time of the elder Adams, and can perceive no difference in their style of living and that of Mr. Van Buren, except that his is the most simple.

I have thought it proper to treat all these subjects of attack upon the president, because they are relied upon almost altogether by his opponents. The great questions of public policy, the vital principles of government and the important interests of the country are slightly touched upon or kept entirely out of view. All these questions, principles and interests, have been practically developed by the conduct of Mr. Van Buren, for the last three years, and his opinions and sentiments in relation to them have been frequently and frankly avowed. The peace of the country has been honorably maintained, and its rights firmly vindicated; the rights of the states, as we understand them at the south, inviolably preserved, and our peculiar interests inflexibly protected.

The vexed question of Mexican claims, which threatened to involve our country in a war with our sister republic, is in a fair way to be adjusted, and our citizens who have suffered in their commercial interests there, are likely soon to be indemnified for their losses.

The long protracted question of our northeastern boundary, which so seriously menaced the peace of the country, has by the wisdom, moderation, and firmness of Mr. Van Buren, been placed in a train to be amicably settled. The report of the commissioners appointed by the government of Great Britain to make an ex parte survey and examination of the disputed boundary, contained such novel and startling statements, that the president deemed it expedient to appoint a commission on our part to examine the same ground, in the confident expectation that a more deliberate survey will correct the errors into which the British commissioners have, as we believe, been led by too much precipitation. In the mean time, the negociation for the joint commission permanently to adjust the boundary, is in continued progress, and will probably be concluded before the meeting of congress. To do justice to the conduct of the executive throughout the whole of this transaction, you must compare the present condition of this question with that which existed at the close of the session of 1839. At that period congress so fully impressed with the idea that

war might grow out of the delicate and embarrassing situation in which the two nations were placed, that they voluntarily and unanimously confided to the president the means of meeting the danger, if it should arise; and on act of confidence which furnishes a remarkable commentary upon the abuse lavished upon Mr. Van Buren by his opponents, in and out of congress. It may not be improper to state here, as an instance of the unfair charges made by the opponents of the government to deceive the people, that the sum of ten millions of dollars, appropriated on that occasion, to be used by the president in defence of the country, at his discretion, not one cent of which was expended or drawn from the treasury, is put down to some of the statements among the items to swell the apparent amount of annual appropriations and expenditures.

The conduct of our foreign relations has, in all former political contests, been a fruitful theme of invective against the existing administration. They affect the whole country, its interests and honor, and the nation is at all times most sensitive with regard to them. The president cannot spend a dollar without a previous appropriation by congress; but may, by a single act of indiscretion in the management of its foreign affairs, involve the peace of the country; and although the last four years have presented difficulties to our foreign relations, seldom if ever surpassed, we yet see the extraordinary spectacle of a presidential canvass carried on with unprecedented severity, without one word being uttered against the conduct of the executive in this most important and delicate of his official duties, and that in which he, more than in any other, acts by himself.

To this former conduct you must look for his future course to all that concerns the rights of the south and the rights of the states. Mr. Van Buren regarded the national bank not only as unconstitutional, but as a fearful political engine, calculated to subjugate the whole union to a money power, and to foreign influence—to subject the weaker to the stronger class, and to expose all interests to unequal taxation, without any corresponding benefit, and possessing the power by its control over the currency and the prices of commodities, to depress or elevate their nominal value, as the moneyed or political interests, of the corporation might direct. Influenced by these considerations, he declared uncompromising hostility to the national bank, and has encountered its powerful hostility in return.

In another measure of still greater importance to the south, and involving the peace of the union, Mr. Van Buren is found with the state rights party. The desire at one time so prevalent at the north, to secure to one species of industry an undue advantage over others, was defeated by his eloquent appeal to the justice and good feeling of his countrymen at Albany; and from that period the sound sense of the democracy of the north has gradually overcome a system of speculation so destructive to the south; and, without injury to honest industry in any quarter, converted a monopoly of individuals into a simple revenue tax, leaving in the pockets of the tax payers countless millions. For this course of policy, by which you have been so largely benefitted, Mr. Van Buren has encountered the opposition of the numerous and wealthy monopolists who are interested in fastening upon the country a high protective tariff. Connected with this subject, and entirely dependent upon it, is that of internal improvements by the general government. Without this means of absorbing the surplus revenues resulting from a high tariff, it must have been reduced, and Mr. Van Buren is entitled to your gratitude, for uniting with general Jackson in measures which put an end to that system, and led to the reduction of the high duties which bore so oppressively upon the industry of the south.

The efforts of Georgia to remove the Cherokees, had been foiled by the preceding administration, and the federalists of the north united to oppose this favorite measure of general Jackson. Nothing that their enmity and activity could devise, was left undone, to fasten this population upon Georgia, Tennessee and Alabama. Emissaries were sent among the Cherokees to urge the Indians to resistance, and John Ross and his adherents were encouraged in their contumacy, and even foreign influence invoked to put down the state laws and prostrate the policy of the administration. During the whole of this protracted and unprecedented struggle, Mr. Van Buren co-operated with general Jackson to free the south from this Indian population, while those who are now his opponents, left nothing undone to defeat a measure so important to southern interests, and which was only finally consummated under his administration.

The last in the progress of attacks to be apprehended by the weaker portion of the union, is that which strikes at the slave property of the south; and in it the domestic security and peace of its citizens. Combinations are forming at home and abroad to render this labor no which its prosperity depends, not only valueless, but dangerous to the existence of society; to exclude its products from general use, and substitute those of India in their stead; and to breed a spirit of discontent among the negroes, and encourage their escape from their masters, by laws enacted, and upheld in violation of express provisions of the constitution. In every stage of this destructive policy, Mr. Van Buren has used his personal and political influence to stay its progress, and at this moment he stands in the breach assailed by all the ancient enemies of the south, and by the new foes, who have arisen on every side, and who strike directly at its prosperity and peace; and will the south be so utterly regardless of its own interests as to lend its aid to raise this party to power, and abandon the democracy of the north, who actuated by a proper respect for their constitutional obligations, have hitherto supported them against the abolitionists?

Of general Harrison's principles and intentions nothing can be known; but those of the friends that surround him, and of the party that sustain him, are well understood. He receives the support of the abolitionists, and of the friends of a national bank, of a high protective tariff, of extensive schemes of internal improvements, of the assumption of state debts, and of the distribution of the public lands among the states, which would prove the most powerful means of establishing and continuing a high tariff of duties. He therefore stands committed in favor of interests abhorent to the south, and against which the democracy of the union have struggled so manfully, and thus far successfully. The elections, as far as they have gone, display a fearful combination of fanaticism and moneyed interest in favor of this candidate; and the south, if faithless to its interest, is exposed to have imposed upon it a consolidated government, by the mistaken policy of its own misguided sons, appropriating its vast means to promote measures and execute projects inimical to the principles and directly opposed to the interests of that portion of the union.

J. R. POINSETT.

LETTER FROM THE BISHOP OF CHARLESTON.

The following letter is in answer to an invitation to attend on the occasion of the visit of col. Johnson to Detroit, on the 28th of September.

Charleston, S. C. Sept. 17, 1840.

GENTLEMEN: I was yesterday honored with your invitation of August 26, to meet the vice president of the United States on the 28th instant, at Detroit.

The compliment which you pay him is one of those political movements from which I have kept aloof, though I am free to confess my opinion is, that the *administration of which he forms so conspicuous a part, has acted for the benefit of our union, and does not deserve the vituperation with which it is assailed.*

It may perhaps tend to show the spirit of some of its opponents, when so humble an individual as I am, and for so many years a citizen, though I must confess to the crime of having been born in a distant land, and of having voluntarily come hither, dare not express this simple opinion without being denounced in unmeasured terms, and the persons whose religion I teach, threatened with extermination if it be discovered that *from any cause* there shall be found a majority in favor of Mr. Van Buren in my district where Catholics are numerous.

I have suffered insult and oppression under the penal code against my religion in Ireland, and I came hither flattering myself with the expectation that there existed at least freedom of thought, and liberty for any citizen to express his opinions that the public officers of the union were not guilty of that mal-administration which was imputed to them by their competitors. I have more than once been convinced of my mistake; and if my religion and its professors are to be made the victims of my imagining that in our republic, Catholics, like other citizens, had liberty of political opinions, expression and action, I would far prefer being again to my former position; for the Orangeism of Ireland is mercy compared to the insolence of those who here insult us by their expressions of kindness and condescension, whilst they threaten us with extermination unless we stoop to be their slaves.

I am aware, gentlemen, that they who are thus disposed in our regard, do not form the American people, but I know that they are numerous and active, and I should regret for the sake of our republican institutions, that they had the power to work their will. They would indeed begin with the Catholics, but others would soon feel the effects of their success.

I take the liberty of sending you a couple of papers which will show the occasion of my remarks.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, with great respect, your obedient humble servant,

† JOHN, *bishop of Charleston.*

TO THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS IN THE UNITED STATES.

From the New York Evening Post.

It is the object of a state or political society where liberty prevails, to make the people's will the ruling principle of government. It is the purpose of a sect or a religious society to secure or promote obedience to the will of God. And it is the aim of classes of people connected by similarity of circumstances, to aim at the temporal aggrandisement of their own order.

In every country, the principles of the state, the sect and the class—or the politics, religion and vocation of men, exert an influence on one another, and determine the general course of opinion. At all times some of these elements are in conflict, and it is generally when two of these become paramount over the rest, and contend for mastery, one over the other, that revolutions result.

Perhaps the most prominent classes which have been arrayed against each other in modern or in any times, have been those of capital and labor, of persons and property.

In all the civilized governments of Europe, and of old, no political power was conceded to persons without property. And it was, as I remarked in my last paper, the peculiar and pre-eminent glory of William Penn and his followers, to be the first at all the world to recognise the right of the person without property to be a citizen or a voter. In all the other colonial charters and state constitutions up to the adoption of our present constitution of the United States, a property qualification was required for electors and officers. Since then many of the states have abolished it, but several still retain that feature. It was from the state and colony of Pennsylvania that the framers of the federal constitution borrowed the precept and practice of universal suffrage; and its primitive establishment in Pennsylvania was the effect not only of the peculiar tenets, but the very genius of the Quaker religion.

The evil of riches, and the love of money, have long been topics of discourse with moralists and ministers. But the "Friends" reduced theory to practice, and cut off by their discipline the very objects of avarice. They expressly prohibit superfluity of apparel, of diet, of furniture, and of habitation, and by thus rendering superfluous wealth useless, destroyed all motive for its accumulation. But William Penn and his brother colonists very naturally considered that if property were made indispensable for political privilege and honor, a very strong stimulant of avarice would still remain. They therefore wisely and religiously cut the connection between avarice and ambition. They divested mammon of the dignity of his robes of office, and left him to remain among men, as well as among the fallen angels, "the least erect of all the spirits that fell." How well have the conclusions of philosophy and the history of twenty centuries verified the holy oracle, "that the love of money is the root of all evil." Mammon has been the favorite idol of the world, and has been bloodier than Moloch, viler than Belial, prouder than Lucifer, nay, all the other vices seem at least to be rendering homage to avarice. Ambition, vanity and appetite, have all become its parasites. William Penn and his associates drove the money changers out of the temple of liberty, as their great exemplar drove out of the temple of religion. And by the constitution of the union and most of the states, avarice is no longer recognised as a constituent, much less the supreme principle of government.

But although excluded from the constitution, the money power has been received into the legislature of the country. Money holders have been associated by law, endowed with protected continuity of existence, and surrounded with privileges and immunities. They have been authorised in contract debts, without being bound to the extent of their property to pay them, or subject to imprisonment for refusing. And they have the exclusive privilege of supplying the paper circulation of the union, amounting commonly to about one hundred and forty millions, which is a standing loan from the people to them of that amount without interest, and with the attendant advantages is more than equal to an annual gift of at least two millions of dollars. The banking capital of the union is nominally three

hundred and forty millions of dollars, and is held by less than two hundred thousand men, the most of it probably by about fifty thousand, many of whom are aliens and foreigners. These men, with this money, have been erected by legislative authority into a privileged order, with control over the currency, credit, commerce, property and labor of the republic. They lend four hundred and fifty millions of dollars, and have the power to establish or overthrow the fortunes of individuals, of classes, and sections of the country.

This is a power as great or greater than any privileged order has ever yet possessed under any government. This is a power which exceeds the aggregate of all the powers conferred by the people through the constitution on all their public agents who administer the government. This is a power able to govern or overthrow any government. This is a sovereign power. Let us consider how it has been exercised.

The leading and landed maxim of the banker is to give facility to the business of the country; that is to give credit to commerce. This is the avowed principle and standing boast of banking. And although its sincerity has been often questioned, its utility has not, that I know, been denied. But I now deny it. And I assert that commerce neither needs nor merits more credit or political favor than agriculture or manufactures. Commerce is not more useful or noble than either of them—and as it is in fact more fashionable and attractive, it requires less extraneous aid than either. Why then should three hundred and forty millions of capital be collected into masses, gifted with the use of a hundred millions of credit, exempted from the vicissitudes of mortality and of fortune, placed beyond the natural laws of our being and the obligations of civil society, with all incidental and resulting powers for the purpose of affording facilities to business.

It it be admitted that commerce has no paramount claims over agriculture or manufactures, but is rather less entitled to public favor than either, how absurd must the policy appear of conferring that favor at their expense! And this is the very evil of our present banking system. Government has given to banking capital alone the use and profit of the common circulation of the country. Every man, therefore who holds banking capital, realises the interests, not only on the stock be subscribed, but on about one-third of the amount more from circulation. The consequence is, and has been, that capital forsakes agriculture and manufactures, on which on bounty is conferred by government, to go into banking and commerce.—Thus are the accumulation of the two most useful branches of our industry drawn off, to be wasted on the other. I say to be wasted. For as has been already remarked, the mercantile life is more fashionable and attractive than the hard work of the farmer and artizan, and always secures without government aid its full proportion of capital, the talent and population of the community. Nay, so seductive has been that vocation to all who wish to evade the curse of earning their bread by the sweat of their brow, that the competition and conflict of capital and skill in mercantile life is usually too great—is suicidal—is wasteful of mental and monetary energy. The addition of enormous credit and favor aggravates the morbid inflamatory action of mercantile pursuits, and bring on derangement and disorganization in business, such as we have constantly beheld since our system was adopted.

It cannot be asserted with reason, that the accumulation of credit in commerce, is the salutary and appropriate mode of applying it to agriculture and manufactures. That would be to reverse their actual and recognized order. Commerce is acknowledged to be subordinate and dependent on them—this would subject them to her, nor can it be maintained that our present system is equally favorable to its direct dispensations of credit to all in proportion to their wants. We have seen the importations of the country which directly result from mercantile action constantly running to excess, with the progress of our banking system. Precisely at the moment when our bank circulation was the highest, our excess of imports was the highest—being sixty millions beyond the exports—the highest excess known for a long period; and in fact the excess of our imports was about the excess of our circulation.

It will not avail to contend that this was abuse and overaction of the banking system. It was overaction, and it is by overaction in all cases that the specific effect and tendency of all principles are tested. There was no overaction on agriculture. It is confessed—nor was there any on manufactures; the present depression of those interests results from the mercantile revulsion—not their own excesses.

And this operation of the system is not accidental and casual, but uniform and inevitable. Banks must be in cities where commerce is carried on—and money must chiefly be in the hands of merchants, although the aggregate property of that class is not near so great as the farmers. Excepting therefore the few who deal exclusively in money in the large cities, the merchants from their location and vocation must have control of the banks. And thus the welfare of the commonwealth is dependent on the will, the reason, and the fortunes of a class of men and branch of business, not selected for that purpose by the people, nor qualified for the trust by any natural or conventional presumptions of virtue, talent, interest or sentiment beyond an equal number of the rest of the citizens. And this great power has been conferred by the state governments in granting the exclusive privilege of a credit circulation. This money government of the country, than created stronger than the political power, is given to those only who have a property qualification—to the man who can pay for the stock, and in a proportion to the amount of stock taken. The actual controlling effective government of the country is now, therefore, no longer a government of persons as the constitution prescribes, but of property—not of man out of money. We have gone back, therefore, and are going back from free principles. We have overthrown in practice the fundamental declaration in our bills of rights, we have abrogated the doctrine of Wm. Penn. And not simply the political principle which he established, but a most important religious principle, vigorously enforced by the Quakers, and uniformly acknowledged by all the sects and moralists.

In our country, the merchants engaged in the import trade, comprehend, the greater part for wealth and number of all the vocation. And our import trade comprehends nearly all the luxuries and superfluities we use. The Quakers as a sect, and as individuals are opposed to the use of all these, and testify by constant precepts and examples against them. But they are now called upon as citizens to aid in continuing not only the approbation of surplus capital and the whole credit of one hundred millions of circulation, but the credit and revenue of government, to a class, to be chiefly devoted to that trade—consolidating the surplus capital of the country and the mighty energy of an hundred millions of credit currency, with all the fiscal power of government, to promote the expansion of that business which is most flourishing when it carries the gratifications of vanity, of pride and of appetite to the cabin doors of the frontiers, and supplies them there on credit. The customs of the people, and their habits, are depraved at the expense of frequent revolutions and embarrassments, at the expense of additional toil and slavery, at the expense of nobler and holier purposes of human life, that must be sacrificed to sustain increased expense, extravagance and display. In ancient republics, which were both idolatrous and aristocratic, simplicity of manners were deemed so essential to liberty as to be enforced by sumptuary laws. But in our Christian democracy, the mightiest powers of government are applied to the enervation and corruption of the people. It has been the maxim of political philosophers that virtue is the ruling principle of republics. In ours we have exalted avarice and vanity to the extreme sway.

These considerations are of enough moment and magnitude to secure at least a serious attention to the principles of the great controversy now going on.

It is contended that the constitutional treasury law confers on the president the power of the purse, by giving him the custody of the public money.—Well, who ought to have it, than? Congress. But congress is not always in session, and who will keep it in the recess? Some agent of congress. And is an agent of congress more worthy of such a trust than the elect of three millions of voters? Besides, when congress is in session, some man must keep the keys at the treasury. But if it is restored to the banks, why, experience tells us by their repeated suspensions, that they will always be ready to sacrifice their faith to the government to their interests. Political ambition may violate such a trust in our country—that is conjecture. But mercantile avarice and speculation have repeatedly done so—that is fact and history. But the objections made to the president's custody of the public money are insincere. The public deposites were removable by the secretary of the treasury, according to the charter of the United States bank as well as the late state bank deposite law, and he holds his office at the will of the president. No party objected to the provision, for its prosperity, if not necessity, was obvious to all.

I will not discuss the objection that the sub treasury bill provides one currency for the people, another for government. Its absurdity is plain to every man of reflection.

It is now almost four years since the banks possessed, in addition to their circulation and other privileges, the use of the public deposites of the U. States, and their paper was receivable in payment of public dues. By their infidelity to their duties to both government and the people, the connection between them and the general government has been dissolved. And, according to the independent treasury law, lately passed, the public money remains in the hands of collectors and receivers until paid out on appropriations of law.

The great contest now going on is to determine whether this separation of government from bank is to continue. The banks wish to repossess the public deposites. The merchants desire either that they should be restored to the local banks, or placed in a new United States bank, where, as before, they can secure the use of the money. Is this the interests of the people? Is it the duty of a plain and frugal society to apply the additional stimulus of public money and public credit to the traffic of the vices; to promote designs of avarice and vanity, and to secure the predominance of indulgence over industry? Are not the hundred millions of credit in circulation now devoted in that manner, enough! Are not the effects sufficiently striking and instructive? No evil is more glaring than the sudden increase, of late years, in domestic expenditure; and the society of Friends has experienced peculiar difficulty in enforcing the regulations of its discipline amongst its members, on this subject. Costly and fashionable dress and furniture, dwelling, and diet, have prevailed to an alarming extent amongst them; and now, whilst at every meeting of business, they are seriously and solemnly inquiring into the state and progress of this evil among themselves, they are called on to support politically a system of fiscal management that lends their own money and credit as citizens to promote the purchase and sale, to extend the use and example of foreign finery and luxury amongst us. We have seen how difficult it is to resist the insidious progress of vice, with all the array of reason and religion. How can further opposition avail, when the political wisdom of the land shall deliberately apply the aggregated lodestry of the country, collected by taxation, to increase the evil.

But it is contended that by increasing our proportion of metallic circulation, the prices of property and labor will fall. This idea is contrary to fact and to reason. Cuba has a currency purely metallic, and is no country are the prices higher. Texas has now the most exclusive paper currency; do laborers get better employment—do our products find a better market there than elsewhere? We all know that fluctuation and uncertainty are the principal evils of our money system; we must know that a larger proportion of specie would render it more stable and uniform. As for the regulation of the Bank of the United States, nothing could be more uncertain.—The late bank was as irregular, almost, as any local bank; a new one must be governed either by the political power or the money power, of the country. In one case it becomes the engine of party with all its violence and vicissitudes; in the other it is the creature of avarice and speculation, with all their depravity and resulsion.

An expanded paper system, therefore, whether under the control of state or federal banks, is detrimental alike to the property, morals and liberty of the land. Frequent expansions and suspensions render the multiplication and violation of engagements habitual, and lend the sanction of custom to bad faith. The sanctity of truth itself, the great fundamental principle of society and religion, is invaded, and the moral decomposition of the country goes fearfully off. This downward career is rapidly accelerated when the paper system acquires control over the government, and stimulates its fiscal action. Tariff and internal improvement laws, which take the money of the country from industry, to be appropriated by power, and create a mighty current of money towards the treasury, from which it never returns to the same pockets it left, all tend to the consolidation of a great moneyed despotism, to blight, to corrode, to corrupt, to enslave the hearts, the minds, the spirits, and persons of the people.

The society of Friends are solemnly bound, at this crisis, to assert, though the ballot box, the purity of their political principles, and protect themselves and their property, as well as their fellow citizens, from the triumph of a system of government against which they were led by William Penn, with a glory which has never been eclipsed by the sons of liberty, on her proudest battle field.

ROBERT BARCLAY.

CHRONICLE.

AMERICAN ANTIQUITIES. At a large meeting of the society of northern antiquaries at Copenhagen, a communication was read from Dr. Lund, now in the Brazils, respecting a very old large city, the buildings of which are of hewn stone, lately discovered in the vicinity of Bahia. Professor Schuk inferred, from the attached specimens of inscriptions, that the city was founded by the Sandinavians, during their residence in or occupation of the country. The signification of a figure, erected on an immense pillar, which stretches out its right arm and points with the forefinger to the north pole, appears to be singularly remarkable.

ARKANSAS ELECTION. There is no opposition to Yell, (V. B.) for governor. For the congressman we have returns from only 3 counties, which show an aggregate whig gain of 133, since the election of 1838, viz:

	Congress, 1840.		Congress, 1838.	
Counties.	*Fowler, (W.)*	*Cross, (V. B.)*	*W.*	*V. B.*
Phillips,	264	287	170	244
St. Francis,	123	332	54	240
Crittenden,	48 maj.		82	139
	435	619	306	623
		435		306
Van Buren maj. now,		184		317

The vote in St. Francis county, is taken from the Globe. Other papers state Cross' majority at only 109, which, if correct, would make the whig gain in the 3 counties 233. Mr. Cross' majority in the state in 1838, was 317.

ARMY. *Troops for Florida.*—The New York Commercial Advertiser states that two hundred and twenty-two recruits for the 7th infantry, under the command of lieut. J. Van Horne, 3d infantry, were embarked on Monday on board the ship General Parkhill, for Pilatka, Florida, via Savannah. Lieut. Stephen, 3d infantry, lieuts. Sherwood and Humber, 7th infantry, and lieut. Lugenbeel, 8th infantry, were attached to the command.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAIL ROAD. A dividend has been declared of $2 per share, and a dividend of 4 per cent. on the Washington branch.

BANGOR, the population of is—white males 4,176; females, 4,332; colored males, 56; females, 45;—total 8,611. The census of 1830 was 2,868; 1835, 7,497; and 1837, 8,654.

COTTON. At New Orleans, but few sales at the last quotations—holders are waiting for later news.

At Mobile 7¾ to 10¼ for old and new. The new crop thus far is very uniform, and classes as strictly fair: 775 bales arrived on the 12th instant.

From the second to the tenth of this month, there were received at New Orleans 15,777 bales of cotton. During that time 6,573 bales were shipped to Liverpool, Havana and to different ports in the U. States. The whole stock on hand, not cleared on the 9th inst. was 39,521 bales.

The exports of cotton from New Orleans to Boston, during the last season, exceeded the exports to New York during the same period, in the ratio of 53,970 bales to 49,590 bales—or in value in the ratio of $2,120,000 to $1,880,000; being $240,000 in favor of Boston, although the previous year we find the exports of cotton to New York exceed those to Boston by 12,012 bales or $480,000.

DEATHS during the last week, in *Baltimore* 26 males, 20 females, of which 6 were colored, all free, and 19 were under 1 year of age.

EMIGRATION. It is stated in a recent French paper, that at the port of Bremen, Germans are constantly arriving from all parts of their country, to take passage for North America. The number of these emigrants is every day increasing: it last year amounted to nearly 13,000 persons, and this year, of which two-thirds have not expired, it has already exceeded 17,000. In consequence of this, the ship builders are constantly employed in building vessels capable of carrying a great many passengers—and a vessel of this kind is hardly launched, before all the places for passengers are secured.

FLOUR at *New York*, for Genesee $4 85@4 94; at *Philadelphia*, dull at $5; at *Baltimore* prices remain stationary at our last quotations. Inspections of last week 12,323 bbls. 896 half bbls. Sales were made of about 2,000 bbls. at about $5, but prices declined during the week; receiving price may be quoted at $4 87½; at *Georgetown*, $5 to 5 12½; at *Mobile*, $6¼ to $6½ for western; $6¾ for Baltimore; at *New Orleans* 4¾ and declining.

The New York Express of the 21st says: The last accounts from Europe have put an effectual check to shipments of both wheat and flour. The duty has advanced so high, that no more will go forward, until some change of price takes place.

GEORGIA ELECTION. Returns are received from all the counties except one, (Baker) and report states that that has given a V. B. majority of 40. This would leave a whig majority on the congressional ticket of 3,990. The legislature stands as follows:

	Whigs.	V. B.
Senate,	45	44
House,	118	88
	166	132

Whig majority on joint ballot 34, and a tie for a senator in Cowcta, and two ties for representatives in Madison and Bullock counties.

GLOUCESTER, MASS. Population 2,308, there are 27 revolutionary pensioners; 54 persons between 60 and 70 years of age, of whom 48 are females—58 between 70 and 80, of whom 42 are females—24 between 80 and 90, of whom 16 are females; and 2 females between 90 and 100.

HENRICO COUNTY, VA. Population, free white males 3,031; females, 3,101; free colored males, 493; females, 520; male slaves, 3,157; females, 2,571. Total of whites 6,132; free colored 1,013; slaves 5,728; grand total 12,923.

IRON TRADE. It is stated by an English paper, that in consequence of the increased demand from the U. States for rail road iron, there had been an advance of ten per cent. in the price of the article, made by the Staffordshire and Welsh houses. Orders had been given, in one week, to the iron trade, for this species of manufactured iron, to the enormous amount of 35,000 tons.

LEATHER. Massachusetts and Maine, manufacture leather, in value, exceeding $14,000,000.

LONDON. The population of London is 1,431,868.—Liverpool numbers 165,175; Leeds, 82,121; Sheffield, 71,720; and Birmingham 146,986.

MEHEMET ALI was born at Cavalla in 1769, and is now, consequently, 71 years of age.

METHODIST BISHOP IN CANADA. The Toronto Patriot says, it is rumored that the rev. Egerton Ryerson is to be elevated to the rank of bishop, by the American Episcopal Methodist society.

MOBILE. The population of Mobile, as shown by the late census, is as follows: white males 5,657, white females 2,616, free colored males 250, free colored females 295, male slaves 1,979, female slaves 1,075, making a grand total, including white and black, of 12,700. There are five academies and grammar schools, with 181 pupils. There are eight primary and common schools, with 115 pupils. The number of pupils at public charge are 300; number of white persons over 20 years of age who cannot read, 200.

MONEY MARKET—*New York.* Within the last sixty days, says the N. Y. Herald of Wednesday, exchange on France has fallen, so as to render specie the best remittance, and about $800,000 in silver have been shipped by the Havre packets, while $600,000 have arrived here from the West Indies and South America, and $500,000 in gold from England. The balance in favor of this country, from England, has been about the same as in favor of France and against England—that is, the premium on French bills in London is about the same as the discount on sterling bills here, while exchange on France has been about one-half per cent. in favor of shipping corn from this side. This operation is but temporary in regard to France, and is of but little importance as long as the influx of the precious metals, from other quarters, exceeds the demand from that quarter.

From the same source we take the following official table of the import and export of gold and silver coin for a series of years, with the average import and export of metal since 1834; and also the annexed remarks.

Imports and exports of gold and silver coin from 1825 to 1840.

	Silver coin.		*Gold coin.*	
	Import.	*Export.*	*Import.*	*Export.*
1825	$3,272,661	8,470,534	378,257	315,672
1826	5,740,139	3,923,395	562,545	434,555
1827	6,615,007	6,139,155	1,019,799	820,304
1828	6,216,468	6,565,804	738,570	928,284
1829	5,749,839	3,136,941	706,028	935,102
1830	6,286,475	731,955	705,879	474,876
1831	5,687,633	5,834,830	766,838	899,366
1832	4,454,107	3,351,417	614,655	630,850
1833	6,160 676	1,722,196	563,545	495,890
1834	13,631,043	1,383,987	3,472,507	276,999
1835	10,040,908	5,122,496	1,666 739	625,679
1836	5,850,669	3,624,186	5,318,725	275,940
1837	7,490,309	2 756,914	1,895,265	1,828,652
1838	5,679,390	2 292,342	11,441,189	740,263
1839	4,280,915	3,966,035	1,068,040	2,314,650
Av. fr. 1834,	7,936,881	3,191,343	4,146,410	1,038,364

"This table presents the fact that the yearly import of silver coin has exceeded the export nearly 5,000,000 dollars, while that of gold coin has been but $3,000,000; making $2,000,000 yearly, or $12,000,000, for the six years, in favor of silver. There are, however, other facts connected with the import of gold, of which $12,000,000 have been a forced import, or not in accordance with the regular movement of trade. Soon after the passage of the gold bill, the president ordered home the proceeds of the French and Neapolitan indemnities, to the amount of $8,000,000 in gold, at the same time the United States bank borrowed 1,200,000 in London, which was brought home in gold; and in the spring of 1838, a forced import of $2,000,000 was made by some brokers in Wall street, on a speculation. If these remittances had not been forced in gold, it is highly probable that one half, or $6,000,000 would have reached here in silver, which would have reduced the gold import to one-fourth that of silver.

"The event of a war in Europe will increase the value of gold, that being more in demand than silver, because for military purposes it is more portable, and as gold is the standard of England, it will undoubtedly create a scarcity of money; but not so in France, as silver is the standard there. In this country, both gold and silver are the standards, and if the price of gold rises, it must be paid for in goods at low prices, and will be as profitable an article of export as cotton at high prices, or any other produce. At this moment, we owe Europe scarcely any thing, and to drain the metals, claims must be presented against the country. Under these circumstances, to import gold into Europe from this country, a large amount of commodities must be given in exchange, and a lesser amount received hereafter, on its export. The operation, therefore, cannot be profitable, and is no cause for alarm."

THE MUSICAL FESTIVAL, at Burmingham last month, produced £12,600—say $57,000.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J. Population in that part of the city which lies south of Albany street, in North Brunswick township, there are white males 1,663; white females 1,907; black males 113; black females 194. Total, 3,877.

In that part of the city which lies north of Albany street, in Franklin township, there are white males 646; white females 674; black males 125; black females 112. Total, 1,557. Making in all, 5,434.

NEWSPAPERS. The number published in Mexico is fifteen, all of a very small size. The price $25 to $30 per annum.

PITTSBURG TRADE. There have been 35 arrivals, and 35 departures of steamboats, since the 1st inst. Water this day in the channel is reported at 2 feet, 6 inches. [*Pitt. American of the 13th.*

RICHMOND, VA. The population of, 6,435 white males; 6,293 white females; 860 free colored males; 1,065 free colored females; 3,953 male slaves; 3,556 female slaves. Total 10,718 whites; 9,434 colored. Grand total 20,152.

RUSSIA. The population of Russia in 1838, was 53,977,200—including the army and navy, the wandering tribes, Poland and Finland, the number of inhabitants is 62,500,000.

SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTION. Thomas D. Sumpter, (whig), is elected in the Kershaw district.

STEAMBOATS. The boiler of the Gildersleeve, exploded as she was about to leave Toronto, on the 13th instant—two men seriously scalded.

Iron steamboats. The experiment made by the projector of the Valley Forge, was so far satisfactory that another iron boat was launched at Louisville on the 9th instant.

The steamer Brilliant, with upwards of 1,000 bales of cotton, a few days since ran against a snag in the Mississippi, and sunk, leaving but her cabin above water. No lives were lost, but the boat and cargo are considered almost a total loss.

STOCKS. The report that arrangements had been effected by the United States bank of Pennsylvania, which would enable that institution to resume specie payments, on or before the 15th of January next, occasioned the price of its stock to advance on the 16th instant, 3½ per cent. in New York, say from 63½ to 66 a 67; it has subsided again, however, to 64¼ at present.

TEMPERANCE. Forty-one keepers of places where spirituous liquors were sold, in Cincinnati, signed a pledge not to keep their bars open on the day of election.

Nearly a fourth part of the revenue of Russia is derived from the sale of spirits, it being a government monopoly. It is computed that 82 million gallons of brandy alone are drunk by the peasantry of that empire.

TOBACCO, has been in brisk demand at Baltimore during the week, at former prices, say from 4 to $6 for common; good $7 50@8; fine 9 to $13.

Tobacco inspections of Virginia for the year ending 30th September, 1840.

		Hhds.	*In warehouse.*
Richmond, passed and	refused,	20,739	10,750 hhds.
Petersburg,	"	14,123	996 "
Lynchburg,	"	13 613	1,779 "
Farmville,	"	4,552	142 "
Clarkesville,	"	2,710	17 "
Danville,	"	997	75 "
Milton,	"	521	20 "
Tyre river,	"	550	25 "
Deane's,	"	200	10 "
Union,	"	100	16 "
Total,		58,034	13,929 hhds.

[*Compiler.*

WEATHER. The Quebec Gazette of the 12th says: The first frost in this vicinity, materially affecting cultivated plants, was observed on the mornings of the 9th and 10th.

WHEAT. Prices remain without a material variation, but the last European news has lowered the demand considerably.

At Baltimore, 90 to $1 00 for Maryland red—Pennsylvania and New York at $1 02 to 1 04, and we find no quotations above these sums—but diminish from thence according to the convenience of getting to market

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☞ REMITTANCES BY MAIL. "A postmaster may enclose money in a letter to the publisher of a newspaper, to pay the subscription of a third person, and frank the letter, if written by himself."—*Amos Kendall.*

Some of our subscribers may not be aware that they may save the postage on subscription money, by requesting the postmaster where they reside to frank their letters containing such money, he being able to satisfy himself before a letter is sealed, that it contains nothing but what refers to the subscription. [*Am. Farmer.*

FOREIGN ARTICLES.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Increase of British manufactures. Two or three years ago, the government inspectors of factories published returns of the number of mills in the United Kingdom, and of the people employed in them during the year 1835. Similar returns for the year 1839, laid before parliament in the past session, have been recently printed. These two volumes afford the means of contrasting the condition of their manufactures in 1835 and 1838:

Of cotton factories there were—
In 1835 1,262, employing 220,134 hands.
In 1838 1,315, employing 259,301 do.
Of woollen factories there were—
In 1835 1,313, employing 71,274 hands.
In 1838 1,738, employing 86,446 do.
Of flax factories there were—
In 1835 347, employing 33,283 hands.
In 1838 392, employing 43,487 do.
Of silk factories there were—
In 1835 238, employing 30,682 hands.
In 1838 268, employing 34,318 do.

It thus appears that, during the three years referred to, nearly one thousand new factories have been opened, and more than sixty-eight thousand new hands engaged. As will be seen from the following table, more than one-half of the new hands have been absorbed by the cotton manufacture:

	Increase in number of hands.
Cotton, ...	39,167
Woollen, ...	15,172
Flax, ...	10,204
Silk, ...	3,636
Total increase . .	68,197

[*Hunt's Merchants' Magazine.*

Army officers. The London Despatch says: "The immense standing army, of which Great Britain boasts, is not at this moment commanded by men of the real veteran stamp; few of your hardy fellows such as braved the perils of the peninsula from the year 1809 to 1811, are now to be found encased in scarlet and gold. Compared with those men, English soldiers are silvered by mere overgrown babies, whose feminine habits and associations, totally unfit them to occupy posts of danger or fatigue; a species of the genus dandy or the true Billy Frith breed. In the event of a continental war, these strippings would quit the army, and hide their heads in their mothers' laps, rather than risk the smell of gunpowder, or encounter the transitory passage of an ugly bullet."

FRANCE.

The trial of prince Louis Napoleon was progressing in the chamber of peers. The Paris correspondent of the National Intelligencer furnishes a vivid sketch of the scene. We have room for only a few extracts:

"On the first day not a female was among the audience. Louis Napoleon is a small man, of pallid complexion, dark brown hair, thick mustachios.—He resembles the emperor less than some others of the family. He wore the insignia of the legion of honor and of a prince of the blood. When asked, by the president of the court, his name and surname, age and profession, he gave them "NAPOLEON LOUIS BONAPARTE, thirty-two years old, born at Paris, resident in London, a *French prince in exile.*" But the president returned to him his true name, CHAS. LOUIS NAPOLEON, according to the official register of his birth in the Paris Moniteur of the 9th of June, 1808.

On the 28th, Louis, before he answered the president's interrogatories, read a sort of address to the nation, in which he claimed, by virtue of four millions of signatures to Napoleon's hereditary empire, a right of legitimacy for his family, acknowledging Joseph to be the present heir of the sceptre.

The prince explained the motives and purposes by which he was actuated in entering France. He read his speech from a written paper. He declared that his object was to give to the people of France an opportunity to express their will as to the form of government preferred by them. "If without pride, without weakness," says he, "I recal the rights placed in the hands of my family, it is only to speak of the duties that these rights have imposed upon us all. For fifty years that the principle of the sovereignty of the people has been consecrated in France, by the most powerful revolution ever effected in the world, never has the national will been more solemnly proclaimed, never been more established by votes as free and as numerous as those for the adoption of the constitution of the empire." He affirms that the nation has been defeated of its aim; that the revolution of 1830, renewing the expression of the popular sentiment, was unfairly turned out of its legitimate course, and that he thought in the present juncture of affairs that the vote of four millions of citizens who had confided to his family the destinies of France, imposed upon him at least the duty to make an appeal to the nation in order to ask its will. His speech concluded in these words:

"The nation would have been true to have pronounced, republic or monarchy, empire or loyalty, as all emanates from its will, and all is dependent upon its opinion. Before the manifest expression of its wishes in my eyes every contrary pretension is destroyed. There was no conspiracy. There were no accomplices. Alone I did all. I resolved upon every thing. Nobody knew beforehand either my projects, my resources or my hopes. If I am guilty towards any one in the world, it is against the friends who have followed me. They will not, however, accuse me of having abused courage and devotion like their own. They will comprehend the prudential and honorable motives which do not allow me to reveal, to them even, how powerful and extensive were my reasons to hope in success. One word more, gentlemen. I represent before you a principle, a cause and a defeat. The principle is the sovereignty of the people. The cause is that of the empire. The defeat is that of Waterloo! The principle you have acknowledged—the cause you have served under—and the defeat you wish to avenge. There is no difference between you and me, and I will not believe that I can be now devoted to bear the punishment of the defection of others. Representatives of a political cause, I cannot accept as judge of my wishes and acts, a political jurisdiction. Your forms deceive nobody. In the conflict now beginning in this place, there are only the conquerors and the conquered. If you are the former, I have no justice to expect from you, and you have no right to impose upon me your generosity."

The most serious incident in the case of the prince himself, after his debarkation, is his firing a pistol at a captain of grenadiers whom he could not seduce; the ball struck a grenadier near and wounded him severely. His replies on this head are not, I think, creditable to his candor and spirit.

When interrogated as to his having fired a pistol at captain Col-Puygellier, he replied:—"As every thing depended on the attempt made upon the two companies, seeing my enterprise fail, I was seized with a kind of despair; and as I will conceal nothing, I will state that I took a pistol, as if my intention had been to shoot the captain, and, before I had any intention of firing, the pistol went off, and, as I have since learned, struck a grenadier."

Again, before the court of peers.

Q. "Did you not, finding that you could not win captain Col-Puygellier to your cause, fire a pistol at that officer?"

A. "There are moments when we do that of which we are unconscious. The pistol went off against my will."

General Charles Tristan Count Montholon, the next most important personage, mareschal-de-camp, stated his age to be fifty-eight. His hair is quite gray, and his countenance sorrowful and severe.—Most of the other prisoners are of unprepossessing exterior. It is a sorry sight—that of an officer of Montholon's rank, services and age, in the midst of so pitiable a group. The following are extracts from his answers to the judicial interrogatories:

"The prince sought every means of returning to France, and with an armed force laying hold of the crown. I endeavored to divert him from his projects, and this is the reason, knowing my opinion as he did, that he concealed from me to the last moment, and not only from me, but also from his uncle, what he contemplated. He deceived us both. I am convinced that, if the count de Survilliers had not mal with his accident, and had remained in London, the prince would not have landed in France.

"You landed in France in the night with prince Louis and others of his suite? A.—Yes, but I did not know where I was going. I left London in the Duchess of Kent to go to Ostend, and arrived at Margate, to which place only the packet was going. In the night of Tuesday, prince Louis sent me word that he wished to speak to me on board a vessel in which he was. I went there immediately. I there found the uniform which I wore at the moment of my arrest. We set out immediately. I asked where we were going, and the prince replied, 'You will see.' It was, therefore, without knowing the projects of the prince, that I found myself involved in the events of Boulogne. I repeat, that in the affair of Bologne I was utterly ignorant, until the last moment, of what he was going to do.

"The president here reminded the general that proclamations and other papers had been seized, bearing his name. The general replied that the proclamation bearing his name was not known to him; and, in reply to an observation that it was not probable that the prince would have put his name to it without his authority, he repeated, that such, however, was the fact, and that he would never have been fool enough to play the ridiculous part of a major general with an army of forty men. He added, that he had always attempted to divert the prince from his projects, and this was the reason why the Boulogne affair had been concealed from him to the last."

Yesterday, after Berryer had delivered, as the special counsel of Louis Napoleon, his extraordinary speech, apologetical and retaliatory, gen. Montholon read a short paper in his own vindication, amounting to the same plea, with the addition that he "received at St. Helena the last sigh of the emperor." Berryer seconded him, with the remarks: "Could the general desert, on the shore of France, the nephew of the man whose eyes he closed at St. Helena? In the absence of all proof to the contrary, you are bound to believe the assertion of the general, that, when he embarked, he was ignorant of the intentions of the prince." Most of the others declare that they were, originally, unacquainted with the precise project of their leader; but, as they admit that, when in the channel, he assembled them all on the deck of the steamer, stated his purpose, and read to them his proclamations, &c. to which they assented with unanimous acclaim, the plea loses all force and sense. Two of the Boulogne witnesses, respectable officers of the customs, swear that general Montholon attempted to bribe them with money. He utterly denies the allegation.

Neither the preliminary nor final examination of the seventeen others arraigned is worth more than a slight notice. The answer of two of the principals, on the first day of the trial, betrayed so ferocious a spirit that, better advised, they explained and retracted the next; pretending that "the emotion which they felt at the sight of so imposing an assembly as the court deranged their ideas and language." The establishment of the paper called Le Capitole with the money and for the ends of Louis, made part of the testimony, and one of the prisoners related that he was attached to that newspaper "solely for the purpose of writing on the eastern question." His task was to sound the clarion, to excite the French nation to furious war with England, the residence of the prince.

On the 30th, the pleadings of counsel being expected—the diplomatic box and the galleries were filled. The attorney general addressed the court at length, with this sufficient exordium:

"After what has taken place here, you will permit me to observe that I have very little to do. Neither the conduct, nor the intentions, nor the projects of the prisoners have been denied. Every thing has been avowed, every thing acknowledged. Proclamations, calling for the overthrow of the government, have been distributed; orders and decrees have been published. They cannot be denied. As to the acts of the prisoners, they have been proved."

He recapitulated the evidence, and dwelt upon the contemptible nature and weakness of the means employed; on the preposterous ambition and puerile conduct of the prince, and the general feeling of the country against his pretentions and measures. Berryer, the renowned champion of Bourbon legitimacy, the ablest of French rhetoricians, followed the public prosecutor, with his characteristic skill in reference to a French audience and public, and a choice of political topics and a richness of declamation that agitated the peers to the end of the sitting, five o'clock. He contended for the legitimacy of the Bonaparte family on the principles and acknowledgments of the present government. His real aim was to produce the impression that there could be no other genuine, or efficient, or salutary legitimacy for France, than that of the elder branch of the Bourbons, to whose cause he is confessedly devoted. To excuse the new excitement and attempt of Napoleon Louis, he employed, in the happiest manner, the topics of the translation of Napoleon's remains, and the London quadruple treaty of the 15th July last. This passage of the harangue is so remarkable, historically as well as rhetorically, that I offer it to you in the original, adding Galignani's imperfect abstract of it and of the orator's conclusion:

[*Galignani's abstract.*]

"The present ministry was formed at a time when great political questions were agitated. This ministry blamed the timidity of its predecessors; the nation was groaning under the sense of the concessions made to foreign powers. It accused the government of the loss of the influence of France in Spain, and of having left that country under the influence of England. What did the ministry do? It invoked the memory of him who carried his sword from the extremity of Portugal to the banks of the Baltic; it has opened the tomb of the hero, it has touched his formidable arms, and has extended its hand to deposite them on his tomb. This is what the ministry has done. You are now going to judge the prince without taking into account the feelings which such appeals must have revived in his heart. Be men, gentlemen, and judge as men; and, before you judge, remember what has been done under a prince who once asked as a favor to be permitted to fight against the Corsican usurper. [Sensation.] Under this prince, gentlemen, a minister has said that Napoleon was the legitimate sovereign of the country. What! after having heard these words—this appeal to the great name which he bears—to the glory which he regards as his inheritance, would you have his heart dead to feeling, and could you expect that this ardent young man would not cry, "I will carry this great name to the frontiers to avenge France, and carry into neighboring states the terror of past defeats!" "This name (would he say) is mine; these arms were bequeathed to me by the warrior; no other than myself shall place them on the tomb of the warrior. I will go. I will head the funeral procession, and I will say to France, will you hear me!" [Great sensation.] Be courageous enough to hear the truth. If the act which the government calls upon you to condemn be a crime, it was the government which inspired it by the principles which it has proclaimed, by the acts which it has glorified. If it be said that success is the basis of moral law, listen to me. I will ask you to say—you whom we know—whether, if he had triumphed, you would have denied his rights, and refused to associate yourself with his power? [Profound sensation.] Judges and legislators, you respect the laws; well, then, open the code, and what do you see there? Death! death for the offence before your tribunal? Death! oh, no, you will not pronounce that verdict, you cannot. You cannot, at the same time, attack the name of Napoleon to a glorious tomb, and upon the scaffold! You will, then, pronounce a political verdict—political reasons will engross the mind of the judge and decide his conduct. That would not be indulgence. You can pronounce another punishment—perpetual imprisonment, for instance. A punishment of infamy! [Sensation]—a sentence of infamy upon the name of Napoleon. [Sensation.] Oh, no, you cannot. You will not forget you are men; and you will remember that France, which has its eyes upon you, desires, above all things, respect for its feelings. You pronounce an infamous punishment against the nephew of the man to whom you owe every thing. You turn against the family of your benefactor for benefits which he conferred upon you! Marshals, dukes, barons, who made you what you are? You will say, your exploits, your services. Be it so; but it is to the magnificence of the empire, and to its liberality alone, that you owe, nearly all of you, the right of sitting in this assembly. [Great agitation.] Gentlemen, you have to pronounce on a question which is purely political; you are not judges, you are politicians. You will then send the accused again into exile; exile is the position which the law has created for him. Let the law be executed, and his exile recommence. Any other condemnation would be immoral in presence of the obligations which are imposed upon you, and, above all, with the reminiscence of your own lives."

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT. S. H. Page, surveyor and inspector of the revenue for the port of Pontchartrain, in the state of Louisiana, vice Benjamin Jones Shaw, deceased.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION. The present presidential term expires on the 3d of March next. The election of the 294 *electors*, to whom the people of this union entrust the choice of their chief and second executive officers, whose duties and authority will commence or be renewed on the 4th of March next, began yesterday, on which day Pennsylvania elected 30, and Ohio 21 of the number.—Of course we have not yet heard the result.

If there ever was any expectation that the body of electors should exercise a latitude of discretion in the selection of president and vice president, the fact that they are not at liberty to assemble in a collective capacity, but are required to meet in the capital of the several states for which they have been elected, and there give their votes, presents at once, a formidable, if not an insurmountable difficulty. It always has been, and probably always will be the case, that the electors are strictly instructed, and virtually have no discretion, except under very remote contingencies. The intervention of electors would certainly be dispensed with were it not that no better method has been, or perhaps can be devised of ascertaining the will of the whole people of the several states, owing to the peculiarity of the ratio assigned by the constitution, and to the variety of rules by which suffrage is regulated in the respective communities of which the union is composed. A general vote cannot, therefore, be taken. For all practical purposes, the people exercise, through electors, an *immediate* choice of their executive officers—and hence, when electors are chosen, it is known who will be elected president and vice president, without waiting for their having performed the duties of their appointment.

In less than two weeks from this date, as will be seen from the following table, the whole of the electors (except those of South Carolina) will have been elected, and the die will be finally cast between the two parties which have agitated our political family to such a great extent and for such a length of time—and to the history and progress of which it has been our duty to devote so large a portion of the REGISTER, since we have had charge of its editorial duties. We have conscientiously endeavored to give an impartial view of the *doings* and *sayings* of each party, so far as our limits enabled us, and shall hail the termination of the interesting struggle with unfeigned gratification, as putting, at once, the agitating storm which has been so wildly raging. A sublime spectacle awaits us.—The virtue and efficiency of the republican system is, of all things, the most expressively demonstrated, by the quiet and conclusive acquiescence of the whole people, no matter how violent may have been the previous excitement, the moment that the will of the constitutional majority is ascertained.—It operates as a sovereign voice, commanding all the elements—"peace, be still."

The following schedule shows the date of the presidential election in the different states, with the number of electors to which each state is entitled.

States.	*Date of election.*	*No of electors.*
Pennsylvania,	October 30	30
Ohio,	" 30	21
Connecticut,	November 2	8
Rhode Island,	" 2	4
Maine,	" 2	10
New Hampshire,	" 2	7
Virginia,	" 2	23
Maryland,	" 2	10
Missouri,	" 2	4
Illinois,	" 2	5
Arkansas,	" 2	3
Georgia,	" 2	11
Indiana,	" 2	9
Kentucky,	" 2	15
Michigan,	" 2 and 3	3
New York,	" 2, 3 and 4	42
Louisiana,	" 3	5
Tennessee,	" 3	15
New Jersey,	" 3 and 4	8
Mississippi,	" 3 and 4	4
Massachusetts,	" 9	14
Alabama,	" 9	7
Vermont,	" 10	7
Delaware,	" 10	3
North Carolina,	" 12	15
S. Carolina, after 23d, by the legislature		11
	Total,	294

Equal to the number of senators and representatives in congress to which the several states are entitled. All are elected by general ticket, except eleven in South Carolina.

In New York city, Brooklyn and Williamsburgh, the elections commenced and ends on the 4th. In the rest of the state it commences on the 2d and continues three days.

In New York, Massachusetts, Delaware and Mississippi, the state elections are held simultaneously with those for presidential electors. Also, in New Haven district, Connecticut, a member of the present congress is to be elected in place of judge Sterry, resigned.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Inland trade with Mexico. Some account of the state of Chihuahua, one of the interior departments of Mexico, was recently communicated in a letter from a merchant of that country published in the Washington Globe. Chihuahua is rich in silver mines. During a period of four years, from 1824 to 1828, a single mine situated on the great chain of mountains to the east of the city of Chihuahua produced more than eleven millions of dollars in silver. But this was a rare product. At present from two to two and a half millions are obtained annually from the mines of this district, the greater portions of them being paralyzed on account of the very high price of quicksilver. A large proportion of the precious metal thus yielded is shipped from the ports of Mazatlan and Goaymas, on the Pacific ocean, in exchange for goods brought from England; the rest is exported by the way of Matamoras or some other port on the Gulf of Mexico.

There are six chief mining towns in the department of Chihuahua, in which there are upwards of four hundred shafts of mines; the few that are now worked employ from 12,000 to 15,000 workmen.—Their duration is said to be incalculable, and as the country is explored more and more, new mines are discovered. It is the opinion of the writer that the application of steam power to the working of the mines would greatly facilitate operations and render the business more profitable. The system of large companies, it is thought, would also be an important improvement in the mode of conducting the business, as at present the mines are mostly in the hands of men of limited means who are not able to undertake a large system of arrangements.

With regard to the trade of that region some useful information is given, going to show that by an interior route from the state of Arkansas to Chihuahua, the mining districts of that department might be better supplied with goods than from the ports of the Pacific. The annual consumption of Chihuahua does not fall short of three millions; the supplies come mostly from England, although the nearest seaport on the Pacific is six hundred miles distant, and the transportation is over a difficult country. The writer gives an account of an expedition which he undertook with two other merchants in April, 1839, with a caravan of five hundred mules and seven wagons, from Chihuahua to the frontier of Arkansas. He says:

"Without any track whatever, and trusting solely to chart and compass, with which we were provided, we expected to encounter some obstacles to the

passage of carriages, and were prepared with iron instruments for the purpose of removing them.—We feared that we should meet with water only at great distances and that we and our animals would suffer greatly from thirst. What was our surprise, however, and with what pleasure did we see the road level, firm and covered with pastures, with streams at distances of two, three and four miles, and regularly supplied with fords!—Thus, sir, our new route is the best and shortest that we could desire between the two countries.—We travelled generally from one water course to another, where we passed the night, apprehending that we might not meet another at a suitable distance. The greater part of our stages were from 2 to 10 miles, and a few of 15. Accordingly we observe, that from Chihuahua to where we reached Red river, about 50 miles on the other side of Fort Coffee, cannot exceed six hundred miles, and, consequently, eight hundred miles to Fort Smith or Van Buren, on the Arkansas. If the government of the United States would grant the drawback on the merchandise which is exported by the new route, I have no doubt that the whole commerce of Chihuahua, in all its extension, would be made through that part of the United States; because they might be imported as far as Fort del Norte (a place of entry) in 40 or 45 days in wagons, at less expense than from Matamoras and from the ports of the Gulf of California on mules). However, I am of the opinion that a great part of what is consumed by the states of Durango and Tacatecas, not less than four or five millions could be furnished there by the new road, at more moderate prices than that at which they obtain them through the same channel as Chihuahua, at second hand, loaded with large commissions, freights and great delays. So that this trade might assume an importance worthy of great consideration."

The cotton cloths imported into Mexico are equal in amount to one half the value of all the imported merchandise used in that country; and it is stated that a preference would always be given to the cotton fabrics of the United States on account of their superiority to the English. These goods would constitute an important article of the inland trade. But in the opinion of the writer a drawback is necessary on commodities thus imported into Mexico, without which the traffic would not flourish to any thing like the extent which it would otherwise reach. [*Baltimore American.*

Importations of sperm and whale oil. The editor of the Nantucket Inquirer of Wednesday gives a valuable compendium of the American whale fishery, comprehending alphabetical lists of all the ships and other square rigged vessels engaged in that pursuit from the various ports in the United States; the dates of the last advices received; the port, or other place on the globe, at which each vessel was known to be; and the quantity of oil, estimated in barrels, obtained by each respectively. We take from the Inquirer's table the amount of oil imported into the United States in the month of September, viz:

		Bbls. sperm	*Bbls. whale.*
To N. Bedford,	6 ships,	6,700	2 300
" Edgartown,	1 ship,	700	2,200
" Nantucket,	1 ship, 1 schr.	2,200	100
" Stonington,	1 ship,	600	2,000
" Fall River,	1 do.	340	1,360
" Salem,	1 do.	380	1,450
" Bristol,	1 brig,	160	—
" Sagharbor,	1 ship,	200	1,700
" Provincet'n	3 brigs,	1,930	—
" Hudson,	1 ship,	300	1,200
" New York,	1 ship,	250	2 950
Total No. of bbls.		12,580	13,760

Equal to 396,270 gallons sperm, and 433,440 gallons whale oil.

Importation of shoes. The amount of shoes, slippers, boots, and bootees, imported the last few years, is as follows, (the importations being chiefly from France, where the average price of labor will not vary but a little from a sixpence per day).

1834, ...	$38,648
1835, ...	59,448
1836, ...	65,703
1837, ...	80,971
1838, ...	85,000
1839, ...	103,901
	$433 671

Making in those six years the amount of $433,671 paid by the citizens of the United States, principally to France, for the article of boots and shoes alone. On the 31st of December next, the duties will be reduced to 10 per centum, and the current year the importation of shoes will be vastly greater than any preceding year, indeed, it is said, by those conversant with the whole subject, that at the present rate of duties, the importers can undersell our own manufacturers, at the present prices they have to pay for stock and labor. One ship has arrived at New Orleans the present season with $600,000 worth of shoes.

In connection with the above, it may be well to give a copy of an invoice of shoes we have now in our possession. It was made out in Paris, and we copy verbatim from the original invoice as passed through the custom house. In carrying out the price per pair, allowance is made for the six per cent. discount given on the bill. The Lynn prices for the same article are annexed:

				Paris prices.
250 prs. blk.	morocco	slippers	40 f.	per doz.
250 "	"	lace	45	"
250 "	kid	"	45	"
250 "	"	"	49	"

Paris prices.	*Lynn prices.*
62 cents per pair	$1 00
66 " "	1 00
66 " "	1 00
70 " "	1 00

It should be borne in mind that the shoes designated by the above invoice are a very superior article, purchased for the retail trade of Boston and New York. Shoes made here at prices varying from 75 to 90 cents, can be bought of the same quality in Paris from 42 to 60 cents—the ratio of the above. In 1842-2, the duty comes down to 20 per cent. on the cost. Then take the above invoice for an example, the average price in France would be 66 cents per pair. At an ad valorem tariff of 20 per cent. the duty would be 13 cents, making the cost 79 cents. The freight and insurance from Havre to Boston is less than from Boston to New Orleans; so that the Lynn manufacturer would find a difference of twenty-six cents against him in the market of the latter city. That is the "plain figuring" of the matter. [*Lynn Freeman.*

CADETS ADMITTED INTO THE MILITARY ACADEMY IN 1840.

Maine—John Chandler, jr. Thomas B. J. Webb, James O. McIntire, Josiah H. Carlisle—4.

New Hampshire—Joseph Smith—1.

Massachusetts—George Wainwright, B. Franklin Hawkes, Amos Stafford, Henry Loring—4

Connecticut—Robert Dixon, William G. Peck—2.

Rhode Island—J. Hamilton Creighton, Asher R Eddy—2.

New York—Abram S Lincoln, Floyd T. Flayd, Amaziah R. Miller, William J. Gourlay, Robert McNamee, Cornelius A. Russell, John P. Hatch, Charles H. Marvin, James H. Chapman, Joseph Miner, Joseph H. Whittlesey, Deloss B Sackett, George H. Harmon, William C. Dubois, Daniel M. Frost, Daniel D. Cooke—16.

New Jersey—Edgar Fita Randolph—1.

Pennsylvania—Samuel Able, Chas. Mahon, Winfield S. Hancock, James Foster, James S. Woods, Alexander Hays, Wesley H Slack—7.

Delaware—William Read—1.

Maryland—Phineas Horwitz, F. J. Thomas—2.

Virginia—William T. Botwell, Wm. C. Steptoe, John W. Ross, Edmund C. Fitzhugh, Aurelius R. Shands, Thomas J. Peyton—6.

North Carolina—Joel F. Hill, Richard A. Porter, Littleton W. Coleman, George W. Hawkins, Samuel Winborn, James D. Parke, William McKerall—7.

South Carolina—Oliver P. Hamilton, Gen. Butler, Archibald L. Campbell, Angus B. Henegan, Samuel L. Rook—5.

Georgia—James Camack, James R. Gage, Levi J. Myers, Stephen E. Habersham—4

Kentucky—Augustus Cook, Thomas J. Curd, Horace Sandford, John J. C. Bibb, Samuel Gill, Simon B. Buckner—6.

Tennessee—Joseph C. Allen, Calvin H. Walker, John Y. Bickoell, Wiley H. Hale, Thomas D. Eldridge—5.

Ohio—Jesse W. Shepard, John Trevitt, Joseph McElvain, Rankin Dilworth, George Cassady, Jas. F. Dillon—6.

Louisiana—Daniel E. Townsend—1.

Indiana—John B. Hager—1.

Mississippi—Richard A Howard—1.

Florida—George G. Barkley—1.

District of Columbia—Alfred Pleasonton—1.

[*Army and Navy Chron.*

THE ARMY.

A detachment of 150 U. S recruits for the 2d regiment of infantry, arrived here yesterday in the ship John Cumming from New York. Their destination is Florida.

Lieut. Pearson, 2d infantry, commands this detachment, and the following officers accompany him: lieuts. Tilden and Bacon, 2d infantry; lieut. Johnson, 3d infantry; and lieuts. Sherman and Field, 3d artillery.

Capt. W. Fulton, and lieuts. Sibley and Thayer, 2d regiment dragoons, with 150 dragoons, arrived yesterday in the ship Charles from Baltimore, and are destined for Florida. [*Savannah Repub.*

Two full companies of the 8th regiment, U. S. infantry arrived here yesterday from New York *en route* for Fort King, via St. Augustine. They will depart this morning for St. Augustine in the steamer Charleston, capt. Donald.

Col. W. J. Worth, commanding, assistant surgeon Cuyler, assistant surgeon Van Buren, 1st lieut. and adjutant J. T. Sprague, 1st lieut. Larkin Smith, 1st lieut. Lucius O'Brien, A. A. quarter master, 1st lieut. Wm. C. Browne, 2d lieut. William B. Hayward, 2d lieut. Grafton D. Hanson, 2d lieutenant W. Jons, 2d lieut. Wardnell, 2d lieut. Folsom, lieut. Benham, of the engineer corps.

The detachment has had an agreeable voyage from New York, and seem anxious for their campaign.

A detachment of 200 U. States troops from Madison barracks, belonging to the fifth infantry, lieut. J. Smith commanding, passed through Oswego on Friday last, on their way to join their regiment in Florida. They are expected to sail from N. York on the 10th instant. [*Savannah Geor. of 11th.*

THE NAVY

Norfolk, October 24. The frigate Macedonian and sloop of war Concord left New York on the 17th instant, and anchored in Lynnhaven bay on the 22d. Both the Macedonian and Concord have since come up and anchored off the naval hospital.

These ships are a part of the West India squadron under the command of capt. Jesse Wilkinson, who will hoist his broad pennant on board the Macedonian, and sail in a few days for the West India station. Captain Shubrick, now in command, will remain and take charge of the Gosport navy yard, to the command of which he has been appointed in the place of com. Warrington, who takes his seat at the navy board.

We learn that commander C. K. Stribling has been detached from the United States rendezvous at this station, and received orders for the navy yard, Washington.

We also learn that lieut. John L. Saunders has been ordered to the Macedonian as her first lieut.

We understand that commodore Downs has been released from the command of the East India squadron, if two ships can be called a squadron, in consequence of ill health, and that he will be succeeded by capt. Thos. Ap Catesby Jones. [*Bost. Jour.*

Commodore John D. Sloat has been ordered to the command of the naval station at Portsmouth, in the place of com. Crane, who retires on leave of absence.

The American squadron in the Mediterranean was reported at Spezzia about the 15th August, and was expected at Leghorn.

U. S. ship Brandywine was at Toulon, 11th ult. all well.

United States sloop of war Preble, capt. Breese, arrived at Portland on Monday, from the bay of Fundy.

The French are now building fourteen 100 gun ships, nine of 90 guns, and 20 frigates.

STATES OF THE UNION.

MAINE.

Popular vote. The governor and council of Maine have counted and declared the vote in Maine for members of congress, given at the time of the late governor's election. The whole number of whig votes given in the state, including 30 scattering, was 45,847; the whole number of Van Buren votes, including 198 scattering, is 45,110, making a whig majority of 237, and a nett whig gain of 6,734 votes compared with the election of 1839.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Lunatic hospital, Worcester. There is at present 240 patients in this institution—more than should be there with the accommodations, since 224 rooms are not enough for the comfortable convenience of so many insane people. Applications are continually made for the admission of lunatics; but owing to the limited number of apartments, they cannot be received. This state of things appeals strongly to the sympathies and humanity of the legislature of Massachusetts. An immediate attention should be given to it when the general court convenes. Another wing must be erected, or those which are now already too full, must be extended. With the faithful manner in which this noble charity has been conducted since its organization, no one of all conversant with the principles upon which it was founded can find fault.

It is a pattern institution—commended alike by our own citizens and strangers. It matters not

what it may cost to increase facilities—they must be had. Appeals of the strongest character are made out for entrance which Dr. Woodward is compelled to reject, solely because there is not an unoccupied place remaining. The necessity of the case, therefore, is the strongest of all arguments, but we hope no parsimonious system of public economy will be allowed to retard the progress of humanity in the section of New England that professes to sympathize with the unfortunate in all the relations of life. [*Medical and Surgical Jour.*

The house of industry farm at South Boston, consists of 35 acres. The produce from it last year was valued at $5,200. The present autumn there is growing on this farm a large crop of white turnips, estimated at 3,000 bushels as a second crop, a large crop having preceded.

Combination among the Boston coal dealers. The Boston Times says—We have been informed, that, within a few days, the coal dealers had a meeting, and agreed to raise the prices of coal, simultaneously half a dollar a ton. The price was raised accordingly. There was no other cause for this than the unscrupulous avarice of the dealers, and no other excuse than that afforded by the coming on of cold weather. There is no failure in the supply. The mining has not ceased, either by earthquake or the destruction of workmen. Ships have not been sunk with coal cargoes, nor has navigation been impeded. Our wharves are fully loaded; the whether promises fairly; the depots of the miners have tens of thousands of tons, unsold in Pennsylvania, and all is favorable, now and in prospect, for low prices of coal. Yet an advance of half a dollar per ton is put upon anthracite coal!

RHODE ISLAND.

Banks of Rhode Island. The following is a statement of the condition of the Rhode Island banks to the 5th instant:

Liabilities.		*Resources.*	
Capital,	$9,073,865	Loans,	$13,42,191
Circulation,	1,602,108	Specie,	296,200
Due other banks,	434,092	Bills on other b'ks,	341,531
Profits,	455,470	Due from banks,	783,083
Dividends unpaid,	18,499	Stock,	151,090
Deposits on int'st,	484,707	Stock, &c.	338,028
Do. not on int'st,	834,371		
Total liab's	$13,853,113	Total reso's,	$13,853,113

Since September 7th, the circulation of these banks has increased $69,344 25; and the specie has been reduced $8,959 51.

NEW YORK.

The city of New York at the last dates, was in a state of excitement, induced by the ckcrge, on the side of the Van Buren party, of alleged FRAUDS said to have been committed by the whigs during the election of 1838, in that city, and by the imputation on the other part of a CONSPIRACY of the leaders of the Van Buren party, producing at the very eve of an election an *ex parte* exhibit of four accusations, against their political opponents, to effect the pending election.

The Oneidas. Another detachment of Oneidas, about two hundred in number, passed through Buffalo, N. Y. a few days ago, on their way to Kettle creek, in Canada, where they have selected their future homes.

The New York state loan for the enlargement of the Erie canal, for the Genesee Valley canal and for the Black River canal, to the amount $1,500,000, has been taken at the rate of 91 dollars for each hundred dollars, of a five per cent. stock, payable in 1856, by the following banks:

Mechanics' & Farmers' bank, Albany,	$600,000
New York state loan,	600,000
City bank, Albany,	100,000
Canal bank,	100,000
Commercial bank,	100,000
	$1,500,000

NEW JERSEY.

Princeton college. The annual commencement of Princeton college, N. J. took place some time since. Graduates 76. This is the largest that ever graduated at Nassau Hall. Thirty eight alumni were admitted to the degree of A. M. in course.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Resumption of specie payments. The Philadelphia papers state that arrangements have been concluded between the United States bank and other banks of that city, with collateral arrangements with eastern banks, which will enable the banks of Philadelphia to resume specie payments on or before the 15th of January next.

Extraordinary fraud. An act has been brought to light which is connected with one of the most iniquitous frauds ever practised in this country in reference to elections. The matter is undergoing judicial inquiry, and we therefore give the report as it is now current.

Our readers are aware that the *loco foco* vote in the city and county of Philadelphia was larger, by several thousand, than any one, even the honest men of that party, believed it would be; no man, for instance, thought that there were as many Van Buren voters in this city and county, by several thousands, as there were Van Buren votes received last Tuesday; and attention was, consequently, drawn to the naturalization proceedings, to illustrate the subject. The following discovery, we learn, has been made: In the book of the proper officer of the court, wherein are registered the names and oaths of those emigrants who declare their intention to become citizens, leaves had been inserted this year in the record of the year 1839, and the names of many persons registered as declaring their intentions, and the name of the former clerk of the office forged thereto; and the court having been induced to believe that these several entries were really made in 1838, granted the papers of naturalization. This high-handed fraud, striking at the purity of courts and election, has been brought to the notice of judge King, and will be carefully sifted. [*Philad. U. S. Gaz.*

This case, founded upon a rule granted by the court of general sessions on Monday last, and returnable this morning, upon a number of individuals, to show cause why their certificates of naturalization should not be vacated, came up before the court yesterday morning, judges Barton, Conrad and Doran being present. Two witnesses were examined with reference to the service of a notice of the rule upon the respondents, and it appeared that notices had only been left at their places of residence and not served upon them personally as ordered by the court, nor had notice of the same been published in the newspapers as directed. In consequence of this defalcation, the court ordered the rule to be continued until Saturday next, at 10 o'clock. During the session the grand jury came into court, and returned 5 true bills, when judge Barton stated that judge Conrad and himself, judge Doran being otherwise engaged, had made a thorough examination of the books and papers in the office of the clerk, that he had discovered upon the petitions of 18 persons that the name or the initials of his name had been forged upon them, but that they had not thus far been able to find out who had committed the frauds. He read the names of the several petitioners and handed them to the jury, urging them at once to institute a rigid inquiry into the matter, and summon all and every person whom they might suppose had any knowledge of the affair. For himself he was prepared to come before them and testify at any time.

The court then adjourned, and the grand jury proceeded to the inquiry as directed by the court.

Court of common pleas, October 24, 1840. Before judges King, Ramsay and Jones. The rule granted on application of William B. Reed, esq. upon a number of individuals, to shew cause why their certificates of declaration to become citizens of the U. States, should not be cancelled; and upon several others, to shew cause why their certificates of naturalization should not be vacated, returnable this morning at 10 o'clock, was called up for consideration, when Mr. Reed for the relators stated to the court that he had nothing to offer in evidence but the book of record, in the office of the clerk. Judge King stated he had just been informed, that the book was in the hands of the grand jury. Mr. Reed did not wish to press the rule only for the purpose of securing an early administration of justice, and if the books were not attainable, if the court was satisfied with the examination previously made of the books, he would not press the exhibition of the record. Judge Jones had no doubt, from the inspection of the book, that the leaves were interpolated, but was not aware of the manner of getting at a remedy as he conceived the book was not strictly a record of the court. The court then inquired if any person was present named in the rule—no one appeared. Mr. Stokes then appeared as counsel, to resist the rule. The court desired him to state who he represented, that the case might come up in a tangible form. After some conversation between the court and the counsel, it appeared that Mr. Stokes represented Thos. McGilligan of the city, a candidate for council at the late election. H. M. Phillips, esq. clerk of the court, and Wm. J. Hirst, esq. with Messrs Stokes and Phillips generally all the respondent. The book was sent for when it appeared the grand jury had adjourned and locked it up, and it could not be brought into court. The rule was then continued until Tuesday afternoon next at 3 o'clock, when the court will hold a special session for the trial of this case only.

Immediately after this case was disposed of, Charles Naylor, esq. made application for an order upon the prothonotary of the court of commons pleas to allow a copy of the list of voters at the late election of the 7th ward Northern Liberties to be taken. He read the affidavit of Henry H. Rosegrant that he had called upon the prothonotary for a copy, and that he stated on such copies were in his office. Mr. Naylor stated that the return judge of the ward had informed him that the returns to that office had been made as provided by law, and further stated that he had suspected to have had his affidavit of the fact, before he made the application, but was disappointed. The prothonotary stated to the court that no such returns had been made. The court took for granted the statement of the prothonotary, and, as it was only contested by the assertion of Mr. Naylor for the return judge, nothing further was done; the case resting there for the production of the affidavit of the return judge, which Mr. Naylor said he hoped to get before the court adjourned. Judge King said that the refusal of a copy, upon the payment of fees in such or similar cases, was a violation of official duty. The court seemed to entertain the opinion that there was an error in the return, and that the papers had been left at some other office.

Census. The following has been ascertained by the recent census to be the number of inhabitants of the respective wards named, and of the district of the Northern Liberties complete.

City—Upper Delaware ward 5,783, Lower Delaware do. 5,997, High street do. 5,200.

Kensington—1st ward 3,314, 2d do. 5,599, 4th do. 4,538.

Northern Liberties—1st ward 5,291, 2d do. 3,162, 3d do. 4,663, 4th do. 5,948, 5th do. 6,306, 6th do. 6,215, 7th 6,773—Making a total in Northern Liberty of 34,487.

MARYLAND.

Resignation and appointment. Cornelius McLean, esq. has resigned his place as secretary of state, and James Murray, esq. of Annapolis, has been appointed in the vacancy, by the governor. Mr. McLean has been appointed auditor to the court of chancery, and will remain permanently in Annapolis. [*Balt. Sun.*

An indictment has been found by the grand jury of Baltimore city, against Jeffers, the late assistant constable of the city, for a conspiracy to obtain illegal voters, to vote at the recent election. Jeffers has been arrested, was committed, and bailed in the sum of $2,000 to answer to the accusation.

Death of the hon. John S. Spence. We sincerely regret to learn the decease of the hon. JOHN S. SPENCE, senator in congress from the state of Maryland. He died at his residence in Worcester county on Thursday last. The United States Gazette, which announces this event, remarks most justly that Mr. Spence was a gentleman of enlarged views, of estimable character, and respected in all the relations of life. His loss will be extensively felt.

VIRGINIA.

The Yorktown whig convention. This meeting took place on the 19th inst. the anniversary of the surrender of Cornwallis, and on the spot where that glorious triumph was achieved. The Norfolk Herald of Wednesday says:

Delegations were present from all parts of lower Virginia, and at 11 o'clock the procession, consisting of about two thousand, with music and flying banners, was formed in front of the court house.—First came the invited guests; then the chivalrous company of "Williamsburg guards" in full uniform, and lastly the different delegations. Crowds of ladies from the surrounding country filled the windows and doors as the procession passed, and by their presence and by their smiles, hallowed the occurrences of the day. All was life and enthusiasm, such as Old York has never witnessed since the revolution, except during the visit of Lafayette.

The following are the names of the gentlemen appointed as officers of the convention:

President—HENRY A. WISE.

Vice presidents—Peyton R. Nelson, Miers W. Fisher, Wm. G. Young, John M. Gregory.

Secretaries—Moses Bowers, John Jarvis, Thomas T. Cropper, Dr. Henry Sheild, John Semple, Carey J. Jones.

Mr. Wise in taking the chair, addressed the people in his best style of impressive eloquence. He was followed by the hon. John Sergeant, of Philadelphia, judge Upshur, of Virginia, Mr. Wallis, of Baltimore, and gen. Leslie Combes, of Kentucky. The two gentlemen last named spoke in the afternoon. The speeches of both are spoken of as having been highly interesting and eloquent. The convention adjourned in the evening to meet again at Washington on the 4th of March 1841.

Alexander Bogar, *alias* McLeod, who, it will be remembered, left our city about two years since, after committing some forgeries, and for whom the governor issued a proclamation, offering a reward for his apprehension, was arrested a few days since in Albany, and has been brought on here and lodged in jail to await his trial. [*Richmond Compiler.*

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The mails. There was no exception yesterday, in the failure of the mails. The Wilmington boat arrived without a mail, and we are indebted to a passenger for the news as far as Baltimore, who brought a single paper. There are now due three Boston letter mails—two New York letter mails and three newspaper mails from the North.

The complaints of the press and the remonstrance of the chamber of commerce have been disregarded by the department. We propose therefore a public meeting, to send on an agent to the postmaster general, to plead in person the cause of our merchants whose interests are thus shamefully sacrificed, and their fortunes perilled. The point of failure is Weldon. [*Charleston Mercury, Oct.* 24.

GEORGIA.

Severe rebuke. We copy from the last Macon Messenger, the following just rebuke to Mr. Forsyth, who has been for some time loading the mails with franked packages of Extra Globes and other loco foco documents addressed to the clerks of courts and the justices of the inferior courts in various counties. [*Augusta Chronicle.*

Georgia: Lee county. Inferior court, adjourned term, 1840. It appearing in the court that one JOHN FORSYTH has sent on to this court, for the purpose of making them panderers to party baseness, certain packages of vile and slanderous papers, to wit: one package of "Extra Globes," one package of "Addresses to the slave holding states, by the democratic members of congress," and one package of "Addresses to the people of Georgia," and that said papers are false and infamous in their nature, and tend to subvert truth, to defraud the people, to deceive the ignorant, and to make the honest voters as corrupt as the administration from which they emanated; and this court being unwilling to pander to the views of a corrupt administration, or be made the tool of a party, as is the aforesaid John Forsyth: It is therefore ordered, that the sheriff of this county do take the aforesaid papers, and between the hours of ten and three this day, in a fire to be made for that purpose, on the public square, or some other public and eminent place, that he burn and consume the same, utterly and entirely; and that copies of this order be sent to Amos Kendall, ex-postmaster general, and the aforesaid John Forsyth, and the same be to published in the Columbus Enquirer and Georgia Messenger.

A true extract from the minutes, Oct. 8, 1840.

ASHLEY PHILLIPS, *clerk.*

Returns complete. The following is the aggregate vote of the several candidates for congress in all the counties of the state. They are from official returns in the governor, except three; and those are received from private sources, no doubt correct. In the senate we have 48, the Van Buren party 44—and a tie in Coweta. In the house of representatives our majority is about 30.

Aggregate vote.

Whig.		*Administration.*	
Alford,	39,275	Black,	35,496
Dawson,	39,619	Campbell,	35,379
Foster,	39,306	Colquitt,	35,362
Gamble,	39,254	Cooper,	35,569
Habersham,	39,379	Hillyer,	35 359
King,	39,257	Iverson,	35,311
Meriwether,	39,141	Lompkin,	35,417
Nisbet,	39,399	Patterson,	35,291
Warren,	39,297	Pooler,	35 362

[*Milledgeville Recorder.*

The whole number of votes polled is 75,000: the largest vote ever given in the state. Dawson's majority over Cooper, (the highest Van Buren candidate), is 4,050. The average majority of our ticket over the other is 2,903. [*Messenger.*

ALABAMA.

Mobile. At the lowest estimate, there are between two and three hundred houses building in Mobile; and some of them, too, of the most magnificent kind. Cullum's hotel is going up almost by magic; the bank is nearly finished; a new theatre is under way; on Dauphin street there is almost a continuous range of houses rising for three squares; and in all parts of the city the hammer of the busy workman is heard cheering the ear of the despondingly, and giving indications of a return to a solid and stable prosperity.

LOUISIANA.

The hon. Rice Garland has arrived at Opelousas, and has taken his seat as one of the judges of the supreme court of Louisiana.

Van Buren convention at Baton Rouge. The Courier says that the Baton Rouge democratic convention was one of the largest popular gatherings ever beheld in Louisiana. The number of persons present was estimated at about 4,000. 2,240 were counted in the procession.

Baton Rouge penitentiary. Our visit to this institution on Monday last was but brief and hasty. Our trusty and well beloved doctor Dines was the first whom we visited. He was *pegging* away at red brogans in the shoemakers' shop. What a falling off was there! The cambric ruffles had vanished, the watch chains had disappeared, the soap lock had *cut him* or had been cut from him, the diamond rings were not to be seen on his fingers! He was dressed in the uniform of the penitentiary, a coarse cotton jacket and trowsers, coarsely plaited straw hat, and a pair of brogans, of his own make probably. Each of the convicts wears an iron ring round the right leg, to which is attached an iron chain that reaches to the waist, and is there fastened by a belt that extends round the body. The only mark of former aristocratic arrogance by which he was distinguished was a small plain gold ring on the third finger of the left hand, a memento perhaps of some "Cawolina," who through all his misfortunes clung to him.

Doctor O'Neill, known also in this city, who was condemned for cheating his washer woman, was making shoes in the same shop with the doctor.—So, also, was a young man of the name of Arnold, who had figured for a brief period as a merchant here, and who was condemned last spring to five years imprisonment for taking, under false pretences, two pipes of brandy from Mr. Blache, auctioneer; or in other words for stealing them. McLaughlin, who was found guilty of picking Mr. Gregory Byrne's pocket in the public square on the eight of January last, we also saw. McLaughlin, we understood at the time of his trial, was somewhat notorious as a northern swindler,—in Philadelphia as such he was particularly known. On Monday he was working at the cabinet business, and at what we conceived to be the critical branch of it; he was finishing off a large claw foot for a sofa. We visited likewise the room in which the unfortunate Mrs. Doyle, the heroine of the Girod street tragedy is. She works in the laundry, which is situated somewhat apart from the place where the other prisoners are. She is the only white woman in the penitentiary. [*N. O. Picayune.*

The cession of the Louisiana territory was made by France to the United States in 1803, during the presidency of Mr. Jefferson and the first consulate of Napoleon. The country, including the city of New Orleans, had belonged originally to Spain, but had been conveyed to France by a secret treaty, a short time before the negotiations were opened on the part of the United States with the French republic. We find in the *Crescent City*—a new paper recently started in New Orleans—an account of the ceremonials accompanying the transfer and reception of authority among the several governments concerned:

As soon as the ratifications were exchanged, Mr. Pichon, the charge d'affaires of France at Washington, sent orders to Mr. Laussat at New Orleans, to hold a conference with Messrs. De Salcedo and Casa Calvo, the commissioners of the king of Spain, on the subject of the cession of Louisiana to the United States. Accordingly, on the morning of the 30th November, 1803, the Spanish troops were drawn up in front of the city hall.

The French and Spanish commissioners came there, followed by a procession of the merchants and inhabitants of their respective nations. Three chairs were arranged in the council chamber, and Salcedo occupying the middle one, Laussat presented to him the decree of the 15th October, 1802, by which the king of Spain ordered his representative to deliver the colony to the French plenipotentiary. Mr. Laussat produced at the same time the authority of the first consul to take possession of the country in the name of the French people. After the public reading of these acts, the Spanish governor, leaving his seat, delivered him the keys of the city, and the marquis de Casa Calvo announced "that the Louisianians who should not declare that they wished to retire under the Spanish authority, were absolved from their oath of fidelity to the Catholic king."—At a signal, given by the firing of cannon, the Spanish colors were lowered and the French hoisted.

The French sovereignty lasted from the 30th November to the 20th December, 1803. Gen. Wilkinson advanced with the United States troops in the left bank of the Mississippi, and established his camp on the 18th December, 1803, within a half league of New Orleans. As soon as this took place, the Spanish troops immediately embarked and set sail for Havana.

On the 20th December, the day fixed for the delivery of the province to the United States, Laussat, accompanied by a numerous retinue, went to the city hall. At the same moment the American troops were, by his orders, introduced into the city. Governor Claiborne and general Wilkinson were received in form in the city hall, and were placed on either side of M. Laussat. The treaty of cession, the respective powers of the commissioners, and the certificate of the exchange of ratifications were read.

Laussat then pronounced these words: "In conformity with the treaty, I put the United States in possession of Louisiana and its dependencies. The citizens and inhabitants who wish to remain here and obey the laws, are from this moment exonerated from the oath of fidelity to the French republic." Mr. Claiborne, exercising the powers of governor general and intendant of the province of Louisiana, delivered a congratulatory discourse, addressed to the Louisianians. "The cession," said he, "secures to you and your descendants the inheritance of liberty, perpetual laws, and magistrates whom you will elect yourselves." These formalities being fulfilled, Mr. Claiborne then declared that the authority of the United States was established, and the public officers were duly installed in the exercise of their several functions.

Since the period of the cession New Orleans has increased with great rapidity, and the Mississippi, instead of forming the western boundary of the union, rolls between organized states lying on both sides. The importance of the great acquisition obtained by the treaty of 1803 may be estimated by any one who will consider, even without regarding the intrinsic value of the territory itself—what would be the condition of the west if New Orleans and the mouth of the Mississippi were now in the possession of a foreign power.

The right of navigating the Mississippi was contended for by Great Britain as late as the close of the last war—so little did that nation know of the progressive tendency of this republic. The Mississippi seems to have been regarded then by England pretty much as the Oregon or Columbia is now—that is, as a large river flowing through uninhabited regions for the most part, and useful chiefly as affording facilities for the fur trade. The claim to a free navigation of the Mississippi by any foreign power at this day would appear as preposterous as a claim on our part to the free navigation of the Thames. Yet it is not among the least of the services which Henry Clay has rendered to his country, that he repelled the pretensions of the British commissioners at Ghent to that privilege.

The astonishing increase of the trade of the Mississippi since the cession of 1803 would give, if set forth in statistics, some criterion by which to judge of the unexampled growth of this country in wealth, productiveness and national substance. The introduction of steam power has had a great deal to do with the increase of that trade—but only in the way of aiding in the development of resources which belonged to the country. What the aspect of the great west will be fifty years hence, it is not in the power of human imagination to prefigure. [*Amer.*

Another land slide at *Plaquemine.* The Iberville Gazette of the 17th inst. says: "About six arpents of levee and some of the public road in front of the town of Plaquemine, has been carried away by another slide of earth. The slide began about two hundred feet from the former one, so that there will be at least fifteen arpents of levee to be made to preserve the town and a great part of the parish on the right bank of the river from the danger of an overflowing. This second disaster took place on Friday last, and the ground still continues to settle. There now remains of the whole front of the town but a small point where boats can land, and if that slides, there will be no steamboat landing until high water."

KENTUCKY.

Mr. Guthrie, the Van Buren senator from the Louisville district, has resigned his seat.

Camp Woodford. The military encampment at Versailles, composed of the following companies—capt. Wm. Bradford's Lexington artillery, captain Wm. B. Blackburn's Versailles artillery, capt. G. L. Postelthwaite's Lexington old infantry, and capt. A. W. Lockwood's Frankfort light infantry—and all under the command of col. A. G. Hodges, was terminated on the morning of the 10th, and the various companies returned to their respective homes. We have heard but one voice in relation to the manner in which it was conducted. All unite in representing it as having been conducted with great decorum, as exhibiting great skill and proficiency in drill and discipline, and being in every respect creditable to the Kentucky volunteers. The manner in which the commanding officer discharged his duties, and the kindness and hospitality of the citizens of Versailles and Woodford county, are fully spoken of in the following correspondence which has been sent to us, with the request that we would publish it in the Commonwealth: [*Comm.*

Camp Woodford, Oct. 10, 1840.

DEAR SIR: As a committee delegated by the military here assembled, it is with feelings of no ordinary satisfaction that we congratulate you on the happy termination of the camp drill at this place on

this morning. The satisfaction that was then evident in the countenance of each officer and soldier belonging to the encampment, and the regret at parting with you and the officers composing your military family, renders it almost unnecessary, on our part, to assure you of their entire satisfaction with you as a commander. It is only left to us to return you their sincere thanks for the able and skilful manner in which you conducted the encampment, and the firm, though kind treatment they received at your hands during its continuance, and the great instruction they received both in camp duty and in the school of battalion, and assure you that Camp Woodford will long be cherished in their memories as the scene of much pleasure and instruction

Permit us, through you, to tender to our commander-in-chief, his excellency, governor Letcher, and to general Dudley, and the other military gentlemen in their company, our sincere thanks for their kindness, in visiting our camp and reviewing the troops on the 8th, assuring them that their presence added no little to our military pride, acting, as it did, as the greatest stimulant to our future exertions in improvement as citizen soldiers.

To the brilliant concourse of ladies who visited us on that occasion, we fully feel our incompetency to express our gratification; suffice it to say, that we feel more than proud at receiving their approbation. To the citizens of Versailles and Woodford county, who so kindly furnished the camp with every thing necessary to render our situation both comfortable and agreeable, we return our thanks, and can only say that, on this occasion as on many others, old Woodford has nobly sustained herself. To Mr. Divine and col. Barr, of Versailles, who kindly furnished the troops with the eligible situation for an encampment and parade ground, and for their exertions to render the troops comfortable—whilst in encampment, we return our sincere thanks.

And now, sir, in conclusion, permit us to say that we hope to meet you again at no distant day on a similar occasion. Yours, with respect and esteem,

W. B. Blackburn, jr. capt. v. a.
G. L. Postelhwait, capt. l. o. i.
E. W. Theobald, 1st lieut. l. a.
Committee.

Col. A. G. Hodges, Frankfort, Ky.

Frankfort, Oct. 14, 1840.

To Messrs. W. B. Blackburn, capt. V. A, G. W. Postelhwait, capt. L. O. I., E. W. Theobald, 1st lieut. L. A.

Gentlemen: I have received your very flattering communication, dated "Camp Woodford, Oct. 10th," and for so much of it as is personal to myself, I return you my sincere thanks. Nor can I let the present opportunity pass, without declaring to you that the admirable manner in which the men had been drilled and instructed before their assemblage at the encampment, and the uniformly correct conduct and willingness of the officers, non-commissioned officers and men, to submit to whatever discipline was enjoined whilst there, I was chiefly indebted for my ability to discharge the duties devolved upon me, in the manner which has been so fortunate as to meet with your approbation.

I also cordially unite with you in the expressions of gratitude to the citizens of Versailles and Woodford county, for the interest taken by them in our military exercises, and for the many evidences of kindness and friendship we received from them.

Permit me, gentlemen, to thank you again for the favorable estimate you have been pleased to place upon such service as it was in my power to render, and through you to express to the citizen soldiers whom you represent, my great gratification at the manner in which they conducted themselves while at Camp Woodford, and to assure you and them that I will always remember with delight, the acquaintances and friendships made there. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, A. G. Hodges.

A caution to stage proprietors and drivers. The Frankfort (Ky.) Commonwealth states that in the fall of 1838, the mail stage line, owned by Messrs. E. P. Johnson & Co. and the opposition line owned by Messrs. McNair & Weaver, came in contact on the turnpike road near Shelbyville, by which the mail line was upset and several passengers had their limbs fractured. Amongst the persons injured was Mr. Isaac Laughlin, the driver of the mail line, who had the misfortune to have one leg and ankle crushed to pieces, by which he has been made a cripple for life. He sued McNair & Weaver, the proprietors of the opposition, for the injury, alleging the wanton conduct of their driver as the cause. The case was tried some time since in the Shelby circuit court, and a verdict was given in favor of Laughlin for $1,000. A new trial was granted upon application of the defendants; the case was removed to the Henry circuit court, and there tried the last week, when a verdict of $2,000 was given.

OHIO.

List of members of the legislature.

SENATORS.

Ashtabula, &c.—Benj. Russel.
Adams, &c.—John Glover.*
Athens, &c.—*Sim. Nash.**
Alen, &c.—*G. B. Way, John F. Hinkle.*
Belmont, &c.—Thomas Shannon.*
Brown, &c.—Dowty Uttee.*
Clinton, &c —Thos. Patterson.*
Coyahoga, &c.—*Richard Lord.**
Columbiana.—Jos. Thompson.*
Coshocton, &c.—Byram Leonard.
Erie, &c.—*Jas. M Root.*
Franklin, &c.—*Alexander Waddle.*
Fairfield, &c.—Sam. Spangler, *Jno. L. Greene.**
Greene, &c.—*Isaac S. Perkins.*
Guernsey, &c.—Wm. Scott.*
Holmes, &c.—Benj. Ream.
Hocking, &c.—John Hough.*
Hamilton.—Jas. Faran,* S. W. Holmes.
Hardin, &c.—John E. Hunt.*
Jefferson, &c.—Jas. Mitchell.*
Lorain, &c.—*J. S. Carpenter.*
Licking.—B. B. Taylor.
Logan, &c.—Joseph Vance.*
Muskingum.—*Jas. Henderson.**
Montgomery.—*Jos. Barnett.*
Miami, &c.—*Wm. S. Thomas.*
Morgan, &c.—*Isaac Humphreys* *
Marion, &c.—*Jas. H. Godman.*
Portage, &c.—*Elisha N. Sill.*
Preble, &c.—Robt. Haseltine.
Richland.—Wm. McLaughlin.*
Stark.—Jacob Hostetter.
Seneca, &c.—John Goodwin.
Trumbull.—*John Crocell.*
Wayne.—Y. H. Harris.
*Elected 1839.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Ashtabula.—*R. W. Griswold.*
Adams, Highland, Fayette.—*James Carothers, David Reece, James Smith.*
Athens, Meigs.—*A. V. Vorhes.*
Belmont.—*Jno. Koontz, C. Welsh.*
Butler.—A Dunn, J. B King.
Brown, Clermont, Clinton.—*R. W. Clarke, G. Dunham, R. B. Harlan.*
Champaign, Logan, Union.—*Wm. C. Lawrence.*
Clark, Madison.—*A. Toland, S. M. Wheeler.*
Columbiana.—J. M. Jenkins, C. M. Aten.
Carrol, Jefferson.—*R. Marsh, John Shober.*
Coshocton.—Joseph Burns.
Cuyahoga.—*S. Johnson, J. H. Vincent.*
Crawford, Marion, Delaware.—*Em. Moore, Jos. Scott.*
Dirk, Miami, Mercer, Shelby.—*H. Bell, J. Hamilton, John Brown.*
Franklin.—*James C. Reynolds.*
Fairfield.—C. H Brough.
Greene.—*Jas. A. Scott.*
Guernsey.—*William Israel.*
Gallia, Lawrence, Scioto.—*Daniel Young.*
Geauga.—*Seabury Ford.*
Hamilton.—*A. T. Carpenter, J. M. Cochrane, J. Reeves.*
Holmes, Tuscarawas.—James Hockinberry.
Herrison.—*Josiah Scott.*
Huron, Erie.—*Elen. Cook.*
Hocking, Ross, Pike, Jackson.—*J. T. Worthington. J. Kaylor, John Stinson.*
Knox.—N. Spindle, D. S. McGuden.
Licking.—W. B Morris, E Warreo.
Lorain, Medina.—*A. A. Bliss.*
Lake.—*W. L. Perkins.*
Montgomery.—*Dor. Lamme.*
Monroe.—Wm. Johnson.
Muskingum.—*A. Pollock, John Watkins.*
Morgan.—D. Baldridge, sen.
Perry.—James Y. Wilson.
Pickaway.—*Elias Florence.*
Portage.—*I. Strenter, H. Giddings.*
Preble.—*Jos S. Hawkins.*
Richland.—T. W. Bartley, D. Riblell.
Sandusky, &c.—M. McAnally, M. E. Wood.
Stark.—I. Smith, E. Ruffensperger.
Summit.—*H. G. Weaver.*
Trumbull.—*Peter Allen, Josiah Robins.*
Warren.—*John Probosco, jr.*
Washington.—*Arius Nye.*
Wayne.—Thos. Bleeve.

The names of whig members in italic.

RECAPITULATION.

	Whig.	*V. B.*
Senate,	14	22
House,	51	21
	65	43

In the month of September, about one hundred and fifty thousand barrels of flour, or its equivalent in wheat, were exported from Cleveland, Ohio.—The whole state, according to the Cincinnati Chronicle, will export during the present season, something like one million of barrels of flour, or its equivalent in wheat.

Cheese in Ohio. We find in the Cincinnati Daily Chronicle, a very interesting article on the subject of cheese, its consumption and the extent of its manufacture in the west. In the year 1823, two gentlemen of Portage county, Ohio, commenced supplying the river towns with this article by bringing to Cincinnati in a skiff about 1,500 lbs. cheese. From this small beginning, the business has increased till these sales have amounted, for the last six years, to between 200 and 300 tons per annum, three-fourths of which is sold in Cincinnati, the balance at Louisville and other towns down the river.

In the single township of Aurora, in Portage co. Ohio, there have been made between 250 and 300 tons of cheese yearly, for the last two years, which has netted the farmers about 6 cents per lb. one year with another.

The amount of western reserve cheese sold in Cincinnati yearly is estimated at between 800 and 900 tons, for the last six years, and is increasing annually. The price has generally ranged from 7 to 9 cents, and has been as high (in the autumn of 1838) as 12½ cts. It has never been so low before, as at present, 6½ cts. for ten years past.

The Episcopal church in Ohio. We have been favored with the twenty-third annual report of the Protestant Episcopal church in the diocese of Ohio. From it, we learn that the church is in a highly flourishing condition, and we glean the following statistics—churches, 53; baptisms in the year, 365; communicants added, 481; died or removed, 185; total number present, 2,132; confirmed, 122; married, 95; funerals, 292; Sunday school scholars, 1,582; contributions for benevolent objects, $2,484 83.

[*Phila. Inquirer.*

ILLINOIS.

The state bank. The St. Louis Bulletin of a late date, announces that the State Bank of Illinois has made arrangments, by which it will be able to realize a large amount of funds and resume specie payments. The editor adds: "The Shawneetown bank has, no doubt, entered into similar arrangements, and no difficulty need be apprehended in the prompt payment of all liabilities, on the part of either of the institutions. The knowledge of these measures of the bank should relieve the public mind from any apprehensions which may have been indulged. We have never entertained a doubt of their disposition and ability to do justice to the public, and we are now satisfied that their situation is such as to command the confidence of the community."

MISSOURI.

Darnes convicted. William P. Darnes, who killed A. J. Davis, the editor of the St. Louis Argus, in a political quarrel, has been tried, convicted and sentenced to twelve months imprisonment in the penitentiary.

FLORIDA.

We have received the annexed letter, which, though not so late as accounts previously received, presents some details, and, upon the whole, such a discouraging aspect of affairs in that peninsula, and of the mode of managing the war, as should be made public. [*N. Y. Amer.*

St. Augustine, Sept. 22, 1840.

The Florida war, which, like the eternal Vesuvius, is never quite at rest, has recently assumed an aspect more sanguinary than usual. Not a spot of ground in the interior of East Florida, from the northern boundary line to the southern Keys, is free from danger, except those portions of the territory which are protected by the immediate vicinity of troops. Scarcely does an express arrive from Tallahassee to Pilatka, but the way bill exhibits some hasty endorsement of recent murder.—Although a *cordon* of posts has been established on the mail route across the peninsula, yet the intervening hammocks afford the Indians ample opportunity to attack any traveller who is not guarded by an escort sufficiently numerous to hold them in awe. From the frequent and almost simultaneous attacks in quarters remote from each other it would seem that they were far more numerous than has hitherto been apprehended.

We hear of them supplying themselves with ammunition at the Keys,—driving off cattle from the neighborhood of Micanopy—firing on the express rider in the vicinity of Pilatka—and almost in the same breath they are embodied and carrying all before them in the district of the Okefenokee. The accounts which are pouring in of the merciless destruction of human life in that district, are such as are calculated to make the cheek grow pale.

It is well known that, for several years past, the Okefenokee swamp has been a grand lurking place for the enemy. Some two years since, general

Taylor caused two forts to be established near the swamp, on the banks of the St. Mary's and Suwanee, both of which rivers have their sources in that vast reservoir.

Fort Gilmer was the name of the station on the Suwanee; that on the St. Mary was called Fort Moniac. These stations were established for the purpose of protecting the settlers in the vicinity from the Indians of the Okefonoke, who were in the habit, occasionally, of making sallies therefrom, in the destruction of the lives of the inhabitants and injury of the crops.

Owing, however, as it was said, to the disappearance of the Indians from that quarter, these stations were abandoned in the early part of August last.

It does not appear whether the Indians were advised of the abandonment of the forts or not; but it is certain that a large body of the enemy appeared, not three weeks afterwards, within twenty miles of Gilmer, to the consternation of the whole district. They commenced their work of destruction by setting fire to the house of a Mr. Green, part of whose family they destroyed, and Mr. Green himself had his leg fractured while rescuing the remainder from the flames. Following the course of the Suwanee, the Indians next proceeded in the direction of Fort Gilmer, near which *five* families were murdered in cold blood. Passing thence towards the head waters of the St. Mary, they attacked Fort Moniac, where a few families had congregated for mutual preservation,—killed a number of them, and burned the United States' buildings to the ground. From this point they spread themselves along the St. Mary's, attacking indiscriminately every plantation which they passed. Frequently the whole family was murdered—again we hear of a portion which was saved. Sometimes the father escaped—and sometimes it was the mother, pressing her infant to her bosom as she fled before the foe. In one family, residing near the south prong of the St. Mary's, it is stated that five children were successively put to the knife. But the detail is too shocking to dwell upon!

Death may come to the young aspirant for glory—it is his expectancy; and to the man of toil and years—it is his *reward*; but when, with a foul and murderous aim he strikes the innocent and defenceless bosoms which make merry the household hearth, the heart sickens to contemplate the work of the destroyer, and the mind involuntarily questions "why such things should be!"

The commander of the troops in Florida doubtless had the right to make such disposal of the United States forces as, in his opinion, was most conducive to the interests of the service. If, in the exercise of this prerogative the frontier of Georgia was left in danger, why did not the governor of that state cause a levy of militia to be marched to its southern border when the storm was heard rumbling in the distance—ere the tempest fell so cruelly upon those who were powerless to resist it?

Where slept the chivalric spirit of the gallant Floyd, that it did not prompt him, on the withdrawal of the regulars and the dismissal of the remaining troops, to rush *single handed* to the protection of "his old hunting ground?" Did he not know the condition of the district which he formerly commanded? Did he not know that Indian signs were numerous in that quarter and that the last of the defenders had vanished? Lieut. Whitfield, of his own Georgia militia could have enlightened him in regard to the facts. He could have told him, as he informed others *previous* to his discharge from Fort Gilmer, that the Indian sign in that quarter was *heavy*—so much so, that he did not deem it prudent with his small force, to pursue the trail.

Troops *etc.* this may have arrived at these stations, now rendered desolate and lonely. They may, for aught I know, have surrounded the whole Okefonoke swamp. Their columns at this moment may be displaying on the arena of their "thrice conquered foe." If such be the case it is well! Even now, it is well! They will have arrived in time—to bury the dead. Let them search among the silent habitations of Gilmer and the smoking ruins of Moniac for the ashes of the Cruisers—the Johnsons—the Hogans—the Davises—the Patricks and other families, and deposit them in a grave. Let them re-inter the hastily covered remains of the unfortunate Patterson, and the daughter who was butchered in his arms, seeking in vain, in the hour of peril, by the side of her father, that protection which had been withheld by her country. These individuals, if they have lost their lives by placing too much reliance on the prospect of protection by troops, at least deserve at the hands of troops—a decent burial.

Savannah, Oct. 21. We have received from a friend in Florida the following important information in relation to the Florida war. From the source it comes from, it may be relied on as correct. It was brought by the steamer *Charleston*, which arrived at Savannah on the 20th instant:

Pilatka, (Fa.) Oct. 17. Gen. Armistead has suspended active operations for the present, in consequence of an agreement between him and the Seminole chief to hold a "talk" on the 20th inst. at which time the chief says he is willing to make a treaty of peace, which he says shall not be "*spoiled*" as the other treaties have been. No one here has any confidence in him or his treaties; yet you know better as always better to us than our fears, and some good may grow out of it.

WISKONSIN.

Internal improvement in Wiskonsin. The Milwaukee and Rock River canal has been commenced, and a large number of hands are now employed just above Milwaukee.

By a late number of the Milwaukee Sentinel, says the Buffalo Advertiser, we learn that business of every kind was brisk, and the prospects of the town never better. The mercantile community had in a measure adopted the cash system, and although money was not abundant, still sufficient was in circulation to answer all legitimate purposes. Many stores and other buildings have been erected during the present season.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

"CORNWALLIS" AT WALTHAM. On Monday the anniversary of the surrender of Yorktown was celebrated in Waltham, according to time-honored custom. A square redout had been erected upon Prospect Hill, which surmounted by a British ensign, and defended by a company of artillery, was during the whole morning watched by the eyes of the collected patriots of the neighborhood with a determination which boded it no good. A body of Indians, of no inconsiderable number, and of all tribes and nations, if one might judge from the variety of their ornaments and their hideous paints, skulking in the woods about the fort, assisted in its defence. Early in the forenoon, from the concentration in the plain below of a force which seemed to be—to judge from the appearance of the clothing, arms and equipments—a resurrection of a part of the old continental army, it became evident that this redoubt was to become an immediate point of attack.

This expectation ere long became certainty. A body of the continental infantry, assisted by a small but efficient park of field artillery, after a slight contest, succeeded in carrying one of the advanced breastworks of the enemy, just at the foot of the rising ground. This breastwork, composed mostly of brushwood and other combustible materials, was burned by the attacking force to prevent it from again falling into the hands of the British, when, after some very active skirmishing, in which a very severe contest between the Indians and an advanced party of riflemen was especially interesting, and at the time important, they were obliged to retire for want of ammunition.

This was fortunately at hand, and when the besieged party saw their determined assailants retire, it was only in preparation for a more fierce and concentrated attack. The ammunition which had been so opportunely brought up was hastily distributed. The troops partook of a hasty meal, as they held their position in the line, and refreshed by this support and by mutual pledges and animated by some heart-stirring appeals from their distinguished officers, they showed the greatest anxiety to be again led to the assault. The attack was conducted by generals Washington and Lafayette and the count de Rochambeau in person, and was watched with eager interest by the collected woman, children and aged of the neighborhood, whom the sound of firing had collected together. The besieged seemed aware that this was to be a final struggle, and it has never been our lot to witness such a heavy and well conducted firing, and such energy and determination both in attack and defence, as followed the attempt upon the remaining breastwork. The cannon from the fort were brought to defend this outwork, and the artillery of the continental army were brought to bear directly upon it. For half an hour the firing was incessant. The officers of the invading force, urging on their men with the greatest disregard of danger, even riding to and fro between the two fires, won for themselves the proudest honors that a soldier may gain. The breastwork was carried and turned, its surviving defenders, however, escaped under cover of the cannon from the redoubt and well directed fire from the Indians, who had secured themselves at the edge of the adjacent forest.

The last contest was now at hand—the artillery of the continentals was directed at the fort itself, in some instances over the very heads of the advancing squadrons, and served with the most praiseworthy rapidity and skill. The infantry advanced firing, and were already closing almost around the fort, when a white flag appeared from one of the bastions, and the officers exerted themselves to stop the firing. A mounted officer from the fort with a flag of truce was conducted to general Washington, and after a slight consultation the terms of capitulation were mutually signed. In a few moments the British ensign was dropped from the flag-staff of the redoubt, and the stars and stripes were proudly waving in its stead. The defenders—such of them as were left—were marched off according to the terms, being looked upon by their former foes apparently as brave men who had done their best in their cause.

We are loth to remark upon the apparent dejection of lord Cornwallis himself and his two immediate aids. These representatives of British gold and British influence seemed to feel that gilt red coats and ruffled shirts were but a theatre show, beside the rugged dress and accoutrements of their hardy conquerors. But personal ill-feeling there evidently was none, and victors and vanquished seemed to unite amicably in the closing ceremonies of the day. We understand that his lordship rode the very horse that was killed under him on the same occasion, fifty-nine years ago. The remains of the departed were duly attended to their homes with "all the honors," and on the arrival of an early twilight all was completed, and another day added to the history of our country—a day which will never be forgotten by any one who participated in its dangers or witnessed its triumphs.

AN INTERESTING ARTICLE.

MR. SPOONER—*Sir:* In your valuable paper of the 5th inst. is the following obituary notice of the widow of judge Symmes:

"*Mother of Mrs. Harrison.* Died recently at Stockbridge, Massachusetts, at the advanced age of 92, Mrs. Susan Symmes, daughter of William Livingston, formerly governor of New Jersey, and widow of John Cleves Symmes, the founder of the city of Cincinnati, Ohio. Mrs. Symmes was the mother of the lady of general W. H. Harrison, of North Bend, Ohio."

If the fact stated in the above extract was occasioned by an error which occurs in my history of Long Island, page 290, in relation to the marriage of judge Symmes, it is the more proper for me to correct the mistake which appears therein, and I am now enabled from more recent information to say, that John Cleves Symmes, father of Mrs Harrison, and her mother Anna Tuthill, were both natives of Southold, L. Island. Judge Symmes is believed to be the son of the rev. Mr. Symmes, minister of old Aquebogue, Southold; and possessed the farm (a little east of Riverhead line) now owned by Hezekiah Skidmore. Mr. Symmes married Anna, daughter of Henry Tuthill, of Southold, about the year 1773. Hannah, another daughter of Henry Tuthill, was the wife of major Isaac Reeve, of Southold, and mother of the late Isaac Tuthill Reeve, of Queen's county, the latter was of course a cousin of Mrs. Harrison. In 1775, or thereabouts, Mr. Symmes removed to New Jersey, and lived at a place called Flat Brook, about one mile from the Delaware river, where his daughter Anna, now Mrs. Harrison, was born in 1776. His daughter Mary, a year older than Mrs. Harrison, married William Short, of Virginia, where she died. Mrs. Symmes died when her daughter Anna was about two years old, and she was then sent to her grandfather, Henry Tuthill, where she remained till she was grown up, being in the meantime sent to be educated at the Clinton academy in Easthampton, then just erected. Mr. Symmes was in 1777 appointed associate judge of the supreme court of New Jersey. Judge Symmes soon after married a Miss Henry, who died in a few years thereafter without issue, and for his third wife, married Miss Susan Livingston, daughter of William Livingston, esq. afterwards governor of New Jersey. She was of course sister to William Livingston, esq. former surrogate of Kings county, hon. Brockholst Livingston, esq late judge of the supreme court of this state, and associate judge of the supreme court of the United States, and Sarah, wife of governor Jay. By this last wife, judge Symmes had no children, and after his death she removed to West Stockbridge, Massachusetts, where she lately died. In 1780, judge Symmes removed with a number of associates in the north west territory, and was made a district judge of the United States for that territory. He soon after commenced the settlement of Cincinnati, nearly on the former site of Fort Washington. He carried his daughter to that country when she was about 17 years old, and at the age of 20, in the year 1795, she married William Henry Harrison, then about 22 years of age, who had been aid to gen. Anthony Wayne, in his famous expedition against the Indians, and who for his good conduct was made a lieutenant. Mrs. Harrison is the

mother of eight children. Their eldest son, John Clavus Symmes Harrison, now deceased, married Clarissa B. Pike, only child of the heroic and ever to be lamented gen. Zebulon Montgomery Pike, who fell in the arms of victory at York, Upper Canada. Another son, Dr. Harrison, has lately deceased. A respectable writer, well acquainted with Mrs. Harrison, observes:

"I cannot let the opportunity slip, without offering a passing tribute to the virtues of this estimable woman. She is distinguished for her benevolence and piety; all who know her, view her with esteem and affection; and her whole course through life, in all its relations, has been characterised by those qualifications that complete the character of an accomplished matron."

It must be a gratifying reflection for the inhabitants of this island, and of Suffolk county in particular, that one of their fellow citizens is allied in marriage to the distinguished individual, destined beyond all reasonable doubt, to fill the most important and honorable station in the power of a great and happy people to bestow. Yours &c.

BENJ. F. THOMPSON.

Hempstead, Oct. 7, 1840.

[*Long Island Star.*

A LOG CABIN LETTER. We give below the letter addressed by gov. Seward to the Westchester county committee in reply to their invitation to him to attend the log cabin dedication at North Castle, on the 24th instant. It is one of the most eloquent and touching productions we have ever read, and cannot fail to awaken the sympathies of every honest heart. [*N. Y. Star.*

Albany, Sept. 11, 1840.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 25th ultimo, inviting me to join the citizens of Westchester county in dedicating a log cabin at North Castle, on the 24th inst. was duly received. I am prevented from accepting the invitation by engagements which call me into the western part of the state. I wish, nevertheless, that it were in my power to visit Westchester. I have recollections which can never leave me, of the hospitality of her citizens, and there is abundant evidence that the patriotism of her sons has not declined since the days when three of her incorruptible whigs spurned the bribe of British gold, and saved their country from Arnold's treason.

I should, with great pleasure too, bear my part in dedicating the log cabin. The structure is peculiarly American, and is associated with our dearest recollections of the past, and our best hopes of the future. There is scarce one among us of American birth, whatever may be his condition in life, who, if required to trace his genealogy, would not find his ancestors in a log cabin, within one or two, at most, three generations. The emigrant who seeks an asylum here from the storms of the old world may meet a cold reception in a paved city, but if he follows where the spirit of adventure leads, he will always find in the log cabin a generous welcome.

The memory of man runneth to the time when only log cabins graced the site of almost every city, town and village in the land, and wherever the humble structure is now found, it gives promise of a farm, a village, or it may be a capital. When these unpretending dwellings begin to clustec in the valley, or on the hill-side, it is certain that there the church and the school house will soon appear. As soon as the patrimonial farm is found too small for an increasing family, the enterprising sons bie away to the west—the beech, maple and hemlock fall beneath their sturdy arms, and the smoke from their log cabins gives notice to the settlers, that new emigrants have arrived among them.—When prosperity forsakes, and kind, familiar friends forget us because we are poor, the west invites us to erect our log cabins there, and try once more. The log cabin is the cradle of patriotism and valor. When the Indian fell hung upon our western border, and the British upon our Atlantic and northern frontiers, and Harrison, Scott and Jackson called to the rescue, the cry ran through the log cabins, and their fearless riflemen rushed to the battle fields of Tippecanoe, Chippewa and New Orleans.

In childhood I attended my father in his visits as a physician to the halls of the rich and log cabins of the poor—I saw the offices of affection performed with equal assiduity in both. Health restored gladdened as many hearts, and bereavement produced as bitter tears, in the one as in the other. In maturer years I have visited the marble dwellings in our own cities and abroad, and I have been a guest in the log cabins of Cayuga and Chautauque. I confess that in the latter I found always the most cordial greeting and largest welcome. I can bear witness, too, that while no condition, high or low, exempts us from the cares, the disappointments and the sorrows of life, and while faith, hope and charity withhold their consolations from none who cherish them, their choicest influences will be observed in the humble abode. Let us honor the log cabin, and let us take care that wherever the unpretending structure is found, no matter what may be the birth, language or condition of its occupants, the school house is erected near it, and its rustic shelves are graced with the cheap volumes of the Sunday school and common school libraries, and we may then be assured that luxury and ambition can never undermine the foundation of the republic. I am, with great respect and esteem, your friend and fellow citizen,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

J. A. Hamilton, Munson J. Lockwood and Wm. L. Bowron, esqrs. committee.

MRS. ADAMS. Letters of Mrs. Adams, the wife of John Adams. With an introductory memoir, by her grandson, Charles Francis Adams.

John Adams, the second president of the United States, died at the age of ninety-one, at the ancient seat of his family in Quincy, Massachusetts, on the 4th day of July, 1826, a half century from the day on which he affixed his signature to the Declaration of American Independence. Eight years before his death, after a union of fifty-four years, he was bereaved of his wife, one of the illustrious women of New England, to that great day of its heroes and heroines. The work before us is a small selection from her letters. Prefixed to them is a memoir, which, while it is a beautiful specimen of writing, afford valuable illustration to the contents of the volume.

Mrs. Abigail Adams was the second daughter of the rev. William Smith, the congregational clergyman of Weymouth, a village on the coast of Massachusetts Bay, bordering upon Quincy, and about twelve miles from Boston. Educated at a time when there was no public provision in the colonies for the instruction of females, her opportunity for intellectual culture were only such as could be found in private reading, and the society of her female friends. "I was never sent to any school," she says to one of her correspondents; "and female education never went further than writing and arithmatic; in some few and rare instances, music and dancing." In her twentieth year, in October, 1764, she was married to Mr. John Adams. He was a young lawyer of rising reputation; but, so far were her high destinies in this union from being anticipated that it appears the disparity of rank between the minister's daughter and the legal aspirant, presented some interruption to the course of that true love, which for one reason or another, has never yet been known to run smooth.

"The father of Mrs. Adams," we quote from the memoir, "was a pious man, with something of that vein of humor, not uncommon among the clergy of New England, which ordinarily found such a field for exercise as is displayed in the pages of Cotton Mather. He was the father of three daughters, all of them women of uncommon force of intellect, though the fortunes of two of them confined its influence to a sphere much more limited than that which fell to the lot of Mrs. Adams. It is an anecdote, told of Mr. Smith, that upon the marriage of his eldest daughter [Mary] he preached to his people from the text in the forty-second verse of the tenth chapter of Luke. 'And Mary has chosen that good part, which shall not be taken away from her.' Two years elapsed and his second daughter, the subject of this notice, was about to marry John Adams, then a lawyer in good practice, when some disapprobation of the match appears to have manifested itself among a portion of his parishioners.—The profession of law was, for a long period in the colonial history of Massachusetts, unknown, and, after circumstances called it forth, the prejudice of the inhabitants, who thought it a calling hardly honest, were arrayed against those who adopted it.

"There are many still living, who can remember how strong they remained, even down to the time of the adoption of the present federal constitution; and the records of the general court, at its very last session, of 1840, will show that they have not quite disappeared, to this day. Besides this, the family of Mr. Adams, the son of a small farmer of the middle class in Braintree, was thought scarcely good enough to match with the minister's daughter, descended from so many shining lights of the colony. It is probable that Mr. Smith was made aware of the opinions expressed among his people; for he is said, immediately after the marriage took place, to have replied to them with a sermon, the text which, in evident allusion to the objection against lawyers, was drawn from Luke vii. 33; 'For John came neither eating bread nor drinking wine, and ye say, *he hath a devil.*'"—*Memoir, pp.* xxxiv. xxxv.

The first ten years of Mr. Adams' married life were passed in tranquil domestic happiness. In August, 1774, her husband, entering on that course of distinguished public service, which occupied him for nearly thirty years, repaired, as a delegate from Massachusetts, to the general congress, while she remained at home, a witness and sharer of the severe sufferings of Boston and its neighborhood in the early period of the revolutionary struggle. In the winter of 1777–8, having made in the interval a few short visits to his family during the recesses of congress, Mr. Adams sailed for France, as one of the commissioners to negotiate a treaty with that power, and remained abroad during the war, with the exception of a few weeks in the autumn of the following year. In 1784, having been sent to London to negotiate a treaty of commerce, Mrs. Adams joined him there, and was introduced at court, the first female representative of her country in the diplomatic circles. Mr. Adams returned from Europe on the adoption of the federal constitution, and, having been elected vice president, fixed his winter residence for the session of congress, first at New York, and then at Philadelphia. When, with the downfall of the federal party in 1801, he was superseded in the presidency, he retired to finish his days at his early home. The small property accumulated in his few years of professional practice, had been so judiciously administered by his wife during his devotion to public duties as to make the retreat of his declining years the seat of an easy independence, and of a modest, but liberal hospitality. Mrs. Adams lived long enough to see her eldest son employed in some of the highest public trusts, though not to witness his elevation to the chief magistracy of the union. [*North Am. Review.*

A volume of letters by Mrs. Adams, the wife of John Adams, has just been published in Boston, of which the editor of the Boston Daily Advertiser affords two or three specimens. They are edited by her grandson, Charles Francis Adams, with a prefatory memoir. We have read them with that affectionate interest which pertains to such records of the sympathies, the fears and the hopes of the patriots who were chiefly instrumental in achieving the national independence. Mrs. Adams was the worthy companion of one among the first of those patriots in every vicissitude of his glorious career. This letter was written by her the day after the battle of Bunker's Hill. There is no despondency in its tone, although at that period only the bravest trusted in the ultimate triumph of the American arms. It is addressed to her husband.

[*Phil. Nat. Gaz.*

Sunday, 18th June, 1775.

DEAREST FRIEND: The day—perhaps the decisive day, is come on which the fate of America depends. My bursting heart must find vent at my pen. I have just heard, that our dear friend, Dr. Warren, is no more, but fell gloriously fighting for his country; saying better to die honorably in the field than ignominiously hang upon the gallows.—Great is our loss. He has distinguished himself in every engagement, by his courage and fortitude, by animating the soldiers, and leading them on by his own example. A particular account of these dreadful, but I hope glorious days, will be transmitted to you, no doubt, in the exactest manner.

"The race is not to the swift nor the battle to the strong; but the God of Israel is he that giveth strength and power to his people. Trust in him at all times ye people, pour out your hearts before him. God is a refuge for us." Charlestown is laid in ashes. The battle began upon our entrenchments upon Bunker's Hill, Saturday morning about three o'clock, and has not ceased yet, and it is now three o'clock, Sabbath afternoon.

It is expected that they will come out over the Neck to night, and a dreadful battle must ensue.—Almighty God, cover the heads of our countrymen, and be as a shield to our dear friends! How many have fallen we know not. The constant roar of the cannon is so distressing, that we cannot eat, drink or sleep. May we be supported and sustained in the dreadful conflict. I shall tarry here till it is thought unsafe by my friends, and then I have secured myself a retreat at your brother's, who has kindly offered me a part of his house. I cannot compose myself to write at present, I will add more as I hear further.

Tuesday afternoon.

I have been so much agitated, that I have not been able to write since Sabbath day. When I say that ten thousand reports are passing, vague and uncertain as the wind, I believe I speak the truth. I am not able to give you any authentic account of last Saturday, but you will not be destitute of intelligence. Colonel Palmer has just sent me word, that he has an opportunity of conveyance. Incorrect as this scrawl will be, it shall go. I ardently pray that you may be supported through the arduous task you have before you. I wish I could contradict the report of the doctor's death; but it is a lamentable truth,

and the tears of multitudes pay tribute to his memory; those favorite lines of Collins, continually sound in my ears,

"How sleep the brave, &c."

I must close, as the deacon waits. I have not pretended to be particular with regard to what I have heard, because I know you will collect better intelligence. The spirits of the people are very good; the loss of Charlestowe affects them no more than a drop of the bucket. I am most sincerely yours.

Thus wrote Mrs. Adams at the commencemeol of the war. Here is a most beautiful letter to Mr. Adams, written on the day that he as vice president was to cooal the electoral votes before congress and declare himself elected to the presidency:

"The sun is dressed in brightest beams
To give thy honors to the day."

And may it prove an auspicious prelude to each ensuing season. You have this day to declare yourself head of a nation. "And now, O Lord, my God, thou hast made thy servant roler over the people. Give unto him an understanding heart, that he may know how to go out and how come in before this great people; that he may discern between good and bad. For who is able to judge this thy so great a people?" were the words of a royal sovereign; and not less applicable to him who is invested with the chief magistracy of a nation, though he wear not a crowe, nor the robes of royalty.

My thoughts and my meditations are with you, though personally absent; and my petitions to heaven are, that "the things which make for peace may not be hidden from your eyes." My feelings are not those of pride or ostentation, upon the occasion. They are solemnized by a sense of the obligations, the important trusts, and numerous duties connected with it. That you may be enabled to discharge them with honor to yourself, with justice and impartiality to your country, and with satisfaction to this great people, shall be the daily prayer of your

A. A.

A volume thus filled is most welcome. Our countrywomen may be proud of it, for she who frankly uttered these sentiments has illustrated the brightest virtues of her sex.

IMPORTANT NAVAL DISCOVERIES. Rumors have for some time past reached our ears of certain discoveries which are likely to alter the aspect of war all over the globe, and vest the dominion of the seas in the power that possesses the secret. Toward the close of William IV's life, his attention was called to the alleged invention of a seafaring man, who had from his earliest years been practically conversant with naval gunnery in all its branches, which discoveries were announced as involving the annihilation of every known system of naval warfare. The king saw and conversed with the projector, and referred him to the late Richard Keates and sir Thomas Hardy. Sir Richard Keates, in company with a naval officer of 40 years' service, yet alive, who fought at Trafalgar, and was the companion of sir Sidney Smith in most of his exploits in Egypt, and therefore no likely person to moderate the powers of the British navy, witnessed some experiments, and afterwards reported to his majesty that no ships in his navy, nor any garrison on shore, could resist this stupendous combination of forces. It was instantly agreed that the inventor should be remunerated amply for his pains, and the secret preserved, in mercy to mankind, until some crisis should occur to compel England, for her own safety, to resort to its use. Before the necessary arrangements could be completed king William died.

Lord Melbourne, when applied to after his sovereign's demise, to complete the contract, at first pleaded occupation, then her majesty's coronation, next expressed a doubt and wished for further trials, and at last stipulated that an unconditional disclosure should be made to the lords of the admiralty. The projector, who had expended, in perfecting his invention, upwards of £35 000, and had involved himself in the most distressing embarrassments in consequence, very naturally refused. But he offered repeatedly to submit his discoveries to any three naval officers whom lord Melbourne should himself select, and would abide by their report. Lord Melbourne at one time tempted him to hope, al another asked for delay as a favor; but, to abreviate this portion of our statement, kept the inventor under the terrors of suspense for upwards of two years, and at last, when applied to for a small advance of money until he could be fully assured of the validity of the inventor's pretentions, has refused—to quote his lordship's own words from his own letter—"to authorise the payment of any sum of money whatever, in the present state of circumstances."

When the projector found all his offers of submitting his invention to the inspection of officers appointed by lord Melbourne rejected or evaded, he put himself to the great cost of exhibiting some of them to four very competent judges, who witnessed a trial of them on the 28th of last month. These judges consisted of two naval lords, one a peer, and the other a member of the house of commons, a distinguished admiral, once a lord of the admiralty, and the experienced naval officer to whom we have already alluded as associated with sir Richard Keates, and they all reported to lord Melbourne in terms favorable to the invention—terms stronger than any we have yet used. But lord Melbourne still declines to do what he knows he would long ago have received William IV's commands to do, had that patriotic monarch been yet alive. And why is this? Is it that lord Melbourne doubts the existence and efficacy of the powers in question? His lordship is fully convinced of their reality by the testimony of competent judges. How long will a mighty and puissant nation allow its patience to be so abused? Whatever may now be the result, so far as the inventor is concerned, great is the culpability of lord Melbourne, and most serious the responsibility he has incurred to his country and mankind. This might, but for lord Melbourne's submission to the cupidity of unduly admiralty officials, whose selfishness has overreached itself, have been retained as a close state secret, our navy might still have existed, but now that the inventor is compelled to go abroad or appeal publicly to his countrymen, the destruction of our wooden walls by a foreign foe, or its disuse by ourselves, is inevitable, for John Bull will not submit to pay hundreds of thousands of poonds to build a ship which at three miles distance may be sent to fragments in a moment.

[*London Times.*

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

Extract from the speech of JOHN C. CALHOUN, *of S. Carolina, in the U. S. senate, June 2, 1840.*

I am not the apologist of banks or corporations generally, nor am I the advocate of chartered privileges. On the contrary, there is not a member of the body more deeply impressed with the evils of the banking system, as now modified, or more opposed to grants of privileges to one portion of the community, at the expense of the rest. My opinions on these points have not been recently or hastily formed. I long since embraced them, after much reflection and observation, and am prepared to assert and maintain them on all proper occasions — But, sir, I am not to be caught by words: I have too much experience for that. It is in vain that I am told that this is a contest between corporations and individuals—the artificial, legal person, called a body politic, and the individual man, as formed by his Creator. All this is lost on me. I look not to where the blow is professedly aimed, but beyond, where it must fall. The corporate, ideal thing at which it is said to be directed, is intangible, and without the capacity of hearing, seeing or feeling, but there are beneath, thousands on thousands, not shadows, but real, sensitive human beings, on whom the blow will fall with vengeance. Before we act, let us look at things as they really are, and not as we may imagine them, in the fervor of debate.

The states have, by an unwise and dangerous legislation, centralized in banks and other corporations, to a very great extent, the relation of creditor and debtor. Were I to assert that these central points could not be touched without touching at the same time, that wide-spread and all-pervading relation, in its minutest and remotest ramifications, I would scarcely express myself too strongly. To subject them to this measure would, then, be to subject to it, in reality, almost the entire relation of creditor and debtor. *It would be bankrupting by wholesale*—a prompt and forced settlement of the aggregate indebtedness of the country, under all the pressure of existing pecuniary embarrassments, *made manifold greater by the measure itself.*

In order that the senate may have some idea *how vast and comprehensive the measure is*, I will give a statement from the paper in my hand, which contains the most recent account we have of the number and condition of the banks.

There were then by estimation on the first of January last, upwards of nine hundred banks, including branches, with a capital of upwards of three hundred and fifty millions, having debts due to them of more than four hundred and sixty millions, and by them of more than two hundred and seventy millions, making the aggregate indebtedness, to and by them, upwards of seven hundred and ten millions of dollars, with a supply of specie but little exceeding thirty-three millions. By including the banks, this vast amount of indebtedness, concentrated in the banking system, would be subject to the operation of the law, should the measure be adopted. But the amendment extends far beyond, and takes in all corporations for manufacturing, commercial, insurance or trading purposes; or which issue, pay out or emit bills, drafts or obligations, with the intention of circulating them as a substitute for money, which would add to the indebtedness brought within the operations, hundreds of millions more. Never was a scheme of bankruptcy so bold and comprehensive adopted, or even proposed before; no, not in England itself, where the power of parliament is omnipotent, and where the system has been in operation for three centuries.

Such is the measure proposed to be adopted, at such a period as this, when there is a universal and intense pecuniary embarrassment—when one-half of the banks have suspended payment, and when their available means of meeting their debts are so scanty. At such a period, and under such circumstances, any creditor, or creditors, to whom a bank, or other corporation, may owe not less than five hundred dollars may demand payment; and if not paid in fifteen days, may take out process of bankruptcy, on application to the federal courts, and place the corporation, with all its debts, credits and assets in the hands of trustees, to be wound up, and the proceeds distributed among its creditors. I venture nothing in asserting that one-half of the banks, in numbers, and amount of capital, and a large portion of the other corporations, might be forthwith placed in commission, should the measure be adopted; which including debts, credits, capital and assets, would amount at least to seven or eight hundred millions; all to be converted into cash, and distributed among those entitled to it. How is this to be done? Where is the cash to be had, at such a period as this, particularly when one-half of the banks would be closed; and their notes equalling one-half of the present scanty supply of currency, would cease to circulate? *What sacrifices, what insolvencies, what beggary, what frauds, what desolation and ruin, would follow!*

But would the calamity fall with equal vengeance on all the land, or would there be some favored, exempted portion, while desolation would overshadow the residue? Let the document which I hold, answer. *It is a communication from the president*, transmitting a report from the secretary of the treasury to this body, dated the 8th January last, containing a list of the suspended and non suspended banks of last year, arranged according to states, beginning with Maine. I find, on turning to the document, that there are nine hundred and fifty nine banks, including branches, in the union; of which five hundred and thirty-eight are in New England and New York. Of this number but seven are suspended, if Rhode Island be excepted. Her banks all suspended, but I understand have since resumed. The senator near me, from that state, (Mr. Knight), can answer whether such is the fact.

[Mr. Knight assented.]

There are, then, sir, in New England and New York, five hundred and thirty-one banks which are not suspended, and but seven that are. Now, sir, if we cross the Hudson, and cast our eyes south and west, we shall find the opposite state of things.—We shall find there four hundred and twenty-one banks, of which three hundred and sixty eight suspended in whole or part, and fifty-three not. It is probable that the present proportion is still more unfavorable.

Can we doubt, with these facts, where the storm will rage with all its desolating fury? Is there any one so credulous as to believe that any one of the suspended banks, throughout that vast region, or many of the non-suspended, under the panic which the passage of the act would cause, could meet their debts, and thereby escape the penalties of the act? And if not, is there any one here prepared to place at once all the banks south and west of New York, with few exceptions, in the hands of assignees, under the jurisdiction and control of the federal courts? Is there any willing that their doors should be all at once closed; their notes cease to circulate; their affairs wound up; their debts to and from them to be forthwith collected; their property and assets converted into money by *federal officers, acting under federal authority*, and all that might be left from plunder, fraud and forced sales, distributed among creditors?

And how, I ask is so mighty a concern, amounting in the aggregate, certainly to not less than five or six hundred millions of dollars, to be at once wound up? Where is the money to be found to pay the debts to and from the banks, and to purchase the vast amount of property held by them, and their debtors, which must be brought at once under the hammer? Where found after their notes have ceased to circulate, (as they would, as soon as process of bankruptcy is taken out against them), and before specie could come in to supply their place? Were it possible to carry through the measure, it would spread unheard of destruction and desolation

through the vast portion of the union, on which the blow would fall; such as the marching of hostile armies from one extremity to another, the sweep of tornadoes; the outpouring of floods; or the withholding from the parched and thirsty earth the fertalizing dreppings of the clouds, would give but a faint conception. But it would be impossible. If you were to adopt the measure, you would ordain what would not, could not be executed. *Public indignation would paralyze the hand of the grasping creditor*, stretched to execute it, and swasp your act from the statute book ere it could be enforced.

The next permanent effect would be to place the whole banking system under the control of this government. It would hold over the banks the power of life and death. The process of bankruptcy against so incorporation is but another name for its death warrant. It would give, with the power of destroying, that of regulating them, without regard to their chartered rights. The same bold construction that would authorise congress to subject them to a bankrupt law, would give it the power to determine at pleasure what shall or shall not constitute acts of bankruptcy, by which it might limit the extent of their business, fix the proportion of specie to liability, and make it a condition for one dollar in circulation, there should be a dollar in their vaults. The possession of such a power would give congress more unlimited control over the banks, than that which the states, that incorporated them possess, or which you would possess over a bank of the United States, chartered by yourselves. Your power over such an institution, and the states over their own banks, would be limited by the acts of incorporation, while years over the banks of the states, with the bankrupt power in your hands, would be without any other limitation, except your discretion.

It is easy to see that the complete subjugation of the state banks to your will, must be the result of such unlimited control; and not less easy, that with their subjugation the conflict between this government and the banks would cease to be followed by a close and perpetual alliance. It is in the nature of governments to wage war with whatever is opposed to its will, and to take under protection that which it has subdued, nor would the banks be found to be an exception. They would be forced to conciliate the good will of the government, on which both their safety and profit would depend, and in no way could they more effectually do that than by upholding its power and authority. They would be thus forced, by the strongest appeals to both their fear and hope, into the political arena with their immense power and influence, and to take an active and decided part in all the party strifes of the day, throwing their weight always on the side which their safety and profit might dictate. The end would be the very reverse of that for which we, who are in favor of a divorce of government and banks, have been contending for the last three years. Instead of divorce there would be union, instead of excluding the banks from the political struggles of the day, they would be forced to be active and zealous partizans in self-defence, and instead of leaving the banks to the control of the states, from which they derive their charters, you would assume over them a control more powerful and unlimited than has ever been before exercised over them by this government, either through the pet banks or a national bank. This control would be the greatest at the principal points of collection and disbursement—the very point where that of the local banks would be the greatest over all others. It follows that the government would have the most decisive and complete control over those that would control all others, and by lending their powerful aid and influence to maintain their control, would in reality control the whole banking system; thus making, in effect, the banks at the favored points the national bank, and the rest virtually but branches. If to this we add the control which it would give over the other and powerful corporations enumerated in the amendment, it may be safely asserted, that the measure if adopted, would do more to increase the power of this government, and diminish that of the states—to strengthen the cause of consolidation, and weaken that of state rights—than any which has ever been assumed by congress.

Having pointed out the consequences, I now demand, in the name of the constitution, what right has congress to extend a bankrupt act over the incorporated institutions of the states, and thereby seize on this immense power? The burden of proof is on those who claim the right, and not on us, who oppose it. I repeat, ours is a government of limited powers, and those who claim to exercise a power, must show the grant—a clear and certain grant, in case of a power so pregnant with consequences as this.

POLITICS OF THE DAY.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT AND A NUMBER OF HIS POLITICAL OPPONENTS IN FISHKILL.

From the Poughkeepsie, (N. Y.) Telegraph.

Franklindale, Dutchess Co. N. Y. June 8, 1840.

Sir: An election for a president of the United States is near at hand, and as you have been nominated for re-election to that high and responsible office, we are desirous of knowing your present opinions upon several important public measures, and with due respect take the liberty of asking you the following questions:

1st. Are you in favor of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, without the consent of Maryland and Virginia, and a petition of a majority of the citizens of the District?

2d. Do you recognize the right of the citizens of the United States to petition congress for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and to have their petitions respectfully received, referred to a proper committee, and reported upon?

3d. Are you in favor of a protective tariff sufficient to enable the mechanics and manufacturers of this country to compete with those of foreign countries?

4th. Are you in favor of sustaining the banking institutions of this country, and maintaining a mixed currency of gold, silver and bank paper, or of an exclusive metallic currency?

5th. Are you in favor of giving the public lands to the states in which they lie?

6th. Are you in favor of organizing the militia on the plan recommended by the secretary of war, in his report to congress?

7th. Are you in favor of congress making appropriations for internal improvements, and of the passage of the Cumberland road bill?

By giving us as early an answer to the above questions as is compatible with your public duties, you will much oblige your obedient servants,

E. D. Sweet,	Edward Merritt,
A. S. Mesier,	James Shields,
Henry Meyer,	John M. Goring,
Wm Massey,	John Wood,
J. T. Nichols,	Wm S. Sweet,

His excellency M. Van Buren, president U. S.

Washington, September 30, 1840.

Gentlemen: My reply to your interrogatories has been longer delayed than I intended it should be. The necessity for this delay would, however, have been more regretted by me but for the fact that my views upon most of the subjects embraced by your inquiries have already been made public, and have doubtless come to your knowledge.

The opinions I entertain in regard to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia have been repeatedly and publicly avowed, and more particularly in a letter recently addressed by me to a committee at Louisville, Kentucky, a copy of which is herewith sent to you.

In respect to a protective tariff—the plan of the secretary of war for the organization of the militia—and appropriations by congress for internal improvements—my opinions were expressed at large in my letter to certain citizens of Elizabeth city county, Virginia, on the 31st of July last, in reply to questions which were in substance, similar to your own. I send for your convenience a pamphlet copy of that correspondence.

The subject of the Cumberland road was not included in their inquiries, but is among those presented by you. The legislation of congress upon the subject of this road rests upon grounds altogether distinct from the general question of internal improvements within the states by the federal government. Its construction was originally authorised during the administration of Mr. Jefferson, and was to be paid for out of a portion of the avails of the public lands, which were set apart for that purpose. These avails have been anticipated by appropriations out of the national treasury—the sums so advanced to be reimbursed by the sales of the public lands in the states through which the road passes; and several of these states have been admitted into the union, on the basis of compacts containing similar stipulations. Mr. Jefferson, and every subsequent president, without, I believe, a single exception, have given their sanction to appropriations made by congress towards its completion, to be reimbursed in the manner before mentioned. I have approved one appropriation for that object myself, and would do so again if the principles upon which such appropriations have been made, were conformed to by congress.

My letter to the citizens of Elizabeth city county will, however, guard you against the inference that I am in favor of internal improvements within the states by the federal government. It will show you, on the contrary, that being a member of general Jackson's cabinet at the time this question came officially before him, and sincerely believing that the best interests of the whole country, the quiet, not to say the stability of the union, and the preservation of that moral force which, perhaps as much as any other, holds it together, imperiously required that the destructive course of legislation upon that subject then prevalent, should in some proper and constitutional way be arrested, I, throughout, gave to the Maysville veto an active, zealous and anxious support. Among the numerous and imperishable claims of that great man to the respect and gratitude of his countrymen, that measure deserves, in my judgment, to occupy a place in the first rank. The salutary influence which it has exerted upon the interests of the country cannot be fully appreciated without taking into view the condition of things at the time it was adopted, and the scenes through which we have subsequently passed. It is now ten years since the wisdom and firmness of president Jackson sustained, by the approving voice of the people, succeeded in arresting the improvident and unconstitutional expenditures of the public money for internal improvement by the federal government. According to his estimate, bills had been reported to congress by committees, and were then pending before that body, appropriating money for objects of this nature to the amount of about one hundred and six millions of dollars, and, in addition to this, there had been presented to the two houses, projects for works of a similar character, which could not be accurately estimated, but which, as he supposed, must have exceeded another hundred millions of dollars. If we take into consideration the extraordinary and reckless inflations of the currency, which have been witnessed during the intermediate period, the improvident schemes of internal improvement by some of the states, resulting from these inflations, the increased avidity with which undertakings of that character are advocated, when the money to carry them into effect is to come out of the national treasury, instead of being an immediate charge upon the state in which they are to be constructed, the liability of congress in its action upon such matters to the baleful influence of what is termed "log-rolling," the unavoidable tendency of the practice of raising money by loans to increase all the expenses of government; from the readiness with which a debt already large, is made a little larger—considering these and other views of the subject, tending to the same conclusion, which might be presented, who can pretend to say, what would have been the amount of our national debt at this time, but for the timely interference of the executive to arrest the career of expenditures, then so fatally prone to excess. If the debts contracted for these objects alone by the states, under all the restraints, and in the absence of many of the stimulating circumstances to which I have adverted, amount to one hundred and fifty millions of dollars, is it extravagant to suppose that, if the policy had not been changed, the debt of the federal government would have amounted to several millions more, and have been greater than the U. States have ever owed, notwithstanding they have passed through two wars? one for the achievement, the other for the maintenance, of their independence.

Without stopping to observe upon the severity of taxation which the existence of such a debt would have rendered unavoidable, let me, for a moment, direct your attention to other views of the subject, certainly of no less interest to the sincere friends of our country, its independence and honor. The ordinary embarrassments arising from a public debt are often aggravated by the character and condition of the creditor. The debts contracted by the states are chiefly due to foreigners, and it is reasonable to suppose that the latter would have held a large proportion of them, if the debts had been contracted by the federal government. Claims of this character upon the sovereign states of the confederacy, give to their foreign creditors a pretence to interfere, and to some extent an incidental control, in the management of state concerns, and constitutes them judges of the fidelity or honor with which the debtor states perform their engagements. This condition of the latter is sufficiently humiliating, but how much more so would it be if applicable to the general government, whose duty it is to have intercourse with foreign states in regard to affairs affecting our national interests and national honor, and which is so liable to become involved with them in controversies affecting the public peace. If you reflect for a moment upon the embarrassments which some of the states have experienced from liabilities abroad and dependence upon moneyed institutions for the means to pay interest on their debts and to continue their works, and contrast their situation with the present unembarrassed, and truly enviable position of the general government in regard to its finances—a position greatly preferable to

that of any other nation in Europe or America—you will be able to form an idea of the wisdom as well as the benefits of the Maysville veto. Whilst the energies of most other nations are enfeebled by the enervating and vicious influences of large national debts, the United States are wholly free from any such responsibility, unless, indeed, their liability to redeem a small amount of treasury notes, issued for the accommodation of those who were indebted to the government, and for the redemption of which it already possesses the means, can be so regarded.

I am not in favor of giving the public lands to the new states in which they lie. The policy which ought in my opinion to be pursued in regard to the disposition of the public lands, was set forth in the following terms in my annual message to congress in 1837:

"The disposition of the public lands is one of the most important trusts confided to congress. The practicability of retaining the title and control of such extensive domains in the general government, and at the same time admitting the territories embracing them into the federal union as coequal with the original states, was seriously doubted by many of our wisest statesmen. All feared that they would become a source of discord, and many carried their apprehensions so far as to see in them the seeds of a future dissolution of the confederecy. But happily our experience has already been sufficient to quiet, in a great degree, all such apprehensions. The position, at one time assumed, that the admission of new states into the union on the same footing with the original states, was incompatible with a right of soil in the U. States, and operated as a surrender thereof, notwithstanding the terms of the compacts by which these admission was designed to be regulated—has been wisely abandoned. Whether in the new or the old states, all now agree that the right of soil to the public lands remains in the federal government, and that these lands constitute a common property, to be disposed of for the common benefit of all the states, old and new. Acquiescence in this just principle by the people of the new states, has naturally promoted a disposition to adopt the most liberal policy in the sale of the public lands. A policy which should be limited in the mere object of selling the lands for the greatest possible sum of money, without regard to higher considerations, finds but few advocates. On the contrary, it is generally conceded, that whilst the mode of disposition adopted by the government should always be a prudent one, yet its leading object ought to be the early settlement and cultivation of the lands sold; and that it should discountenance, if it cannot prevent, the accumulation of large tracts in the same hands, which must necessarily retard the growth of the new states, or entail upon them a dependant tenantry, and its attendant evils.

"A question embracing such important interest, and so well calculated to enlist the feelings of the people in every quarter of the union, has very naturally given rise to numerous plans for the improvement of the existing system. The distinctive features of the policy that has hitherto prevailed, are, to dispose of the public lands at moderate prices, thus enabling a greater number to enter into competition for their purchase, and accomplishing a double object of promoting their rapid settlement by the purchasers, and at the same time increasing the receipts of the treasury; to sell for cash, thereby preventing the disturbing influence of a large mass of private citizens indebted to the government, which they have a voice in controlling; to bring them into market no faster than good lands are supposed to be wanted for improvements, thereby preventing the accumulation of large tracts in few hands; and to apply the proceeds of the sales to the general purposes of the government; thus diminishing the amount to be raised from the people of the states by taxation, and giving each state its portion of the benefits to be derived from this common fund in a manner the most quiet, and at the same time, perhaps, the most equitable, that can be devised. These provisions, with occasional enactments in behalf of special interests deemed entitled to the favor of the government, have, in their execution, produced results as beneficial upon the whole as could reasonably be expected in a matter so vast, so complicated, and so exciting. Upwards of seventy millions of acres have been sold, the greater part of which is believed to have been purchased by actual settlement. The population of the new states and territories created out of the public domain, increased between 1800 and 1830 from less than sixty thousand to upwards of two millions three hundred thousand souls, constituting, at the latter period, about one fifth of the whole people of the United States. The increase since cannot be accurately known, but the whole may now be safely estimated at over three and a half millions of souls; composing nine states, the representatives of which constitute above one-third of the senate, and over one-sixth of the house of representatives of the United States.

"Thus has been formed a body of free and independent landholders, with a rapidity unequalled in the history of mankind; and this great result has been produced without leaving any thing for future adjustment between the government and its citizens. The system under which so much has been accomplished cannot be intrinsically bad, and with occasional modifications, to correct abuses, and adapt it to changes of circumstances, may, I think, be safely trusted for the future. There is, in the management of such extensive interests, much virtue in stability; and although great and obvious improvements should not be declined, changes should never be made without the fullest examination, and the clearest demonstration of their practical utility. In the history of the past we have an assurance that this safe rule of action will not be departed from in relation to the public lands; nor is it believed that any necessity exists for interfering with the fundamental principles of the system, or that the public mind, even in the new states, is desirous of any radical alterations. On the contrary, the general disposition appears to be to make such modifications and additions only as will the more effectually carry out the original policy of filling our new states and territories with an industrious and independent populations."

You also ask whether I recognize the right of the citizens of the United States to petition congress for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and to have their petitions respectfully received, referred to a proper committee and inquired upon?

The constitution of the United States secures to each house of congress the right to determine "the rule of its proceedings." Under no circumstances that I am apprised of, can it become the duty or the right of the executive to interfere with their doings in this respect. The question propounded by you does not, therefore, apply in any sense to the duties of the office of president. I have, however, no hesitation to say that, in my judgment, the two houses of congress were fully justified in the course they pursued upon the subject of abolition petitions.—The details of the measures which they from time to time adopted, may not have been the best that could have been devised, or such even as they themselves would have preferred under other circumstances. Amid the diversities of opinion in regard to the best course to be pursued, among those who united in the object, and amid the excitements of the moment, it would be extraordinary indeed, if the results of their action had been precisely such as cool and calm reflection would have suggested as the wisest and best. They for several years received those petitions, and referred them to appropriate committees, as was done with petitions on other subjects. On at least one occasion the house of representatives referred the subject to a numerous committee, with instructions to report at large upon the whole subject, and the house upon the coming in of the report decided against the prayer of the petitioners with great unanimity. In the senate the same subject was acted upon with equal solemnity, and decided also against the prayer of the petitioners by a nearly unanimous vote. It was only after it had become obvious that the sole object which was hoped to be accomplished by most of the petitions was to make an instrument of congress to increase a species of agitation, by means of which the public mind had already become dangerously disturbed, and which might in its consequences reach to a dissolution of the union itself, that the two houses took measures for such a disposition of the petitions as would prevent injurious consequences, as well to the quiet of the country as to the public interests intrusted to their care. In the senate this was accomplished by a motion in each case to lay the petition, and every motion that was made upon it, on the table, which motion is, by the rules of that body not debatable; in the house of representatives, by a general resolution applicable to all, the same result was obtained.

Your only remaining question is, "whether I am in favor of sustaining the banking institutions of this country, and maintaining a mixed currency of gold and silver and bank paper, or, of an exclusive metallic currency?"

The information to be derived from the archieves of your own state, and from repeated and formal avowals of opinion on my part, as well before as since my election to the presidency, leaves but little to be added upon this subject. I entered your state legislature in 1812, and left it in 1820. There has been no period of equal extent in which the passion for banking was stronger, or during which, according to my impression, a larger proportion of the banking capital of the state was incorporated. Satisfied of the unsoundness of the principles upon which the institutions of that day were founded, and convinced that instead of affording to the community a sound circulating medium and to business useful facilities, they would operate injuriously in both respects, I made (with a single exception connected with the war, and which has been repeatedly explained), throughout the whole of those eight years, an active, vigorous and unvarying opposition to the increase of such institutions. I was also strenuous in my efforts to place the subject upon a footing which would take from them the character of monopolies, and produce, as I hoped, better practical results. Recalled to the service of the state eight years afterwards, and finding that the disposition in favor of the then existing system of banking had, as I apprehended, acquired too strong a hold upon the public mind, and that the system had become too extensively interwoven with business transactions, to be wholly changed, I employed the brief period of my administration of the state government in inducing the legislature to protect the bill holders and the community at large against loss from bank failures, by the establishment of the safety fund system.

How much that measure was derided and misrepresented at the time, and in what estimation it is now held even by those whose sense of duty forced them to oppose its adoption, I need not inform you. An expression of my opinions of and disposition towards the state banks having been called for by a communication addressed to me while a candidate for the presidency, they were at that time thus given:

"I have an abiding reliance on the intelligence and virtue of the people. Temporary inconvenience may result from the folly or fraud of these institutions, but the remedy will soon be applied. A people like those of the states composing this confederacy, will not long stand by and see the currency of their respective states corrupted, the value of property unsettled, and all their interests deranged, by the imprudence or cupidity of these incorporations, without finding and enforcing an effectual, and at the same time a constitutional remedy. These observations do not proceed from a desire to deal harshly with the state banks. Although I have always been opposed to the increase of banks, I would nevertheless pursue towards the existing institutions a just and liberal course—protecting them in the rightful enjoyment of the privileges which have been granted to them, and extending to them the good will of the community so long as they discharge with fidelity the delicate and important public trusts with which they have been invested. But all experience having shown that there is no delegated power more liable to abuse than that which consists in chartered privileges of this description, I would be astute in watching the course of the banks, and vigilant and prompt in arresting the slightest aspiration on their part to follow a bad example, by seeking to become the masters when they were designed to be the servants of the people."

Raised by the favorable consideration of my countrymen to the head of the federal government, my official relation to the state banks was so far changed as to restrict my action in regard to them to such points only as were properly required by their connection with the administration of the federal government or with the legislation of congress.

In my first annual message, December, 1837, they were thus spoken of:

"The discontinuance of the use of state banks for fiscal purposes ought not to be regarded as a measure of hostility toward those institutions. Banks, properly established and conducted, are highly useful to the business of the country, and will doubtless continue to exist in the states, so long as they conform to their laws and are found to be safe and beneficial. How they should be created, what privileges they should enjoy, under what responsibilities they should act, and in what restrictions they should be subject, are questions which, as I observed on a previous occasion, belong to the states to decide. Upon their rights, or the exercise of them, the general government can have no motive to encroach. Its duty toward them is well performed when it refrains from legislating for their especial benefit, because such legislation would violate the spirit of the constitution, and be unjust to other interests; when it takes no steps to impair their usefulness, but so manages its own affairs as to make it the interest of those institutions to strengthen and improve their condition for the security and welfare of the community at large. They have no right to insist on a connection with the federal government, nor on the use of the public money for their own benefit. The object of the measure under consideration is to avoid, for the future, a compulsory connection of this kind. It proposes to place the general government, in regard to the

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essential points of the collection, safe keeping, and transfer of the public money to a situation which shall relieve it from all dependence on the will of irresponsible individuals or corporations; to withdraw those moneys from the use of private trade, and confide them to agents constitutionally selected and controlled by law; to abstain from improper interference with the industry of the people, and withhold inducements to improvident dealings on the part of individuals; to give stability to the counsels of the treasury; to preserve the measures of the government from the unavoidable reproaches that flow from such a connection, and the banks themselves from the injurious effects of a supposed participation in the political conflicts of the day, from which they will otherwise find it difficult to escape."

In my next message, December, 1838, they were adverted to in the following language:

"It will not, I am sure be deemed out of place for me here to remark, that the declaration of my views in opposition to the policy of employing banks as the depositories of the government funds, cannot be justly construed as indicative of hostility, official or personal, to those institutions; or to repeat in this form, and in connection with this subject, opinions which I have uniformly entertained, and on all proper occasions expressed. Though always opposed to their creation in the form of exclusive privileges, and, as a state magistrate, aiming by appropriate legislation to secure the community against the consequences of their occasional mismanagement, I have yet ever wished to see them protected in the exercise of rights conferred by law, and have never doubted their utility, when properly managed, in promoting the interests of trade, and, through that channel, the other interests of the community. To the general government they present themselves merely as state institutions, having no necessary connection with its legislation or its administration. Like other state establishments, they may be used or not, in conducting the affairs of the government, as public policy and the general interests of the union may seem to require."

And in my last annual message, the following views of the subject were taken:

"In a country so commercial as ours, banks of some form will probably always exist; but this serves only to render it the more incumbent on us, notwithstanding the discouragements of the past, to strive in our respective stations to mitigate the evils they produce—to take from them, as rapidly as the obligations of public faith, and a careful consideration of the immediate interests of the community will permit, the unjust character of monopolies—to check, so far as may be practicable, by prudent legislation, those temptations of interest, and those opportunities for their dangerous indulgence, which beset them on every side, and to confine them strictly to the performance of their paramount duty, that of aiding the operations of commerce, rather than consulting their own exclusive advantage. These, and other salutary reforms may, it is believed, be accomplished without the violation of any of the great principles of the social compact, the observance of which is indispensable to its existence, or interfering in any way with the useful and profitable employment of real capital.

"Institutions so framed have existed, and still exist elsewhere, giving to commercial intercourse all necessary facilities, without inflating or depreciating the currency, or stimulating speculation.—Thus accomplishing their legitimate ends, they have gained the surest guarantee for their protection and encouragement in the good will of the community. Among a people so just as ours the same results could not fail to attend to a similar course. The direct supervision of the banks belongs, from the nature of our government, to the states who authorise them. It is to their legislatures that the people must solely look for action on that subject. But as the conduct of the federal government in the management of its revenue has also a powerful though less immediate influence upon them, it becomes our duty to see that a proper direction is given to it. While the keeping of the public revenue in a separate and independent treasury, and of collecting it in gold and silver, will have a salutary influence on the system of paper credit with which all banks are connected, and thus aid those that are sound and well managed, it will at the same time sensibly check such as are otherwise, by at once withholding the means of extravagance afforded by the public funds, and restraining them from excessive issues of notes which they would be constantly called upon to redeem."

My official course as president has been, and will continue to be, regulated by the uniform opinions which I have thus repeatedly expressed. I caused the laws which forbade the receipt of their irredeemable, and consequently depreciated, notes in payment of public dues to be faithfully executed; I recommended to congress a gradual discontinuance, also, of the receipt of their notes in the collection of the revenues of the United States, and the substitution of gold and silver; and the discontinuance of the use of banks as depositories of the public money, and the substitution of an independent treasury. I have likewise suggested for the consideration of congress, the propriety of placing them upon the same footing as other debtors, by subjecting them to the provisions of a bankrupt law—not for the purpose of depriving them of privileges secured by state laws, but to enable the holders of their bills to compel them to make good their promises, and discharge the liabilities they were under, according to those laws. My reasons for these respective positions are before the people of the United States, who will, I doubt not, appreciate them according to their deserts, and that is all I desire.

The constitution of the United States prevents any thing but gold and silver from being made a legal tender in the states. No attempt to change the constitution in this respect, will, I trust, ever be made; successfully I am confident it cannot be made. But it does not follow that nothing but gold and silver should be employed in making the exchanges, and in transacting business between man and man. A portion of the circulating medium used for these purposes will always be composed of bank paper unless its circulation is prohibited by law. There are few, if any, who would object that those who have capital should employ it, and the credit it gives them in facilitating the exchanges of the country in a manner and upon terms which shall yield a reasonable advantage to themselves, and afford security to the community; whilst all should protest against permitting those who have it not to practice banking under the sanction of law, as a contrivance to secure to themselves a living out of the labor of others, and also against giving to the business of banking, in any form, undue advantages over the other pursuits of life. The question before the country in relation to this subject are not, whether the business of banking shall be permitted, but how shall it be authorised, and upon what terms it shall be carried on, questions which it is the province of the people and the governments of the states to decide for themselves. Wherever these are so arranged as to secure the interest and rights of the whole community, there can be no objection to the mixed currency of gold and silver, and bank paper of which you speak. What should be the proportions of each, cannot be reduced to any precise rule. No one who is at all disposed to consider the subject dispassionately, can, I should suppose, after all the experience we have had, entertain a moment's doubt that the value of property—the steady employment and adequate compensation of labor—the security and success of all regular employments, and the consequent prosperity of the country, are all essentially promoted by the possession of a stable currency, and that the currency is every where more or less stable in proportion to the greater or less infusion of the precious metals. It is therefore the dictate of sound policy as well as justice to extend, and not to devise or multiply contrivances to diminish, that portion of our circulating medium which is to consist of gold and silver. This should be done as far as may be found practicable, and as consistent with convenience. There are few subjects, in respect to which more erroneous opinions are formed by those who did not give themselves the trouble to examine minutely into the matter, than in regard to the amount of what is usually denominated currency, (including in the term gold and silver and bank paper), employed in or necessary to the transactions of the whole business of the country. No one, who sifts the matter fully, can fail to be struck with the prevailing misapprehensions on this subject. The business of the country in which money is actually used, bears but a small proportion to the whole. Those portions in which it is not employed are, first, the foreign trade, almost the whole of which branch of business, immense as it may be, is carried on partly by an exchange of commodities, but principally by bills of exchange drawn on the avails of our exports and other accumulations of capital abroad. It seldom happens that what is usually called money is employed in these transactions; and when it does happen, it is only in very limited amounts. The same remark is applicable to the immense trade between distant portions of our own country. Those engaged in it do not ordinarily employ money to discharge the liabilities that grow out of it, but do so by draft and domestic bills of exchange, drawn from place to place upon funds previously accumulated, or which are expected to accumulate, from the transfer of the productions of the country and other sources.—So too in regard to large dealings in our cities: we all know how seldom it is that money is actually employed in them. With very limited exceptions, they are effected by exchanges, checks, transfers of credit, &c. &c. This is the manner of conducting the more important commercial transactions, even where a paper currency most abounds, and it would be still more generally resorted to, from motives of convenience, in proportion as coin shall have been made to constitute an increased portion of the circulating medium. It is so also in a great degree with large sales of property, real as well as personal. Strike out these and other business transactions, standing upon the same footing, which might be named, and it would be seen how little is left compared with the whole transactions of society for which the use of money is necessary or to which it is ordinarily employed. The disparity between the whole dealings of the country, the debts which are made and paid, and the money actually employed in them, will be still more apparent when the average amount of what is termed currency to the United States is contrasted with the average amount of the business transactions of the country. The amount of specie at this time in the United States may, it is supposed, be fairly set down at 80,000,000 dollars, and of paper in circulation at $90,000,000. Of the specie, not far from $35,000,000 is in the vaults of the banks. Add the residue to the bank notes in circulation, and the whole amount of the circulating medium of the United States is, at this time, $135,000,000.

Who can estimate the gross amount of the business transactions of the country, even for the present year, or say how many hundred, or perhaps even thousand millions, it will be? Form to yourselves any idea of its vast amount, which may be regarded, as even an approach to accuracy—compare it with the amount of the circulating medium, and you will then be able to make some estimate of the immense amount of business which is transacted without the use of money, either metallic or paper. At present, it will be seen that owing to contractions by the banks, the specie in the country, although not all in circulation, is nearly equal to two-thirds of the whole circulating medium of the United States.

I have alluded to the last topic only for the purpose of removing, to some extent at least, the groundless alarm which the measures for infusing a larger proportion of coin into our currency seem to have excited in some quarters, and not by way of argument in favor of an exclusive metallic currency. My own views in relation to the policy of increasing the quantity of coin in our circulating medium were thus given in my letter to the hon. Sherrod Williams:

"That gold and silver should constitute a much greater proportion of the circulating medium of the country than they now do, is a position which few are disposed to deny. How great the increase, and how rapidly it ought to be effected, are questions in regard to which a difference of opinion may from time to time arise amongst men having the same general object in view. No beneficial reform in the affairs of the world was ever accomplished, in which similar diversities of opinion were not found among its advocates. But if it is a consolation to know that embarrassments arising from that source have been overcome, and may be again. To protect the working classes (who, generally speaking, have no control over a paper currency, and derive do profit from bank stock) against losses arising from depreciation, by securing a metallic currency sufficient at least for all minor dealings—including the payment of labor, the most important as well as the most pressing one there is for money—to furnish a more substantial specie basis for that part of the currency which consists of paper, and thereby save the whole community from loss in consequence of any sudden withdrawal of confidence—should be our first object, as it is our imperative duty." I am, gentlemen, very respectfully your obedient servant, M. VAN BUREN.

To Messrs. *E. D. Sweet, Edward Merritt, James Shields, Henry Mosier, John M. Goring, John Wood, Wm. Massey, W. Sweet, J. T. Nichols, A. S. Mosier.*

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The above correspondence appeared in the Globe of October 17th, and was credited by it to the "Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) Telegraph," with the caption, "correspondance between the president and a member of his political opponents in Fishkill." The letter of these "political opponents" is dated "Franklindale, Dutchess county, New York, June 8, 1840;" and the following letter from the *same gentlemen* has appeared in the Poughkeepsie Eagle of October 17.

"*Franklindale, Oct. 14, 1840.*

"Messrs. Editors: In the Telegraph of this day appears a letter which purports to be from Mr. Van Buren, in answer to one sent to him by the

undersigned on the 8th of June last, and it appears to have been directed to us, but we have never *received any such letter*, nor ever heard of it, until we saw it this day in the Telegraph. Mr. Van Buren says in this letter that he sends us *two pamphlets*, on the subject of abolition and a protective tariff, *neither of which have we seen*. We call upon the editor of the Telegraph to let us know how he came by our correspondence? and what business he or any other person had with it before it was received by us? and what has become of the pamphlets forwarded to us with the letter? We also call upon him to explain the whole of this mysterious business. If the letter is genuine, and was forwarded to us through the post office, as it purports to have been, (for at the bottom of the letter it is directed to us), some one of Mr. Van Buren's faithful postmasters must have been very unfaithful to the discharge of his duties.

"Yours, &c.

E. D. Sweet,	Edward Merritt,
A. S. Mason,	Jas. Shields,
Henry Meiser,	John M. Goring,
Wm. Massey,	John Woon,
J. T. Nichols,	Wm. S. Sweet."

PROCEEDINGS OF THE AUBURN CONVENTION.

At a convention of democratic republican delegates from the several counties of the state of New York, convened at the village of Auburn on the first day of October, 1840, pursuant to the call of the state central committee,

The hon. Richard Keese, of Clinton county, president of the last democratic republican state convention, called the meeting to order, and nominated general James Tallmadge, president pro tempore of the convention, who was thereupon duly chosen.

On motion of Herman M. Romeyn, esq. of Ulster county, Henry W. Hicks, of the city of New York, and Robert Haight, of the county of Monroe, were appointed secretaries pro tem.

The proceedings of the convention were opened by an address to the Throne of Grace, by the rev. Mr Lathrop, of the Baptist church.

On motion of John L. Graham, esq. of New York, it was

Resolved, That a committee of eight, to consist of one from each senatorial district, be appointed by the president, to prepare an organization and report officers for the convention.

The president appointed John L. Grahem, of the first district; Charles H. Bellows, of the second district; Garret L. Dox, of the third district; James M. Conk, of the fourth district; Remsen Hart, of the fifth district; Daniel Gray, of the sixth district; Sherman Beardsley, of the seventh district; Lewis Eaton, of the eighth district, such committee.

The committee retired to perform the duty assigned to them, and upon their return to the convention, reported, by Mr. John L. Graham, their chairman:

General Peabe Van Courtlandt, (a Jeffersonian elector of president and vice president in 1800), of the county of Westchester, for president of the convention.

Vice presidents—Gideon Lee, Charles A. Clinton, P. S. Titus, Abraham Goetchius, Ebenezer Lounsberry, Ambrose Baker, Alexander C. Gibson, Wm. H. Angell, George D. Ruggles, Mordecia Ogden, John Cooper, jr. Wm. K Strong, Russell B. Johnson, John B. Stacy, Clark Robinson, Wm. A. Wisdom, Chester Griswold, John Crary, Chauncy Humphrey, Walter Cunningham, Josh Stratford, Douw D. Williamson, Edward E. Maurice, Wm. L. Morr, Robert Campbell, Peter Smith, William Angell, Willet Seaman, Russell Case, Levi Cook, Wm. Whitney, David S. Lyon, John B. Borst, Effingham H. Warner and John G. Kuhr.

Secretaries—John C. Bergh, William Cully, Jas. Gibbons, John Frethingham, Ransom Curtis, Constant Cook, John H. Chedell, Mortimer Da Motte, John S. Ganson, Richard H. Winslow, Philo H. Perry, Lewis K. Faulkner.

The report was unanimously adopted, and the president was conducted to the chair.

On taking the chair, gen. Van Courtlandt returned his thanks to the convention, and addressed them with great earnestness and force upon the objects which had brought them together.

On motion of Edward Sanford, esq. of New York, it was

Resolved, That a committee of eight, to consist of one from each senatorial district be appointed by the president, to draft resolutions and an address, expressive of the sense of the convention.

The president appointed Edward Sanford, of the first district; Paraclete Potter, of the second district; Daniel Gardner, of the third district; Richard Keese, of the fourth district, Wm McCulloch, of the fifth district; Levi Hubbell, of the sixth district, Samuel J. Bayard, of the seventh district; Sherman Stevens, of the eighth district, such committee.

The hon. Herman M. Romeyn, of Ulster, then addressed the convention in an eloquent and impressive speech. After which the convention took a recess, to re-assemble in the grove at half past one o'clock.

Half past one, P. M.—The convention having again assembled to the number of several thousands, the venerable president called the meeting to order, and introduced Mr. Barcord Covert, of Brooklyn, who favored the people with a patriotic song.

Mr. John L. Graham then introduced the hon. N. P. Tallmadge to the convention, who addressed them briefly, and concluded by introducing the hon. Wm. C. Rives, of Virginia, who was received with the most enthusiastic applause.

Mr. Rives addressed the convention for four hours, and at the conclusion of his remarks, William K Strong, esq. introduced to the convention, the hon. Hugh S. Legare, of South Carolina.

Mr. Legare addressed the convention for two hours and a half; and when he concluded, Joseph Hoxie, esq. came forward, at the call of the people, and favored them with a song.

Edward Sanford, esq. from the committee appointed for the purpose, reported the following resolutions and address to the people, which were unanimously adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That we regard the support of the "state governments in all their rights as the most competent administrations for our domestic concerns, and the surest bulwarks against anti-republican tendencies," that the recommendation of a bankrupt law applicable to the chartered institutions of the states, is a direct attempt to strip the states of the power of chartering banks, and an undisguised effort to bring all the banking, manufacturing, agricultural, internal improvement and religious associations, under the absolute control of the federal government.

2. *Resolved*, That we regard "a jealous care of the right of election by the people, as a mild and safe corrective of abuses which are lopped by the sword of revolution where peaceable remedies are unprovided;" that the interference of the federal officers with the elections of the people, and their bold efforts to direct and govern, or to overawe and intimidate the free exercise of the popular will, constitute an abuse, dangerous to liberty, and threaten to convert the right of suffrage into an engine of the most fierce and unrelenting despotism.

3. *Resolved*, That we regard this government, as founded by the people for their own benefit; that by our constitution the will of the people is the supreme law; that the people are the sole and safe depository of all power, principles and opinions, which are to direct the government: that we avow independence of mind, freedom of thought, freedom of discussion, freedom in voting; and we proclaim an incessant hostility to despotism and tyranny in any shape, whether ruling with a dictatorial and imperious sway by a single autocrat, or by directing and controlling a strict party organization, with bitter and persecuting intolerance.

4. *Resolved*, That we regard as "absolute acquiescence in the will of the majority as the vital principle of republics, from which is no appeal but to force, the vital principle and immediate parent of despotism"—that the president of the United States, in his open disregard of the clearly expressed will of the majority, and in his attempt to overrule and adjust the decisions of the people through the ballot box has attempted to establish and sustain an executive independence at war with the principles of our government, and directly overthrowing the liberty of the people.

5. *Resolved*, That we regard "the preservation of the general government in its whole constitutional vigor as the sheet anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad;" but will not submit to any encroachments upon the rights of the states, or of the people. That the president of the United States, in claiming to be a component part of the national legislature, in dictating his measures to the representatives of the people, and compelling their subserviency by his executive power, in the passage of laws deemed, only, by himself, and proscribing all citizens from participation in or dealing with the government who do not subscribe to his measures, has incalculably enlarged the powers of the executive, and laboriously endeavored to establish a consolidated government.

6. *Resolved*, That the examples of twenty-two despotic governments of Europe, furnish no models for the imitation of unchanged democratic republicans—that we maintain the practices of Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Jackson, in relation to the collection, safe-keeping and disbursement of the public revenue, against all the crowned heads of the old world and against all heads ambitious of a crown in the new.

7. *Resolved*, That we believe our fathers to have rightly understood the work of their own hands—that under the glorious constitution which they framed for us and the wise and patriotic administration of the government enjoyed down to the election of the present incumbent, the United States of America presented the most free, the most prosperous, the most fully employed, the best paid and the most happy people on the face of the earth—that with the introduction of that legitimate offspring of despotism the sub-treasury scheme, we have witnessed a blighting, withering change: distress, suffering and want have overspread the land—government has abandoned its high duties—left the people to their fate, and their general desolation has ended in the bankruptcy of the nation.

8. *Resolved*, That we regard the sub-treasury law, as we did the project in 1834, during the administration of general Jackson, as disorganizing and revolutionary, subversive of the fundamental principles of our government and of its entire practice; as enlarging the powers of the executive, placing in his hands the means of corruption, and exposing the public treasures to be plundered by an hundred hands, where one could not before reach it—that principles never change, and what constituted democracy then, constitutes it now.

9. *Resolved*, That we regard "a well disciplined militia our best reliance in peace, and for the first movements in war, until regulars may relieve them," and we are irrecociliably opposed to the project of president Van Buren, to raise a standing army of two hundred thousand men, and place it under the control of the federal executive.

10. *Resolved*, That the administration of the federal government, after having attempted the accomplishment of the ruinous change from a paper to a metallic currency, reduced the wages of labor and the price of property to the lowest standard of value, and thereby given the debts contracted under the paper currency an overwhelming magnitude, have added to this gigantic injustice, their refusal to exercise the powers solely vested in that government, to pass an uniform bankrupt law; and thus retaining the victims of the folly of the administration under an oppressive and hopeless bondage, paralizing their energies and demoralizing the people.

11. *Resolved*, That in William Henry Harrison, of Ohio, and John Tyler, of Virginia, we recognise the true democratic republican candidates for the offices of president and vice president of the United States. That we look to them for a restoration of the good old republican government as administered by Jefferson, Madison and Jackson, and of the sovereignty, prosperity and happiness of the people.

12. *Resolved*, That we cordially concur in the nomination of William Henry Seward, for governor, and Luther Bradish for lieut. governor of this state; that in their administration of the state government they have exhibited the great Jeffersonian requisites of honesty, capacity and fidelity to the constitution, and proved worthy of the high trusts reposed in them by the people.

13. *Resolved*, That a central state committee, to consist of seven persons, be appointed by the president, to call a future convention, and to take such measures as they may deem necessary to effect a thorough reorganization of the democratic republican party.

14. *Resolved*, That the proceedings of this convention be signed by the officers, and that they be published in all the newspapers in this state, opposed to the re-election of Martin Van Buren.

The president then appointed Henry W. Hicks, John Lorimer Graham, Edward Sanford, Paraclete Potter, James Gibbons, Sherman Beardsley and John B. Macy, the central state committee.

The convention then adjourned, without day.

To the democratic republican electors of the state of New York, who, with us, were supporters of Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren:

Friends and fellow citizens: We address you under the most solemn circumstances. We have reached a crisis which ought to alarm the most confident, and arouse the most indifferent. Our common country is bleeding at every pore: she looks to you for succor. Her prosperity is trodden down—her institutions are threatened—the balance of her constitution has been disturbed—the sovereignty of the states has been assailed—the federal head has usurped powers which lead to the most dangerous results, and must, if not speedily arrested and restored, end in the overthrow of the republic!

The truth upon which these grave statements are made, need only to be distinctly placed before an intelligent and free people, to arouse their most vigorous action and indignant opposition. Declamation would be unworthy the cause we espouse, and

eloquence itself could not unfold the deep and broad extent of our accumulated wrongs and dangers.

Let facts announce the frightful steps which have been taken. We present them to you in the simplest form which our language permits;

Martin Van Buren, in his high official station, as president of these United States, has proposed to apply a bankrupt law to the chartered institutions of the states.

He has claimed to be a component part of the legislature.

He has overthrown the liberal and magnanimous policy of the democratic republican party, and introduced in its stead all the subserviency and discipline of a camp.

He has applied an indiscriminate rule of proscription to every man that dared to dissent from the executive mandate.

He has violated the wholesome instructions of Mr. Jefferson, which forbid the interference of federal officers in our local elections.

He has taught public functionaries of every description, that the bread of themselves and their families depend upon upholding him and his political power.

He has cherished and encouraged such interference, in its widest and most violent form, and introduced through his minions as odious and intolerable reign of terror.

He has endeavored, through his partizans in the senate of the United States, to legalize this unconstitutional procedure.

He has made the purchasing of supplies for the public service from a citizen not upholding his domination an offence against government.

He has prostituted the dignity of the government, and outraged its principles, by calling persons charged with such offences to answer before a court martial.

He adopted this vile measure, on the requisition of a political committee, organized in the support of his own re-election, at Baltimore.

He has made corruption a weapon of his warfare against the people, and retained in office notorious public defaulters, with full knowledge of their use of the people's money.

He has rendered our political organization more complicated and expensive, and caused it to "be seen here, that after leaving to labor the smallest portion of its earnings on which it can subsist, government itself shall consume the residue of what it was intended to guard."

He has created new offices, and quartered upon us large bodies of officeholders, to overawe public opinion, and "take from the mouth of labor the bread it has earned."

He has advanced centralism, consolidation and absolute power in the executive, while professing to maintain a democratic ascendancy.

He has abandoned the wise system of revenue and finance introduced by Washington and his great associates, and substituted instead thereof, the example of twenty-two despotic states.

He has declared the course of government to have been wrong from the commencement; thereby arrogating to himself superior wisdom to the able statesmen who framed the constitution, and who have heretofore administered it, and exhibited a settled plan to overthrow a policy which has raised us to a degree of prosperity, wealth and greatness, far surpassing any other nation on the globe.

He has, by a series of measures, as unjust as they have been oppressive, produced an unnatural fluctuation in the *value of money*, thereby dragging to the verge of ruin, the whole and entire debtor class of the people, and augmenting in the same ratio the wealth of the whole and entire creditor class; thus violating the duties of a just and equitable administration, creating a general public and private bankruptcy, and diffusing misery through all classes to an extent exceeding the evils of any other catastrophe, civil or military, which has occurred in modern times.

He has broken in upon the business habits of the people, he has deranged the currency of the country, and thus disclaimed all care over or obligation to it—he has prostrated commerce—he has depressed agriculture—he has almost ruined our manufactures—he has reduced the wages of labor—he has assailed the credit system, the moneyed institutions of the states, and the states themselves, and produced a public calamity at home which has extended over the whole world.

He has arranged the conduct of the states in regard to their sovereign acts, and attempted to bring them to the bar of the federal government for possessing their schemes of internal improvement.

He has viewed the people as belonging to the government, and targeted congress into a compliance with his will, by passing an act rejected and most obnoxious law.

He has procured the passage of the sub-treasury bill, by force of his executive power and influence against the wishes and interest of the people, and thereby placed the treasures of the nation at the foot of the president.

He has proclaimed the act which thus despoiled the people a "*second* declaration of independence!" The *first* declaration was of the independence of the people; their executive has now declared himself independent of them!

He has declared "that communities are apt to look to government too much," and that the people of our country are especially "prone to do so."

He has separated the government from the people, put upon the officeholders a special privilege of receiving their dues in gold and silver only, at the expense of the people, who pay them.

He has proposed and carried out the measures of a party in the city of New York, who, in 1829, declared themselves hostile to all banks, all charters, all priests, or authorised religious teachers; against the existence of wealth, against the laws of inheritance, by which property is transmitted to posterity, and declared their intentions to elect men "who from consanguinity of feeling will be disposed to do all they can to afford a remedy."

He has taken to his confidence the men who avowed these sentiments as their objects of political action; he has elevated them to important and responsible public trusts, and given predominance to that faction, in whose hands there would be neither safety to the public institutions, nor protection to private property and personal liberty.

He maintains in public employment, and gives his official countenance and sanction to men and journals proclaiming "uncompromising hostility to the whole banking system;" that "the system must be destroyed; that every friend of the system must be marked as an enemy to his race;" "that as we have abolished hereditary monarchy and hereditary nobility, we must complete the work by abolishing hereditary property!"

He has declared that had the extension of the banking system been foreseen, it would probably have been guarded against by the framers of the constitution, and that the same policy, which led to the interdiction of bills of credit by the states, would also have interdicted their issues as a currency in any other form.

He has refused to acquiesce in or obey the will of the majority, as expressed through the ballot boxes, impeaching the purity and questioned the intelligence of the people who rejected his measures, and made his will the law of the land during his official term, "in spite of all lamentations here or elsewhere."

He has made a question of policy recommended by himself, the only touchstone of the democratic republican faith, thus establishing a new measure of political conscience, fluctuating at his will.

He has, through the pensioned presses of the administration, countenanced and sanctioned unmeasured and atrocious calumnies and abuse against an illustrious citizen, whom the people have presented as a rival candidate, thereby betraying a temper and spirit altogether incompatible with the elevated station which he fills.

And, finally, when the power was first placed in his hands to legalize his usurped control over the public moneys he strongly recommended the plan of his secretary of war, of embodying two hundred thousand of the young men of the country to be in the employ of the federal government and under the control of the president.

With these momentous facts before us, we may say with Mr. Jefferson, in his original draft of the Declaration of Independence, that "future ages will scarcely believe that the hardiness of one man adventured, within the short compass of four years only, to lay a foundation so broad and so unbridgeable, for tyranny over a people, fostered and fixed in principles of freedom."

Under these appalling circumstances, we conjure you fellow democratic republicans, to unite your efforts with ours to stay the march of despotism, to rescue the constitution and to bring back the government to its primitive purity. We have been organized as a political party in support of what Mr. Jefferson termed the "essential principles" of our government. We have pointed out to you the acts of Mr. Van Buren, which depart from and violate those principles. Let us remember that the last hope of republican institutions is committed to us! If we falter in their support; if we suffer ourselves to be drawn from the ground which we originally occupied; we peril our sacred trust, and jeopard the holy cause of freedom and self-government.

Fortunately for the American people, that God, who in our darkest periods of gloom and danger always come to our relief, again extends to us his providential care. He has, in his infinite goodness, reserved for us an ark of safety. He has preserved for us a citizen, beloved for his private virtues, extolled for his public services, prolonged in life, and more than rich in all physical and mental powers. A man who sees and feels all the abuses which have taken place; who has the wisdom, the patriotism, integrity and firmness to reform and correct them: one, who, taking his military and civil services into consideration, deserves the gratitude of his country more than any man now living—this man is William Henry Harrison.

Let us, fellow democratic republicans, imitate the Roman people in the virtuous and best days of their commonwealth; let us take general Harrison, like another Cincinnatus, from his plough—or, if his enemies will have it so, from his log cabin! He will save our country, arrest the agitating arm of government, which now shakes all our social and business relations, and restore the happiness and prosperity of our people.

Fellow democratic republicans! the eyes of the civilized world are upon us! The friends of our free institutions look on the present contest with an intense anxiety. Their last hope is in us: to us they make a sacred appeal to sustain and hand down to posterity the rich legacy of freedom left to us by the statesmen and warriors of our revolution. The advocates of a monarchy and aristocracy still hope and believe that there is a disaffection in this country: the rapid growth of executive power and independence has laid a deep foundation for it. They care not on whose brow it may be placed, if he who wears it be affiliated with them. Let the great western republic be changed to an elective or a limited monarchy, and the labors of Washington and the objects of the revolution will be know and remembered only in the pages of history.

In approaching the discharge of our elective franchise, and the close of this great struggle for supremacy between the people and their executive, we say to you, in the language of the revered James Madison, "it is a contest which appeals for its support to every motive that can animate an uncorrupted and enlighted people; to the love of country, to the pride of liberty, to an emulation of the glorious founders of independence, by a successful vindication of its violated attributes; and to the sacred obligation of transmitting, entire, to future generations, that precious patrimony of national rights and independence which is held in trust by the present, from the goodness of Divine Providence."

THE HOOE CASE.

To the people of the United States. I take the liberty of addressing myself to you, my fellow citizens of every section of the country, because the subject of which I am about to treat is one which has caused a deep sensation through the land, and is of the utmost importance to be fully and fairly understood, in order that impartial justice may be done to Mr. Van Buren, on the one hand, and that you may be enabled to act understandingly, on the other; for, with as deep seated and unmitigated opposition to the measures of Mr. Van Buren's administration, and to the means by which he acquired and now proposes to perpetuate his power, as any man can entertain, I desire to do him the most ample justice, which, in my judgment, is the best means of ensuring his overthrow.

The circumstances connected with the trial of lieut. Hooe have excited so deep an interest in the public mind as to engage the time and the exertions of the press and public speakers from one extremity of the country to the other—one party laboring to defend and the other to condemn the sanction given by the president to the reception of negro testimony. The subject has been one of so much discussion, in various forms, as to have become somewhat hackneied and stale; and, nevertheless, its interest seems not to have abated—at all events the efforts of the friends of the president to excuse his conduct seem to have increased as the time approaches when the people will be called upon to pass their sentence of approval or condemnation; and to this end we have seen the most shameless misrepresentations, the most unfounded assertions, and the most untenable deductions presented to the public view that ever were presented to an intelligent people.

I do not propose to go into a lengthy and tedious reply to all that has been urged by those who are hired for the purpose of preparing defences for the president; but some facts of an interesting character have recently come to my knowledge, which I deem it my duty to lay before the public.

Somebody has had the kindness to send me, in pamphlet form, one of a series of letters that have been addressed to me by the late postmaster gene-

ral and present editor of the Extra Globe, which is the first I have read since I left Washington, though I think about the tenth that has been published, which is headed "case of lieut. Hooe—a notable instance of whig honesty," and addressed to the "hon. John M. Botts," in which Mr. Kendall undertakes to give a true history of the whole affair; and, as a fair specimen of the character of the production, I give one extract, which will be found to be a common instance of locofoco dishonesty, misrepresentation and falsehood—as wilful, deliberate, and premeditated falsehood as ever was uttered by a designing and deceitful knave. He says:

"You *know*, sir, when you made the charge, that the president was at the time totally ignorant of the admission of these witnesses."

And this is said in the face of the published proceedings of the court, the original manuscript copy of which had been in my possession, and was returned to the department on the day preceding the introduction of the subject to congress, by which it appears that the attention of the president was emphatically and distinctly called to the fact, and his interference solicited, on the ground that negro testimony had been received by the court—in the face of the impotent defence set up by the president for his recognition of such testimony as admissible—in the face of the written opinions of the district attorney and the attorney general, attempting to sustain that decision of the president—and in the face of what that truth-loving and truth-telling corruptor of public and private morality knew to be the facts of the case: and this creature, who thus undertakes, as a government stipendiary, to falsify records, to prevent facts, to blot out truth, defame the characters of all honorable men, and to teach political wisdom and honesty to the people, again indulges in the round assertion that it has been the usage of the government to receive such testimony from the time of the Declaration of Independence!

The same assertion has been made by the president, in substance, repeated by the secretary of the navy, reiterated by the attorneys and all the newspapers of the day in the employment of government, and public speakers who are now and hope to be in its employment hereafter.

They have the records before them. The president, the secretary, editors and all, have been challenged and defied to show, from the records, that such has been the usage. It has been denied over and over again, and I beg leave to ask, once more, why do they withhold the evidence that would exculpate the president from all blame, with all their exertions to extricate him from what they feel to be a most perplexing difficulty, and rely upon broad, unrestrained and unfounded assertion?

Why, every man of common intelligence who is not blinded and besotted by party attachments and political prejudices must answer: it is because they have no such proof to offer. It is false, and if it were not false, they would produce the records to sustain their assertions, and relieve themselves, at all events, of suspicion, and what must otherwise result in conviction of falsehood.

Now I challenge a denial of the following facts from any man who does not stand already convicted before the country of uttering and publishing what he knew at the time to be an unblushing falsehood—for such a man is very capable of doing the same thing again, and therefore no confidence is to be reposed in his statements:

1st. That the records of the *departments* have been searched in order to find the cases that would sustain the practice as alleged; that in the navy department, the only case that has been found was that of midshipmen Green, who was tried in Philadelphia about the year 1827, in which David Trusty (a negro) appeared as a witness, which case was approved by Mr. J. Q. Adams, who is charged by the whole administration party to be an abolitionist: that the trial was held in a state where such testimony would have been received in the common law courts of the state, that no appeal was made to Mr. Adams, no complaint made, and interference solicited; that when gen. Jackson came into office, on a representation of the facts being made to him, he nominated Mr. Green to the United States senate on 2d lieut. of marines; that gen. Hayne, of South Carolina, as chairman of the committee on naval affairs, resisted the nomination on the ground that he had been cashiered; and that, on a representation of the fact that negro testimony had been received against him on his trial, gen. Hayne withdrew his objection, and the nomination was unanimously sustained by the senate.

2dly. That in the war department, the only case that has been found was that of cadet Drake, which case, so far from being presented by the officers of government as a precedent which would justify the course of the president, has been carefully withheld from public view, and when demanded by the hon. William D. Merrick, a senator from Maryland, and the honorable Edward Stanly a representative from North Carolina, in the name of four hundred and fifty thousand people whose representatives they were, that the secretary peremptorily, and in violation of all right and propriety, refused to exhibit the public records of the country, which are subject to the examination of the humblest citizen in the community.

See the following letter from Messrs. Merrick and Stanly:

[Here follows the letter of Messrs. Merrick and Stanly, which appeared in the National Intelligencer of October 3.]

The reason for withholding from the gentlemen, in utter disregard of the duty of the secretary, the rights of the people, and the usage of the department, the information they sought to obtain, may be gathered from the following, which is a copy of a letter from major John H. Eaton, formerly secretary of war, and who acted in that capacity at the time of the trial of cadet Drake, and who set aside the decision of the court, expressly on the ground that negro testimony was inadmissible, although the offence was committed, and the trial held at West Point, in the state of New York, where, in the common law courts, such evidence might have been received:

Washington, 2d Sept. 1840.

DEARSIR: I reply to you hastily; the case to which you refer I well recollect, and the following are the circumstances:

Some person, Mr. Drake, perhaps, was brought before a court martial at West Point, of which major Hitchcock was judge advocate. The record showed that some free negro had been treated ill: sensible of the practical error, the negro might have been hired to depart. He was absent at the trial, when the court determined that his statement at the time should be received as evidence; and it was received, and the party was dismissed; and Mr. Crittenden's son, from Kentucky, was also dismissed for contumacy, because he would not reveal the confidential conversation of his roommate.

I reversed the decision of the court, on the ground, 1st. That negro testimony could not be received, and more especially in the case before me for consideration, where it was mere hearsay testimony. Mr. Crittenden I also reinstated, because I held his conduct in not revealing the secrets of his associates at the college highly commendable and proper, and so declared in my reversal of the proceedings.

If you have any object for making of me the inquiry, I beg you to ask the secretary of war for a copy of my decision. He can have no objection to afford it, and I am quite confident it will sustain what I state to you. Your friend,

J. H. EATON.

Here, then, is a solution of the mystery hanging over cadet Drake's case; and in the letter is to be found the reason for the rule said to have been adopted by the department, when they refused to exhibit the papers to Messrs. Merrick and Stanly. If there was such a rule, it does not appear to have been the practice formerly, as major Eaton, who had occupied the situation for many years, would not thus have requested his friend to call on the secretary of war for a copy of his decision, which he states he could have no objection to afford.

What man, after this, either through the public prints or in the presence of the people, will pay so little regard to candor and truth, as to undertake to justify the president on the ground of practice and usage, when the only case that has been found in one department was immediately condemned and redressed by general Jackson and the senate of the United States and the only case found in the other was promptly set aside by the secretary of war, whose authority is given above, and the present secretary himself now refuses to publish or exhibit, or make any statement of the case to the representatives of the people who have demanded it?

Let us go one step further, and ascertain if the position I have heretofore taken in regard to the legal question of competency was correct, or otherwise. Mr. President, Mr. Attorney General, Mr. District Attorney, Mr. Kendall, Mr. Blair, Mr. Ritchie and the numerous host of public writers and speakers, all say, the law regulating courts martial "don't prohibit the reception of such testimony, and, therefore, the president had no right to interfere." I have taken the ground which has been hastily assailed, that, although that law was silent on the subject yet there was a law—to wit: the judiciary act of 1789—which settled the principle that ought to have been applied in this case, and that was, that the laws of the several states, except where the constitution, statutes, or treaties of the United States shall otherwise require or provide, shall be regarded as rules of decision in trials at common law, in courts of the United States, in cases where they apply.

Now, in order to sustain this opinion, let me advert to an official opinion given by the hon. John Macpherson Berrien, then attorney general of the United States, (which will be found on record in the navy department), to the secretary of the navy, in the year 1830, which fully establishes the position I have assumed, and I will then leave the world to decide which is most to be relied on, upon a legal question, the former attorney general or the gentleman who now occupies his place:

Office of the attorney gen. of the U. S. 4th June, 1830.

SIR: In answer to your inquiry whether it would be competent for an officer of the navy under arrest, and the department to dispense with the attendance of witnesses, and by common consent to take depositions to be used on the trial, to be objected to by the officer preferring the charges, I have to state that, in my opinion, such depositions would not be competent evidence.

The 37th article of the rules for the better government of the navy, and the 74th article of the rules and articles for the government of the army, seem to contemplate, exclusively, the examination of witnesses before the court. The 74th article of the latter code, by providing, under certain restrictions, and in cases not capital, that depositions may be taken, negatives their allowance in other cases; and the existence of the provision sufficiently proves that, without it, such testimony would not be competent even in these minor cases. English writers on the subject insist upon the propriety, in trials before military and naval courts martial, of adhering to the rules of evidence established in the common law courts of criminal jurisdiction, and these would not authorise the course proposed in the case under consideration. I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. MACPHERSON BERRIEN.

To the secretary of the navy.

So that, according to the opinion of Mr. Berrien, even in the absence of the law of 1789 which I have quoted above, and according to the English writers on the subject, Mr. Van Buren could, if he had felt as much solicitude upon the subject of southern feelings and northern principles as he professed, have applied that rule or principle as established by law for the regulation of all the common law courts of the United States civil or criminal.

But let me inquire, if Mr. Van Buren's sensibility sustained any such shock at the idea of having an officer of the navy dismissed and dishonored upon the testimony of the prosecutor's own servants, who, by the common law of England, could not have given testimony as long as they were in a state of servitude; if he thought the law "as it stands ought to be altered, but that he could not alter it," if he entertained the feelings common to all southern men, and was entitled to the imposing title that has been bestowed upon him, of a northern man with southern feelings, why did not he recommend that plan to the consideration of congress, if he deemed it necessary and expedient? The constitution of his country and his oath of office both required it at his hands. He made his decision about the 14th Dec. 1839—his message was sent in to congress about the 21st or 22d—congress sat until the 31st July, and we never hear of this outrageous law, which did so much violence to his feelings, "but which he had not the power to alter," until after the people had gotten hold of that as well as his army bill.

Suppose, instead of a poor and comparatively friendless young man, who only awaited the opportunity to fight his way to distinction, and in defend the honor of his country, it had happened that the gallant, the intrepid, immortal Decatur had been accused, arrested, arraigned, tried, convicted, dishonored and dismissed from the service of his country, upon the testimony of two negroes, whose testimony had been admitted as legal, because they had enlisted in the public service to cook, and clean the shoes of some officer of the ship, how many Van Burens, Paulkings, Keys, Gilpins, Kendalls, Blairs and Ritchies would it have taken to arrest the tide of public indignation and resentment that would have rolled on until it overwhelmed all that dared to raise a voice in defence of the foul and disgraceful and atrocious deed!

And will the public voice excuse those men for daring to exercise their petty tyranny over one of the junior officers of our gallant navy, because he has no powerful friends to sustain his cause, and that, too, at the expense of a principle held sacred by every southern man, the violation of which in one of his defenders in the south would subsist in his own person? Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee and Kentucky will answer in a voice of thunder, that will awaken the inhabitants of the palace to a sense of the wrongs they have practised on a generous and generous people. JOHN M. BOTTS.

October 9, 1840.

CHRONICLE.

THE AMISTAD. In pursuance of a decree of the circuit court, the famous vessel, together with her cargo, was, on Thursday last, sold by auction, under the direction of the marshal of the district, at the custom house in this city. An appraisal was had of vessel and cargo when the goods were first landed. We understand that the amount of that appraisal was about six thousand six hundred dollars, and that the gross sales will amount to within four or five hundred dollars of that sum.

The vessel was valued by the appraisers at $600, and sold for only $245. She is of some fifty or sixty tons burden, built in Cuba, and said to be old. Her sails are all worn to shreds, and a large expenditure would be necessary to render her sea worthy.

[*New London Republican.*

ANNAPOLIS CITY. The population in as follows: white males 807; white females 908—whites 1,715. Male slaves 176; female slaves 318—slaves 494. Free colored males 240; free colored females 346—free colored 586—total colored 1,080. Grand total 2,795.

BRITISH POST OFFICE. We have been favored by captain Joseph C. Delano, of the packet ship Patrick Henry, with a sheet which he prepared for his acquaintance, showing the operation of the new British post office system. From it we select the following items:

Letters not exceeding half an ounce in weight may be sent through the kingdom for one penny, and in the same proportion for greater weights. The rates are double if the postage is not paid in advance.

Letters to and from the United States, if sent by packet, twelve times, and if by private ship, eight times the above rates. This applies to Cunard's line, and includes the inland postage.

Letters from foreign ports for the continent (except France) must be post paid in England, or they will be opened and returned.

Newspapers from foreign places, by packets or private ships, pay 2d. each, and for this are sent to any part of England.

British newspapers pass through the mails free.

[*Jour. Com.*

BRITISH EXPORTS. The statement made by sir R. Peel in the last debate on the corn laws respecting trade, comparing the year 1835 with 1839, showed that the declared value of cotton exported in 1838 was £16,716,000, while in 1839 it was £17,694,000. The exports of linen manufacture had increased from 2,730,000, in 1838, to £3,420,000, in 1839. The export of silk manufactures had increased from £777,000 to 865,000; and the woollen manufactures from 5,765,000£ in 1838, to £6,207,000 in 1839. Combining the amount of all the exports of perfectly wrought fabric, it appeared the total was in 1838, 26,107,000 and in 1839, 28,252,000£. Lord Palmerston showed that the gross official value of our exports had increased from 150,000,000 the amount in 1835, to £53,000,000 in 1839, and that there was an addition also for the same period of £1,000,000 in the value of our imports. The consumption of British goods has not therefore diminished abroad, but unfortunately the prices of manufacturing have fallen to such a degree that no profit is made. This is the point started over by the corn law advocates.

BUNKER HILL MONUMENT. The treasurer of the association acknowledges the receipt of $10,000 as a donation from Amos Lawrence. This gentleman is a brother of the late distinguished representative from Boston.

THE BUTTON ACT. The Liverpool Mail says that no tailor can recover for a coat unless it has brass buttons or buttons made of the same material as the coat—The act was made for the protection of the Birmingham trade.

EARTHQUAKE. A heavy shock of an earthquake was felt at Brooklyn, Conn. on Tuesday evening last, 20th inst. A gentleman from that town describes the shock as much more severe than that which was experienced in that and other parts of the state a few weeks since.

FALLING STARS. The pupils at the observatory at Paris carefully watched the number of meteors during the nights of the 9th and 10th of Aug. Until midnight they did not exceed 18 per hour, or nearly a mean of what are observed on ordinary nights; but at 3 o'clock, M. Mauvais counted thirty-five in one hour. The greater proportion fell almost parallel to the milky way, which at this time extended from the zenith towards the west a little inclined to the south.

EXCAVATING MACHINE. *New inventions.* The Albany Argus gives an account of a machine invented by Mr. E. Jackson, of Albany, called the graduating wheel, by which the process of excavating and depositing earth is greatly facilitated. The repelling power is brought into practical and easy application—the loaded car passing down one inclined plane, while the resisting or "graduating" wheel is passing up the other. There are two parallel planes started from the place of excavation to the place of deposite—so adjusted as to allow the car to receive its load at a single turn of the pivot, and to discharge itself at the foot of the planes and return—and so on, *ad infinitum*. The whole process may be under perfect control, and easy, and economical in its management. It may be adopted also, by the use of the power, to warehouses, and lowering down heavy articles from upper stories. Mr. Jackson has also invented a rail road car, self propelled by a power concentrated within the wheels, so constructed as to wind themselves at intervals whilst in the act of traversing. The principle of the machine is the power of gravitation, but the mode of applying it is a secret with the inventor. The machines are exhibiting at Stanwix Hall in Albany.

[*N. Y. Post.*

EXCURSION. A small vessel of about a hundred tons burthen, is being fitted up near the foot of Main street, by four or five young men, for an excursion of *five years* to the upper lakes. Mr. William Kennedy is to command her. They intend to set sail to-morrow or Monday for Lake Huron, where they will spend the winter trapping, fishing and hunting. Thence in the spring they intend to cruise in the waters of Lake Superior and Lake of the Woods. This is a novel enterprise, and we wish them farewell, a pleasant voyage and abundant success.

[*Buffalo Pattler.*

FOOD. It is estimated that there are upwards of 6,000 acres of ground cultivated as gardens within twelve miles of London, giving employment to 30,000 persons in winter, and 60,000 in summer. The total value of cattle sold annually at Smithfield, is £8,500,000. A million of poundu a year is expended for fruits and vegetables. 1,000,000 of quarters of wheat is consumed—four-fifths of it in bread, being 64,000,000 of quartern loaves. Of butter there is consumed 11,000 tons, and of cheese 13,000 tons. The amount paid yearly for milk is supposed to be $1,250,000—for poultry £70 or £80,000. The consumption of game depends on the fruitfulness of the season—rabbits are in great demand. One salesman in Leadenhall market, for a considerable portion of the year, sells 14,000 a week, and employs from 150 to 300 men and women to hawk them about.

[*Cincinnati Gaz.*

GREAT BRITAIN. The grand total capital represented by all property in Great Britain and Ireland is estimated at £3,620,000,000. The value of all sorts of public property is £103,000,000. The value of lands, ships, canals, rail roads, mines, horses, timber, crops, &c. is estimated at £2,945,000,000. The value of all sorts of furniture, apparel, plate, specie, money in chancery, savings' banks, &c. estimated at £580,000,000. The national debt is about £764,000,000.

LEAD. The receipts of lead at St. Louis, during the week ending the 15th instant, amount to 25,690 pigs. Freight from Galena to St. Louis were high, but owners had no alternative except to yield to the demands of the steamboats, or to keep the lead over the winter.

MECHANICAL GENIUS. It is stated in the Philadelphia Ledger that there is now on exhibition at the Franklin Institute in that city a large and perfect telescope, the whole of which is the work of a black man, who earns his "daily bread" as a sinvelore on the wharves. It is said that he worked at it only at night, when the fatiguing labors of the day were over. Not only the external machinery is his, but the materials of the glasses and lenses were prepared entirely by the ingenious black.

[*Sun.*

THE METHODISTS IN CANADA. The Methodists in Canada now consist of nearly a hundred thousand souls. They have sprung up in a few years from very small beginnings, and under many disadvantages.—It is not many years says the Quebec Gazette, since the only Methodist preacher in Lower Canada, was incarcerated several months in the Quebec jail for libel; and in Upper Canada, there were only a few wandering missionaries. They have now numerous substantial churches, a college of their own; and many able and respectable preachers.

MORMONS. *Latter day saints.* The Liverpool Chronicle says:—"The New York packet ship North America, captain Lowber, sailed on Tuesday week, with 19 cabin passengers and 200 in the steerage. The whole of the steerage passengers belong to a sect called "Latter Day Saints," and bound for Quincy, in the state of Michigan, on the borders of the Mississippi, where a settlement has been provided for them by one of their sect, who has purchased a large tract of land in Michigan. We understand that upwards of 2,000 are in treaty to embark early next spring for the same locality. A great portion of those who sailed in the North America are members of the total abstinence society, and are from Leicestershire and Herefordshire. They are shipped by the respectable house of Fitzhugh & Grimshaw, of this town.

NEW ORLEANS POPULATION. The number of white males in New Orleans exceeds the number of white females 10,292. The number of colored females exceeds the number of colored males 6,222.

PROVIDENCE CITY TAX FOR 1840, $65,000. This tax is assessed on a valuation of over $17,000,000, being at the rate of 37 cents and 8 mills on each $100 valuation.

REVOLUTIONARY PATRIOTS. Seventy of the surviving veterans of '76, in Connecticut, attended the mass meeting at Norwich. Most of them were octogenarians, men of 85, 86, 87, 88 and 89 years.

Revolutionary patriot gone. Died in this city, on Saturday morning last, Mr. William Pierce, aged 96 years. Mr. P. was one of the few remaining survivors of the celebrated tea party, and was a revolutionary pensioner. He was present at the lecture given by the famous B. B. Tinckler on the subject of throwing the tea overboard, a few years since, at the Masonic Temple. He died of old age, under the infirmities of which, he was supported by the gospel he had publicly professed.

[*Boston Trav.*

THE ROPE WALK at the United States navy yard in Charlestown, is said to be the most perfect establishment of the kind in the world. It is 1,200 feet long, with granite walls, slate roof, and iron window shutters. The work is done with an enormous steam engine, by which the hatcheling, dressing, spinning and almost every other operation in making a rope or cable, is done. About one hundred of the spinning, hatcheling and dressing machines, are in one room, in operation by steam. By the spinning of hemp in a machine, a more even thread and consequently more perfect rigging and cables are formed. At this rope walk, we understand the principal rigging for the navy is or can be made.

SAFETY VALVES TO STEAM BOILERS. At the last meeting of the society of arts, the gold isis medal was awarded to Robert McEwen, for a mercurial gauge, which answers the double purpose of an indicator of steam pressure and a safety valve for steam boilers.—The novelty of the invention consists in the employment of a mercurial tube as a safe-vent for the steam; these tubes having hitherto been used only as indicators of pressure, and of a length sufficient to allow the steam to acquire a dangerous degree of pressure without giving any other notice of the fact than what may be observed by the eye. As the action of Mr. McEwen's safety-valve depends on a purely physical principle, viz: the opposition of the elastic force of steam to the static pressure of mercury without a mechanical construction of any kind, it affords a free vent for the steam when its pressure exceeds the limit, corresponding to the length to which the tubes are adjusted, according to the strength of the boiler.

[*London Athe.*

SAVINGS BANKS. An official return to the British parliament shows that the whole number of depositors in savings banks in November, 1839, was 748,396; and that the amount belonging to them was upwards of twenty-two millions pounds sterling.

SMUGGLING. Notwithstanding the activity of the public officers to suppress it, smuggling continues to be practised on the northern frontier to a great extent. Marshal Best recently seized another lot of goods, which were intended to be run in without first paying the duties. The quantity of goods now under condemnation is large. The sale of goods in this city last week, seized some time since for a violation of the revenue law, we are told, amounted to $60,000 or $70,000.

[*Sun.*

STEAM NAVIGATION. The greatest achievement, perhaps, of the present day is the successful application of steam to ocean navigation. The influence of this grand and triumphant experiment is already felt in some measure in our commercial interests. Half the space between us and Europe is now destroyed permanently. This is very pleasant in a time of peace and shaking of hands. It were less so perhaps in times of commotion and wild war's alarms. Politically considered, some will think it were better to have two Atlantics between the continents of America and Europe than annihilate the old one. The nearer we approach each other, the greater our danger of getting intertangled and involved in each other's troubles.—However, there is no stopping this space-annihilating progress; we must fall in and make what good we can out of it. One thing it were well to consider, that this steam navigation is not always to be a mere freight-carrying or pleasure-seeking intercourse. These same 500 horse power contrivances can do other work than carry bees and silks and the like from land to land.—They may suddenly become the messages of war, flessing battle fields, flying artillerists with a vengeance; and, whenever this may happen, the whole field and circumstances of war must be changed. The fate of nations will be cast, not on Waterloo fields, but on the ocean; not by glittering masses of infantry, but by dingy steam engine men driving about their war machine, light as gossamer with 500 horse power, and Perkins' steam guns to match.

[*Phila. Sentinel.*

MR. WEBSTER returned yesterday from his visit to the south, in good health, and we believe is about to set out on his promised visit to New Hampshire. The Hillsborough county meeting, which he has engaged to attend, is to be held at Francestown, on Tuesday next.

[*Boston Daily Adv.*

WHALE FISHERIES. The correspondent of the London Shipping and Mercantile Gazette, writes from Peterhead, September 30, that the Regalia, Kerr, of Kirkaldy, from Davis' straits, passed by that forenoon, clean, with intelligence of the complete failure of the fishery the season, and the loss of the whole ship Hecla. Among 20 vessels, (stated as the whole number from the United Kingdom), heard from between July 9 and September 10, there were only six fish; of seven vessels heard from in September, one only had a fish.

WHITE LEAD was formerly manufactured at Pittsburg, sufficient to supply the whole country. Now, immense quantities are made in the city of New York. Near Hudson, a new establishment has just been put in operation, by which the most beautiful white lead is manufactured by machinery. The principal feature in the improved process of manufacturing, consists in oxydizing the lead in large iron cylinders, the remaining process being finished by the aid of steam. From the pig lead, the pure white article is produced in a finished state in less than 18 hours, in beauty is unequalled, as well as the cost being reduced.

[*Troy Mail.*

NILES' NATIONAL REGISTER.

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☞ REMITTANCES BY MAIL. "A postmaster may enclose money in a letter to the publisher of a newspaper, to pay the subscription of a third person, and frank the letter, if written by himself."—*Amos Kendall.*

Some of our subscribers may not be aware that they may save the postage on subscription money, by requesting the postmaster where they reside to frank their letters containing such money, he being able to satisfy himself before a letter is sealed, that it contains nothing but what refers to the subscription. [*Am. Former.*

FOREIGN ARTICLES.

The steamer Britannia arrived at Boston on the 3d instant, having left Liverpool on the 20th ult. and Halifax on the 1st inst.

The allied forces are acting with energy in Syria. Accounts from Alexandria are to the 3d October. Beyrout had been evacuated after being nearly destroyed by the allies, who remained in possession of Tortosa, D'Jebail, Kniffa and Tripoli. In addition to 11 British ships previously on the coast, a squadron of 5 ships from Lisbon, of which two were three deckers, subsequently passed Malta to join the fleet of sir R. Stopford. They had besides nine steamers, several frigates, and smaller vessels.

An Athens journal states that it had proposed to king Otho, of Greece, to become party to the treaty of the four powers.

The Turkish government had issued a formal declaration *deposing* Mehemet Ali. The Paris correspondent of the New York Courier on the 7th, writes that the French government has in consequence addressed a declaration to the foreign powers, parties to the treaty of July, to the effect that "the *decheance* of Mehemet Ali must not be inforced, and that any attempt by them to give effect to that act of the sultan, would be viewed by France as a declaration of war.

The *Moniteur* of the 8th contains a royal ordinance, convoking the French chambers for the 28th of October. The same correspondent says—"This proceeding is viewed by one part of the public as indicating the determination of the goverment to go to war. By another, it is regarded pacifically, the well known moderation of the chambers justifying a belief that nothing so calamitous as war will be sanctioned by them. For myself, I still rely on the king's love of peace, but I admit that matters have gone so far that it will be found extremely difficult to restrain the population."

GREAT BRITAIN.

The weather remained favorable to the harvest, and grain continued to fall. Duty on wheat 21s. 8d. per quarter. On flour 13s. 0½d per bbl.

Cotton. The aspect of political affairs had produced an unfavorable effect on the cotton market. There had been a decline in prices on all American descriptions of fully ½d. for the last fortnight.

Money affairs. The bank of England return of Oct. 15, gives as the average of weekly liabilities for the quarter ending Oct. 13, circulation, £17,231,000; deposites, £6,762,000; liabilities, £23,993,000; securities, £22,782,000; bullion, 4,145,000; assets, £26,927,000.

The returns of the British revenue for the quarter ending October 10, give an amount of £12,111,230 for the receipts of the quarter, which is a decrease of £531,007, compared with the corresponding quarter of the preceding year. Of the decrease £284,000 is in the income of the post office, £115,120 in the customs, and £196,910 in the excise. The receipts of the year to the same date were £44,665,798, being a decrease of £676,850 from the produce of the preceding year, of which deficiency £839,000 was in the post office.

At the final close of the election of lord mayor of London, the votes were for alderman Pirie 2,741, Johnson 2,713, and Harmer 2,294. The two first were accordingly returned to the court of aldermen, from whom Thomas Johnson, esq. aldermen and cooper, was chosen to fill the office of lord mayor for the ensuing year. He was invested with the office Oct. 8.

FRANCE.

Attempt to assassinate the king of France. On the evening of the 15th, at 6 o'clock, a musket shot was fired at the king, as he was passing along the quay of the Tuileries, on his return from Paris to St. Cloud. He was not hurt, nor was any one of his attendants. The assassin was arrested; on his examination gave his name Morins Edmund Darmes, 43 years of age, born at Marseilles, by profession a *conspirator*, and on further interrogation he declared that he lived by his labor. In answer to the inquiry of he had accomplices, he said he was the only accomplice, that he wished to kill the greatest tyrant of ancient or modern times—that he repented only of not having succeeded. The court of peers was convoked on the same day, and ordered to proceed immediately with the trial of the assassin.

A letter received in town adds that the musket was so heavily loaded that it burst, and three fingers were torn from the hand of the assassin.

Prince Louis Napoleon and his companions, had been found guilty by the court of peers and sentenced to perpetual imprisonment, were removed from the prison of the Luxemburg, one portion to the citadel of Ham, and the other to that of Blaye. The prince was said to have taken his condemnation very quietly, merely observing that he had one satisfaction left—namely, that of remaining in France, and that the word "perpetuel" was long since expunged from the French vocabulary, at least as respected political offenders. General Montholon, on the contrary, was astounded by his sentence, having throughout the proceedings indulged a hope of being acquitted, from his personal acquaintance and intimacy with the greater number of his judges. His disappointment was such that he took to his bed, and, being indisposed, was unable to follow his companions to the place of their captivity. Colonel Parquin also felt his condemnation most keenly. Lieutenant Aladenize escaped being sentenced to death by a majority of four votes.

HOLLAND.

King William's proclamation of abdication appeared October 7. A Brussels paper says that the countess d'Oultremont has just fixed her residence at Liege, and has had all the furniture and other things which she left in Holland brought to that city. We believe she is now at the Chateau d'Oultramont. The Journal des Flandres affirms that she has never ceased regularly to receive letters from King William, and that after a long tour in Germany subsequent to the marriage, it is possible the king may come and reside at Tervueren.

The ceremony of the abdication of the king took place October 8, at the Chateau of Loo, with great solemnity, in the presence of the prince of Orange, now William II. the other members of the family, the great functionaries of the state, &c. The proclamation issued by the ex-king on this occasion is noticed above. By another proclamation, of the same date, the new sovereign inaugurated his reign. In this he says he will march in the footsteps of his father. By a second proclamation the new king confirms all the ratifications, civil, military and naval. William II. was expected at Hague on Thursday.

On the following day public prayers were to be offered up to beg the Most High to afford strength and wisdom to the new sovereign to rule over the destinies of the Netherlands.

It is asserted in a letter from Amsterdam, addressed to the "Commerce," that since the abdication of William I. deficit of 62,000,000 florins (165,000,000 francs) has been found in the public accounts.

CHINA.

The reports from England of the destruction of the forts at Boca Tigoris by the British fleet; is at least doubtful. By the arrival of the ship Delhi, captain Crocker, at New York, which left Wampoo on the 3d, and Macao on the 5th June, we learn that the British fleet had not then arrived, though he met a steamer of war two days after leaving, bound to China.

The accounts via England are dated Bombay July 23d—the China date not given.

There is no later news from China. The overland mail arrived Oct. 6, bringing Bombay dates to Aug. 28, but nothing from China later than the beginning of June. The report, therefore, of the reception of news at Bombay of the bombardment and destruction of the Bogue, as we thought apparent, was unfounded.

—

THE TREATY OF THE FOUR POWERS.

The Observateur of Brussels publishes a French translation of a note on the affairs of the east addressed on the 31st of August by the secretary of state for foreign affairs to Mr. Henry Lytton Bulwer, her Britannic majesty's minister plenipotentiary at Paris, in the absence of his excellency earl Granville. This document was officially communicated to the French government, and subsequently printed and transmitted to the allied courts. [*London Times, Oct. 3.*

"*Foreign office, August 31, 1840.*

"SIR: Various circumstances have prevented me from sooner transmitting to you, and through you to the French government, some observations which her majesty's government is desirous of making upon the memorandum delivered to me on the 24th of July by the French ambassador at this court, in reply to the memorandum which I had delivered to his excellency on the 17th of that month; but I now proceed to do so.

"Her majesty's government observed, with great satisfaction, the friendly tone of the French memorandum, and the assurances which it contains of the earnest desire of France to maintain peace, and to uphold the balance of power in Europe. The memorandum of the 17th July was conceived in a spirit of equal friendliness towards France; and her majesty's government is as anxious as that of France can be to preserve the peace of Europe, and to prevent any derangement of the existing balance of power.

"Her majesty's government also saw with much pleasure the declarations which the French memorandum contains that France wishes to act in concert with the other four powers in regard to the affairs of the Levant; that she has never been actuated in these matters by any other motive than a desire to preserve peace; and that to the judgment she has formed upon the propositions which have been made to her she has never been influenced by any selfish interests of her own, being, in fact, as disinterested as any other power can be in the affairs of the Levant.

"The sentiments of her majesty's government upon these points are in all respects similar to, and corresponding with those of the government of France. For, in the first place, in the whole course of the negotiations which have been going on upon these matters during more than 12 months it has invariably been the anxious desire of the British government that a concert should be established between the five powers, and that all the five should agree in a common course of conduct; and her majesty's government feels that it can refer for proofs of this desire to the various propositions which from time to time have been made to the government of France; and which are alluded to in the French memorandum: and, in the next place, her majesty's government can safely affirm that no power in Europe can be less influenced than Great Britain is by any selfish views, or by any desire or expectation of exclusive advantage to arise to herself out of the settlement of the affairs of the Levant; for, on the contrary, the interest of Great Britain in those affairs is identified with that of Europe at large, and

lies in the maintenance of the integrity and independence of the Ottoman empire, as a security for the preservation of peace, and as an essential element in the general balance of power.

"In these principles the French government has declared its full concurrence; and it has stated that concurrence upon many occasions, but especially in marshal Soult's despatch of the 27th of July, 1839, which was communicated officially to the four powers; in the collective note of the 27th of July, 1839; and in the speech of the king of the French to his chambers in December, 1839.

"In these documents the French government declared its determination to maintain the integrity and independence of the Ottoman empire under its present dynasty, as an essential element of the balance of power, and as a security for the preservation of peace; and it also asserted in marshal Soult's despatch its resolution to oppose, by all its means of action and influence, every combination which might be hostile to the maintenance of that integrity and independence.

"The governments of Great Britain and of France are, therefore, perfectly agreed as to the objects at which their policy in regard to the affairs of the Levant ought to aim, and as to the fundamental principles by which that policy ought to be guided; and the only difference which exists between the two governments is a difference of opinion as to what means are best calculated to attain the common end—a point upon which, as the French memorandum observes, serious opinions may naturally be expected to exist.

"Upon this point there has, indeed, arisen a considerable difference of opinion between the two governments—a difference which seems to have become wider and more confirmed in proportion as the two governments have more fully explained their respective views; and which, for the present, has prevented the two governments from co-operating together for the attainment of their common object.

"On the one hand, her majesty's government has all along declared the opinion, that it would be impossible to maintain the integrity of the Turkish empire, and to uphold the independence of the sultan's throne, if Mehemet Ali were to be left in the occupation of Syria. Her majesty's government has stated that it considers Syria to be the military key of Asiatic Turkey, and that if Mehemet Ali were to continue to occupy that province, in addition to Egypt, he would be able at all times to menace Bagdad to the south, Diarbekir and Erzeroum to the east, and Konieh, Brussa and Constantinople to the north; that the same spirit of ambition which has led Mehemet Ali on former occasions to revolt against his sovereign would soon prompt him again to take up arms for further encroachment; and that for this purpose he would always keep a large army on foot; that the sultan, on the other hand, must see the danger by which he would constantly be threatened, and must be obliged also to remain armed; that thus the sultan and Mehemet Ali would continue to maintain large armies to watch each other; that collision must inevitably arise out of mutual suspicion and alarm, even if there were no intentional aggression on either side; that any such collision would necessarily lead to foreign interference in the interior of the Turkish empire, and that such interference so occasioned would produce the most serious differences between the powers of Europe.

"But her majesty's government has pointed out a danger still greater than this, as a probable, if not certain, consequence of the continued occupation of Syria by Mehemet Ali; and that is, that the pasha, confiding in his military strength, and tired of his political condition of a subject, should execute the intention which he frankly informed the powers of Europe two years ago he would never abandon, and should declare himself independent. Such a declaration on his part would be an undeniable dismemberment of the Ottoman empire; and yet that dismemberment might happen under circumstances which would render it more difficult for the powers of Europe to co-operate together, in order to compel the pasha to retract such a declaration, than it is for them now to combine, in order to force him to evacuate Syria.

"Her majesty's government, therefore, has invariably contended with all these powers who wish to preserve the integrity of the Turkish empire, and to uphold the independence of the sultan's throne, ought to unite to assist the sultan in re-establishing his direct authority in Syria.

"The French government on the other hand, has argued that Mehemet Ali, if once secured in the permanent occupation of Egypt and Syria, would remain the faithful subject, and would become the firmest support of the sultan; that the sultan could not govern Syria if he got it back again; and that the military and financial resources of that province would be more available for the sultan's defence when in the hands of Mehemet Ali than if they were restored to the hands of the sultan himself, that implicit reliance might be placed upon Mehemet Ali's adjurations of any further ambitious views, and in his protestations of devoted fidelity to his sovereign; that the pasha is an old man, and that at this death, in spite of any hereditary grant made to his family, the whole of his acquired power would revert to the sultan, because all possessions in Mahometan countries, be their nominal tenure what it may, are practically nothing more than lifeholds.

"The French government, moreover, contended that Mehemet Ali would never of his own accord consent to evacuate Syria, and that the only means which the powers of Europe could employ to compel him would be either naval operations, which would be insufficient, or land operations, which would be dangerous; that naval operations would not expel the Egyptians from Syria, and would only provoke Mehemet Ali to make an attack upon Constantinople; and that the measures which must be resorted to in such a case to defend the capital, but still more any land operations by troops of the allied powers to expel Mehemet's army from Syria, would be more fatal to the independence of the Turkish empire than could be the state of things which such proceedings might be intended to remedy.

"To this her majesty's government replied, that no reliance could be placed on Mehemet Ali's present protestations; that ambition is insatiable, and only increases by success; and that to give Mehemet Ali the power to encroach, and still to leave within his reach objects to covet, would be to sow the certain seeds of future collisions; that Syria is not further from Constantinople than many well administered provinces of other empires are from the capital, and might be governed from Constantinople as easily as from Alexandria; and that it is impossible that the resources of that province could be as useful to the sultan, when in the hands of a chief who might at any time turn those resources against the sultan, as they would be if in the hands and at the disposal and command of the sultan himself; that Ibrahim, having an army under his orders, has means to secure his own succession, at Mehemet Ali's death, to any authority which Mehemet might die possessed of; and that it would not be fitting for the great powers to advise the sultan to make an ostensible arrangement with Mehemet Ali, with a secret and reserved intention of breaking that arrangement on the very first occasion on which it might become applicable to events.

"The French government, however, still retained its opinion, and declined to be a party to any arrangement which included the employment of coercive measures against Mehemet Ali.

"But the French memorandum states that, in the last circumstances no position proposition has been made to France upon which she was called upon to explain herself; and that, consequently, the determination which England communicated to her in the memorandum of the 17th of July, no doubt in the name of the four powers, must not be imputed to refusals which France has not made. This passage renders it necessary for me shortly to recapitulate to you the general course of the negotiation.

"The original opinion entertained by her majesty's government, and which was made known in June, 1839, to the other four powers, France included was, that the only arrangement between the sultan and Mehemet Ali which could insure permanent peace in the Levant would be that which should confine Mehemet Ali's delegated authority to Egypt alone, and should re-establish the direct authority of the sultan in the whole of Syria, as well as in Candia and the holy cities; thus interposing the desert between the sultan's direct authority and the province to be administered by the pasha; and her majesty's government proposed that, as a compensation for the evacuation of Syria, Mehemet Ali should receive the assurance that his male descendants should succeed him as governors of Egypt under the sultan.

"To this proposal the French government objected, saying, that such an arrangement would undoubtedly be the best if there were the means to carry it into effect, but that Mehemet Ali would resist it; and that any measure of force which the allies might employ to compel him to yield would produce consequences which would be more dangerous to the peace of Europe and to the independence of the porte than the present state of things between the sultan and Mehemet Ali could be.—But, though the French government thus declined to agree to the British plan, yet for a considerable time afterwards it had no plan of its own to propose.

"However, in September, 1839, count Sebastiani, the French ambassador at the court of London, proposed that a line should be drawn east and west, from the sea somewhere near Beyrout to the desert near Damascus, and that all to the south of that line should be administered by Mehemet Ali, and all to the north of that line by the direct authority of the sultan; and the French ambassador gave her majesty's government to understand that if such an arrangement were agreed to by the five powers, France would, in case of need, unite with the other four in the employment of coercive measures to compel Mehemet Ali to submit to it.

"But I pointed out to count Sebastiani that such an arrangement would be liable, though in a somewhat less degree, to all the objections which apply to the present relative position of the two parties, and therefore could not be agreed to by her majesty's government; and I observed that it appeared to be inconsistent that France should be willing to employ coercive measures against Mehemet Ali to compel him to subscribe to this arrangement, which would evidently be incomplete and insufficient for its professed purpose, and yet that France should refuse to employ coercive measures to compel Mehemet Ali to consent to the arrangement proposed by her majesty's government, which even France herself admitted, would, if carried into execution, be complete and effectual for its purpose.

"To this count Sebastiani replied, that the objection felt by the French government to employ coercive measures against Mehemet Ali was founded upon domestic considerations; and that those objections would be removed if the French government were able to show to the public and to the chambers that it had procured for Mehemet Ali the best terms which could be obtained for him, and that he had refused to accept those terms.

"This suggestion not having been adopted by her majesty's government, the French government, on the 27th of September, 1839, communicated officially its own plan, which was, that Mehemet Ali should be made hereditary governor of Egypt, and of the whole of Syria, and governor for life of Candia, giving up nothing but Arabia, and the district of Adana. The French government, however, did not say that it knew that Mehemet Ali would consent even to this arrangement; nor did it declare that if he should refuse to accept it, France would join in coercive measures to compel him to do so.

"To this plan of course her majesty's government could not consent, because it would be even more objectionable than the present state of things; inasmuch as by giving Mehemet Ali a legal and hereditary title to a third of the Ottoman empire, which he now only occupies by force, it would at once be a virtual, and would at no distant time lead to a real, dismemberment of that empire. But her majesty's government, in order to prove its anxious desire to come to an understanding with France on these matters, stated that it would waive its well founded objection to any extention of Mehemet Ali's authority beyond Egypt, and would join with the French government in recommending to the sultan to give to Mehemet Ali in addition to the pachalic of Egypt, the administration of the lower part of Syria, bounded to the north by a line drawn from cape Carmel to the southern end of lake Tiberias, and to the eastward by the Jordan, the western shore of the Dead Sea, and by a line thence down to the gulf of Akaba; provided that France would engage to cooperate with the four powers in coercive measures, if Mehemet Ali should refuse this offer.

"This proposal, however, was declined by the French government, and that government now declared that it could not possibly co operate in any coercive measures against Mehemet Ali, and could not therefore be a party to any arrangement to which Mehemet Ali should not spontaneously consent.

"During the time that this discussion had been going on with France, a separate negotiation had been carried on between Great Britain and Russia, with every detail and step of which, however, the French government was regularly made acquainted. The negotiation with France was suspended for a time in the early part of this year, first by so expected, and afterwards by an actual change of ministry in France. But in the beginning of May, the baron de Neumann and myself determined, on the part of our respective governments, to make one more attempt to bring France to an agreement with the other four powers; and we resolved to submit to the French government, through M. Guizot, another proposition for an arrangement between the sultan and Mehemet Ali.

The objection which had been urged by the French government to the last British proposal was, that, although it would give Mehemet Ali the strong defensive position exteeding from mount Carmel to mount Tabor, it would deprive him of the fortress of

Acre. In order therefore to meet this objection baron de Neumann and myself proposed to M. Guizot that the northern boundary of that part of Syria which should be administered by the pasha should be drawn from cape Nakhora to the northern end of lake Tiberias, so as to include within its limits the fortress of Acra; and that the eastern boundary should run down along the western bank of lake Tiberias, and thence, as before proposed, to the gulf of Akaba. But we said that the government of this lower part of Syria could only be given to Mehemet Ali for his life, and that neither England nor Austria could consent to recommend the grant of hereditary tenure to Mahemet Ali in regard to any part whatever of Syria; and I stated, moreover to M. Guizot, that this proposal was the utmost extent to which we could go in the way of concession, in order to obtain the co-operation of the French; and that it was, therefore, our last offer.

"The baron de Neumann and myself made this communication to M. Guizot separately; baron de Neumann on one day and I upon the next. M. Guizot told me he would report to his government the proposition I had made, and the statements with which I had accompanied it, and would let me know their reply whenever he should receive it.

"Soon afterwards, the plenipotentiaries of Austria, Prussia and Russia stated to me, that they had reason to believe that the French government, instead of deciding upon this proposal themselves, had transmitted it to Alexandria for the decision of Mehemet Ali. That this was placing the four powers in negociation, not with France, but with Mehemet Ali. That, besides the delay which would be thereby occasioned, this was what their respective courts neither intended to do, nor could consent to do; and that the French government had thus placed the plenipotentiaries in a very embarrassing situation. I replied that I agreed with them in all their objections to the step which they believed the French government to have taken; but that M. Guizot had said nothing to me as to any reference made, or to be made, to Mehemet Ali. That the French government was then much occupied by parliamentary affairs, and might naturally require some time to give us its answer to our proposal; and that no great practical inconvenience could arise from some trifling delay in this matter. Toward the end of June, I think it was on the 27th of that month, M. Guizot came to me, and read to me, from a letter addressed to him by M. Thiers, the answer of the French government to our proposal. This answer was a positive refusal. M. Thiers stated, 'That the French government knew for certain that Mehemet Ali would not concur to any division of Syria, unless compelled thereto by force. That France could not co-operate in the employment of force against Mehemet Ali for such a purpose; and therefore, France could not be a party to the proposed arrangement.'

"France having thus refused the ultimatum of the British government, it became necessary for the plenipotentiaries of the four powers to consider what course their governments should then pursue.

"The position of the five governments was this: All five had declared their conviction that it is essential for the balance of power, and for the preservation of the peace of Europe, that the integrity and independence of the Turkish empire under its present dynasty should be maintained; and all five had pledged themselves to employ all their means of action and influence to maintain that integrity and independence. But France, on the one hand, contended that the best way to maintain the independence and integrity of the Turkish empire was to leave the sultan to the mercy of Mehemet Ali, and to advise the sultan to submit to any terms which Mehemet Ali might determine to insist upon as a *sine qua non* of peace; while the four powers, on the other hand, considered that the further continuance of the present state of military occupation of the sultan's provinces by Mehemet Ali, would be destructive of the integrity of the Turkish empire, and fatal to its independence. They thought therefore, that it was necessary to confine Mehemet Ali within narrower limits.

"France, after nearly two months' deliberation, had not only refused to agree to the plan proposed by the four powers as an ultimatum of concession on their part, but had again declared that she could be no party to any arrangement to which Mehemet Ali should not of his own accord, and without coartion, consent. The four powers, therefore, had no other alternative, but either to adopt the principle of settlement pressed upon them by France, and which consisted in recommending to the sultan entire submission to the demands of Mehemet Ali; or else to act upon their own principle, which was, that Mehemet Ali should be compelled to agree to some arrangement consistent in its form with the rights of the sultan, and compatible in its substance with the integrity of the Turkish empire. By the first course, the co-operation of France would have been obtained; by the second course, that co-operation must be forgone.

"The earnest desire of the four powers for the co-operation of France had been sufficiently manifested by the persevering efforts they had made to obtain it, during many months of negotiation — They well knew its value, not only in regard to the particular object at present in view, but with reference to the general and permanent interests of Europe; but that which they wanted, and that which they valued, was the co-operation of France for the purposes of peace; for the attainment of future security to Europe; for the practical execution of principles, which all the five powers had concurred in declaring. They valued the co operation of France, not for its own sake alone, nor for the advantage and convenience of the moment, but for the good it was to accomplish, and for the future consequences that were to result from it. They were anxious to co-operate with France in doing good; but they were not prepared to co-operate with France to do evil. Therefore, believing as they did, that the policy recommended by France was injudicious, was unjust towards the sultan, was pregnant with future dangers to Europe, was at variance with the public engagements of the five powers, and inconsistent with the principles which the five powers had deliberately professed, the four powers felt that they could not make the sacrifice which was required at their hands as the price of the co-operation of France; if, indeed, that can be called co-operation which was to consist in letting events take their own course. Unable, therefore, to adopt the views of France, the four powers determined to carry into execution their own.

"But this determination had not been unforseen, nor had its probability been concealed from France.

"On the contrary, at various times during the negotiation, and as early as October last, I had stated to the French ambassador at this court, that our desire to remain united with France with these matters must have a limit; that we were anxious to go forward with France, but that we were not prepared to stand still with France; and that if France could not find the means of coming to a common understanding with the four powers, she must not be surprised if the four powers were to come to an understanding together, and were to act without her.

"To this count Sebastiani replied, that he foresaw that we should do so, and that he would foretell the result. That we should try to accomplish our own arrangement without the participation of France, and that we should find our means insufficient; that France would remain a perfectly quiet and passive spectator of events; that after a year, or a year and a half, of unsuccessful efforts, we should acknowledge that we had failed, and should then address ourselves to France; and that France, as friendly after our failure as she had been before our attempt, would give her good office to arrange matters, and would probably persuade us then, to agree to things, which we declined to consent to now.

"Similar intimations were also made to M. Guizot, as to the course which the four powers would probably pursue, if they should be unable to come to an agreement with France. Therefore the French government having declined the ultimatum of the four powers, and having, in declining it, again laid down a principle of conduct which it knew that the four powers could not adopt, the principle, namely, that no settlement ought to be made between the sultan and his subject, except upon such conditions as the subject might choose spontaneously to accept, or in other words, to dictate, the French government must have been prepared to see the four powers determine to act without France; and the four powers, in determining so to do, could not justly be represented as separating themselves from France, or as excluding France from the settlement of a great European affair. On the contrary, it was France who separated herself from the four powers. For it was France who had laid down for herself a principle of action, which rendered her co operation with the other four powers impossible.

"And here, without wishing to indulge in controversial observations on the past, I feel it indispensably necessary to remark that this voluntary separation of France from the four powers was not merely evinced by the course of the negotiations in London, but, unless her majesty's government has been greatly misinformed, it has taken place in a still more decided manner by the course of the negotiations at Constantinople.

"The five powers had, by the collective note which was presented to the porte on the 27th of July, 1839, by their representatives at Constantinople, declared to the sultan that their union was assured; and they had requested him to abstain from any direct negotiation with Mehemet Ali, and to make no arrangement with the pasha without the concurrence of the five powers. And yet, her majesty's government have good reason to believe, that for many months past the French representative at Constantinople has, with the matters to which that note referred, distinctly separated France from the other four powers, and has earnestly and repeatedly pressed the porte to negotiate directly with Mehemet Ali, and to make an arrangement with the pasha, not only without the concurrence of the other four powers, but under the single mediation of France, and according to the particular views of the French government. It is France, therefore, that has separated herself from the four powers, and not the four powers that have separated themselves from France.

"With respect to the course pursued by Great Britain, the French government must admit that the views and opinions of her majesty's government upon the affairs of the Levant have never, from the commencement of these negotiations, varied in the slightest degree, except in as far as her majesty's government has offered to modify these views and opinions for the purpose of obtaining the co-operation of France; and those views and opinions have at all times been frankly and unreservedly explained to the French government, and have been earnestly and constantly pressed upon that government by arrangements which, to her majesty's government, appeared to be conclusive.

"In the early stages of the negotiation, the declarations of principles made by the government of France, led her majesty's government to imagine that the two governments could not but agree as to the means of carrying their common principles into execution. If the intentions and opinions of the French government upon the means of execution differed, even in the outset of the negotiations, from those of the British government, then France has no right to represent, as an unexpected schism between England and France, a difference which the French government knew all along to exist. If the intentions and opinions of the French government as to the means of execution have undergone a change since the negotiations began, then France has no right to impute to Great Britain a divergence of policy, which arises from a change on the part of France, and not from a change on the part of Great Britain. But in any case, when four out of the five powers found themselves agreed upon one course and when the fifth had determined to pursue a course entirely different, it could not reasonably be expected that the four should, in deference to the fifth, give up opinions in which they were daily more and more confirmed, and which related to a matter of vital importance to the great and permanent interests of Europe.

"But as France still holds to the general principles which she declared at the outset, and still affirms that she considers the maintenance of the integrity and independence for the Turkish empire under its present dynasty necessary for the preservation of the balance of power, and for the security of peace; as France has never denied that the arrangement which the four powers intend to effect between the sultan and the pasha, would, if it could be executed, be the most complete and the best; and as the objections of France have applied not to the end in view, but to the means by which that end is to be accomplished, her opinion being that the end was good, but the means insufficient or dangerous, her majesty's government trust that the separation of France from the other four powers, which her majesty's government most deeply regret, cannot be of long duration.

"For when the four shall, in conjunction with the sultan, have brought about such an arrangement between the porte and its subject as may be compatible with the integrity of the Ottoman empire, and with the future peace of Europe, there will no longer remain any point of difference between France and the allies, and there can then be nothing to prevent France from concurring with the four powers in such further engagements for the future as may appear to be necessary, in order to give due stability to the good effects of the interposition of the four powers in favor of the sultan, and to secure the Ottoman empire from a recurrence of danger.

"Her majesty's government will look forward with eagerness to the moment when France will thus be at liberty again to take her place in the union of the five powers, and her majesty's government hopes that the arrival of that moment will be hastened by the full exertion of the moral influence of France. Although the French government has, for reasons of its own, declined to take part in measures of coercion against Mehemet Ali, surely that government cannot object to employ its means of persuation to induce the pasha to submit to the arrangements which are to be proposed to him; and if is obvious, that there are many topics which

might be urged, and many prudential considerations which might be pressed upon the pasha with more effect by France, as a neutral power, taking no part in those affairs, than by the four powers, who are actively engaged in executing the measures of coercion.

"But be this as it may, her majesty's government feels confident that Europe will acknowledge the integrity of purpose which has actuated the four powers on this occasion; for their object is disinterested and just. They look to reap no selfish advantage from the engagements which they have contracted; they seek to establish no exclusive influence, and to make no territorial acquisition; and the ends they aim at must be as beneficial to France as to themselves, because France, like themselves, is interested in the maintenance of the balance of power, and in the preservation of general peace.

"You will transmit officially to M. Thiers a copy of this despatch. "I am, &c.

"PALMERSTON."

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

CONSULS. The president of the United States has recognised Johann Rudolf Mahler, as consul of Saxony for the port of New York.

William Kruger, consul of Lubeck, for the same port.

John H. Van Coolb, consul of Hanover, for the port of Charleston.

Franklin H. Delano, consul of the republic of Chili for the city and state of New York.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

We shall furnish the readers of the Register, in brief terms, with the results, so far as they are ascertained at the time we put it to press, reserving the regular statements until there can be more dependance placed upon their authenticity.

The following states have chosen electors as designated.

	Harrison.	*Van Buren.*
Maryland, . . .	10	
Ohio, ...	21	
Connecticut, . .	8	
Rhode Island, . .	4	
N. Hampshire . .		7
New Jersey,	8	
	51	7

MAINE.

The following comprise the only returns received that can be depended upon—they show an aggregate whig gain of 203 votes since the September election.

	September.		November.	
	Fairfield.	Kent.	V. B.	Har.
Cumberland 13 towns	4,143	4,298	4,056	4,437
Lincoln 5 towns	685	1,370	603	1,258
York 18 towns	3,816	3,294	4,004	3,439

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Returns are received from 121 towns, which give a Van Buren majority of 3,316, and showing a Van Buren gain of 2,121 since the election of 1838, at which election the Van Buren majority in the state was 2,951.

RHODE ISLAND.

Returns from the whole state except two towns, give a Harrison majority of 1,976, in a vote of 8,380.

CONNECTICUT.

The returns from all but five or six towns are received, and show a whig majority thus far, of 6,325, being a whig gain of 1,745 over the election of last April.

Extra congressional election.

There was a vacancy in the New Haven and Middlesex congressional district, to fill which, an election was held on the same day with their election for electors. Mr. *Storrs*, (now judge), was elected from this district by a majority of 134—and *Wm. W. Boardman*, (whig), is now elected by a majority of 1,056, being a whig gain of 622 votes to the district.

NEW YORK.

The Van Buren electoral ticket has a majority of from 1,100 to 1,400 votes in the city of N. York, according to the differing accounts.

The returns from the river counties so far as received are not as favorable in the aggregate to the whigs as the preceding election.

PENNSYLVANIA.

It is ascertained that about 270,000 votes have been taken in this state, and the result is exceedingly doubtful, each party claiming to have succeeded, and yet neither of them pretending to more than four or five hundred majority! From some of the remote counties the reported returns vary sufficiently to leave every body in suspense.

NEW JERSEY.

The Harrison electors are elected by a majority of about two thousand votes. There was an increase of whig strength in each county in which a contest was made in October.

MARYLAND.

It appears that every city and county in the state has given a more favorable vote to the whig electoral ticket than was given for delegates at the October election. Baltimore city has given a Van Buren majority of 21, Baltimore county a Van Buren majority of 679, and Carroll county a Van Buren majory of 78. Every other city and county in the state has given majorities for the Harrison ticket.

Western Shore.			
	V. B. maj.		*Harrison maj.*
Baltimore city	21	Annapolis city	66
Baltimore county	679	St. Mary's county	481
Carroll	78	Charles	340
	—	Calvert	169
	788	Prince George's	400
		Anne Arundel	154
		Montgomery	231
		Frederick	247
		Washington	197
		Allegany	167
		Hartford	101
Aggregate whig majorities Western Shore			2,773
Deduct Van Buren majorities			788
Whig majority Western Shore			1,985
Eastern Shore.			
Cecil county		135	
Kent		205	
Caroline		151	
Talbot		67	
Queen Anne's		117	
Dorchester		542	
Somerset		633	
Worcester		800	
Aggregate whig majority on E. Shore			2,650
Total whig majority in the state			4,635

VIRGINIA.

We have returns from 74 counties, which at the election in 1836, gave a Van Buren majority of over 1,500 votes—and now give a Harrison majority of about 1,800. The 44 counties to be heard from, in 1836, gave Van Buren a majority of 2,503.

OHIO.

This state is giving a very large majority for the Harrison electoral ticket. So far as we have received returns, the whigs gain in almost every county since the October election.

THE ARMY.

A letter from Union city, Michigan, dated Sept. 19, states that the Pottawattamies, who have been ordered by the government to be removed beyond the Mississippi, manifest great reluctance at leaving the state. They say that the treaty, under which the government is acting, by which their lands were exchanged for lands beyond the Mississippi, was made by a few unauthorised chiefs, who were cheated by the whites while they were drunk. General Brady, with about two hundred regulars, and one hundred horsemen, are quartered at Marshall, from whence they have been making various excursions through the forest in pursuit of the Indians. They are secured without bloodshed, and contracts to remove them have already been taken.

Troops. A company of one hundred dragoons under the command of major Graham and lieutenant Hallam, arrived at St. Louis on the 19th instant, from Pittsburg. Their destination is Fort Leavenworth.

Prosecution of the war in Florida. We are happy to announce that the secretary of war has requested the navy department to order the commander of the West India squadron, to provide for the protection of Key West and the Florida Keys generally.

And also to send out boat expeditions into the bays and inlets of the coast, to cut off any parties of Indians who may be hovering about the shores.

Vessels will be kept on the coast, to cut off any chances of communication by which supplies may be furnished them from abroad.

Two entire and fresh regiments of United States troops are already ordered to Florida.

The governor is authorised to raise two hundred horsemen, in addition to those already in the field, which will make the mounted force under gen. Read 1,200 strong.

The governor is also authorised to raise 500 foot for the same brigade.

Physicians when required are to be received as surgeons to the volunteers, under the rules which govern the regular force.

An officer is appointed for Middle, and another for East Florida, to examine the accounts of expenditures of the volunteer service for the past season.

[*St. Augustine Herald.*

THE NAVY

Yesterday, commodore Jesse Wilkinson hoisted his broad pennant on board the U. S. frigate Macedonian, the flag ship of the West India squadron—and commodore Shubrick, previously in command of the Macedonian, having assumed the command of this navy yard and station, hoisted his flag on board the Delaware 74, capt. Skinner. The usual salutes were then exchanged.

[*Norfolk Herald, Oct. 29.*

Captain Easby, of Washington city, has succeeded in raising the hulk of the old frigate New York, which has been sunk in the Potomac for a number of years, and has removed it to his ship yard.

Commander John H. Aulick, for some time past on duty at the Washington navy yard, having been ordered to sea, in command of the Yorktown sloop of war, commander C. K. Stribling succeeds him at the navy yard.

The steam frigate. As much desire is apparent in the city to know something definite in regard to the progress in completion of this vessel; we, with the laudable desire of allaying such curiosity, wended one wet some days ago to the scene of operations, the navy yard. As we neared the building containing the vessel, the busy hum, and cheerful sounds of industry broke pleasantly on our ear—mixed and blended came the sounds of the grating saw, the hammer's clink, the fall of heavy timber, and the strokes of the axe, as each of the busy multitude engaged on the vessel, plied his separate avocation. Having entered the building we turned our admiring gaze towards the huge vessel whose enormous proportions were spread out before us. Having walked down the large space in order more fully to view her beautiful modelled shape; we, mindful of the cravings of our readers, turned our attention to obtain the requisite information, and by the kindness of some of the gentlemen connected with the yard, we are enabled to lay forth the following particulars.

The frigate is built in the best and most durable manner of live oak obtained from the southern part of Georgia, and weighing 80 pounds to the square foot. The frame of the hull is supported in the strongest manner with live oak knees, &c. and in regard to bolts and fastenings of every kind, nothing but copper has been employed. She is double decked, the space between them being a little more than six feet, and in the centre of the vessel is a large space for the reception of the engines, at each end of which there is an iron plate bulk head or screen drawn completely across the vessel for the purpose (in case of a leak) of keeping the water in one part of the vessel, and also to guard against accidents from the fires of the engines. They are at this time planking the upper deck, and the whole vessel is in such a state of forwardness that (were the engines ready) she could be launched in two months. She will be rigged in the same manner as a ship and will require as her complement two hundred men. Her ordnance will consist of forty-two pounders and two bombs to throw ten inch shells—and when in full sailing order her burthen will be 1,700 tons. Her weight is estimated at 500 tons. She is nearly as long as the steam ship President and one foot wider. In her hold is constructed a repository capable of containing 800 tons of anthracite coal by which the engines are to be worked. In regard to the principal dimensions, we have obtained the following:

	Feet.	*Inches.*
Length from the counter to nightheads	228	8
Extreme length of figure head	244	
Extreme breadth	40	
Depth in hold	22	6

She will be ready for caulking in a few days. Taken as a whole this vessel is a splendid specimen of the skill of our artizans. No one should neglect to view so noble a testimony to the already high character which Philadelphia has attained for ship building.

Leaving the scene of busy industry, we wended our way to another and yet more noisy scene—the engine and foundry establishment of Messrs. Merrick & Towne, who are busily engaged in making the engines for the frigate. Having obtained permission we wandered through the large establishment, which is filled with workmen, who in pursuit of their several occupations made noise enough to have awakened the seven sleepers. In the first room we entered a number of workmen were engaged in fitting and polishing various parts of the huge engines. The main centre pin for the lever beame weighing about 500 pounds was in the process of being turned on a very large lathe. The steam chambers, specimens of great skill in casting being of a very intricate shape and cast in a single piece, are very nearly finished—a huge cylinder more than 6 feet in diameter and at least 12 feet high was being bored—this machine for boring is of a new con-

struction, the body to be bored being placed upright instead of being laid down as is usual—the circle of the bore is more true, it having been found that by the old method the bore was not exactly circular. We also observed a very neat machine for making screws—all the workmen in this room were engaged on articles for the frigate, and the beautiful finish on the brass and steel work is deserving of all praise. In the next room are a large number of forges the blast of which is derived from a large fan-wheel driven by a steam engine. A small vertical trip hammer, capable of forgetting a bar 6 inches square, was in operation as we entered and was rapidly reducing to shape a large mass of glowing iron.

The foundry next attracted our attention. The mould of one of the frames of the engine was very nearly ready for casting—outside the door was a frame which had been lately taken from the mould. It weighs about 12 tons and is of a beautiful Gothic pattern. The castings which we saw are very heavy and very difficult, and the success which has attended Messrs. M. & T. in their efforts thus far, is great evidence of skill and superior workmanship—a large number of castings varying in weight from one to twelve tons are in process of finishing here.

The next place to which we bent our steps was to the boiler room, where are four large copper boilers now nearly finished. At the upper part of the building one of the engines is being put up together. The following are the dimensions of some of its parts:

		Feet.	Inches.
Diameter of cylindar,		6	4
Length of stroke,		7	
Bed plate weight 14 tons,	length	29	2
with cheeks cast on,	breadth	7	4
Main shaft of wrought	diameter	1	5
iron,	length	25	8
Paddle, wheels entirely	diameter	29	8
of wrought iron,	the bucket	10	0

Weight of steam cylinder 8 tons, weight of bed plate 14 tons and 3,600 pounds of metal used in the melting.

These engines are of the kind usually known as the English marine engines. The cylinders are placed vertically, with two lever beams, one on each side working on pedestals rising from the bed plate and connected over the cylinder with the connecting rod by side links.

The Gothic pattern which has been adopted is very handsome and appropriate—they were commenced in January of this year and will be finished in the spring of 1841.

We view with gratified feelings these substantial monuments of the skill and industry of the mechanics of our city. Our city has long held an enviable reputation for manufactures, and each succeeding day but serves to add to it. The light of intelligence is shedding her cheering beams around our artizans and on the daily, nay hourly improvements which they exhibit, Philadelphia builds her proud and honest fame. [*U. S. Gaz.*

STATES OF THE UNION.

MAINE.

Congressional election. The Kennebec Journal says: "The governor and council have ordered another election in the Hancock and Washington district, to be held on Monday, the 2nd day of November; (the day of the presidential election), but have not ordered an election in the Oxford district.

The legislature adjourned on the 22d ult. having been five weeks in session, employed extensively in revising the new code of laws.

This revision of the laws was committed by the legislature to three commissioners, who made a report at the last session of a revised code, in which the substance of all the laws previously enacted, and embraced in about a thousand chapters, was condensed into 178 chapters. This report was referred by the legislature to a joint committee of seven members from the senate and seventeen from the house, to sit in the recess, and to report at an adjourned session. This committee sat 56 days, during which they revised the revision, made numerous alterations and amendments, and reported them to the legislature at their recent session. The legislature has now acted finally upon the subject, and ordered the new code to be published, under the direction of commissioners.

Before separating, a vote of thanks to the speaker of the house, moved by Mr. Eben'r Everett, of Brunswick, one of the commissioners who reported the revised code, passed unanimously.

The choice of a United States senator was left for the new legislature.

Election. Official votes for members of congress, including scattering; furnished by our correspondent at Augusta. [*Portland Adv.*

	Whig.		Adm.
Cumberland:			
Fessenden	6,794	Smith	5,656
Scattering	4		26
York:			
Goodenow	4,516	Clifford	5,428
Scattering	6		3
Lincoln:			
Randall	5,720	Sewall	4,769
Scattering	5		36
Kenebec & Somerset:			
Evens	7,430	Hubbard	4,450
Scattering	4		2
Hancock & Washington:			
Noyes	4,792	Lowell	4,562
		Wheeler	293
Scattering	1		10
Penobscot & Somerset:			
Allen	7,738	Hamblin	7,115
		H. Ingalls	126
Scattering	3		32
Oxford:			
Long	5,283	Littlefield	4,737
		Paris	1,965
Scattering	1		85
Waldo:			
Kingsbury	6,965	Marshall	5,805
Thorndike	79		
Scattering	9		6
	45,347		45,110
	45,110		
Whig majority	237		

VERMONT.

In the house of representatives of Vermont, on the 23d instant, the treasurer reported that the amount of the school fund, including interest up to October 16th, 1840, is $146,165 51. This report was made in consequence of an application to loan $20,000 to the university of Vermont.

The legislature of Vermont adjourned on Thursday last after a session of twenty three days. Previous to the adjournment a joint resolution to choose an agent to settle the concerns of the old Vermont state bank was passed. A resolution instructing the Vermont delegation in congress to prevent the transportation of the mail on the Sabbath, was rejected. The resolution to loan $20,000 to the University of Vermont was rejected. On the New Jersey case the reports of the committee concluded with resolutions strongly condemnatory of the course of congress. The resolutions were adopted, 100 to 13. The report of the committee relative to business concerns of the country, attributing a large share of the financial troubles of the country since 1836 to the reduction of the tariff, and concluding with resolutions in favor of the protection of domestic industry, which were adopted unanimously.

[*New York Express.*

RHODE ISLAND.

U. S. senator. The legislature of Rhode Island met in grand committee on Thursday last, for the purpose of electing a United States senator for six years from the 4th March next. Upon the first ballot—

The whole number of votes was		81
Necessary to a choice,		41
Of which James F. Simmons received		55
Samuel Y. Atwell,	24	
Tristam Burges,	2	
	—	26
Majority for Simmons,		29

NEW JERSEY.

Legislature of New Jersey and gov. Pennington's messages. The legislature of New Jersey assembled at Trenton on the 27th instant. All the members were present excepting a councilman from Monmouth. Joseph Porter, esq. of Gloucester, was elected vice president of council, (the governor is ex officio president, and almost every thing else) and R. E. Hornar, of Princeton, secretary.

In the house, John Emly, esq. of Burlington, was chosen speaker, and Samuel Prior, jr. of Salem, clerk.

Governor's message.

To the legislative council and
general assembly of the state of N. Jersey.

Gentlemen: You are met at a time of great political excitement throughout the country. At no former period have we witnessed a feeling so deep and pervading. This feeling obviously has its foundation in a settled conviction, that the national government is not administered in a manner agreeable to the wants of the people or for the general welfare. It is in vain to ascribe the mighty movements of the people to sudden impulse or extraneous influence. They can be prompted only by an enlightened purpose to effect a change in the policy and measures of the administration, and in a government resting entirely on the popular will, every good citizen must yield a ready obedience when that will is fairly and constitutionally expressed.

In the issue of this great struggle, New Jersey has a deep interest. Her citizens have a common destiny with the rest of the union; but while they share in common burdens, they intend also to share in common privileges. Firmly attached to the forms of government under which it has pleased a benignant Providence to cast their lot, they will be the last to withhold due allegiance to it, so long as they are permitted to enjoy those equal rights which a proper self-respect demands. Recent occurrences have, indeed, awakened a feeling in the breasts of the great body of the people of this state, which a sense of wrong, deep wrong, inflicted without an apology, must always inspire. The present house of representatives of the United States has denied to New Jersey a right which has never before been denied to any member of the union, and which, under the constitution, would never have been denied to her: the right of commissioning, according to her own laws, members to represent her in that body. This right is vital to the very existance of the federal government, and if its exercise be denied to any one of the states, no congress can be constitutionally organized. The attempt to extenuate the enormity of this measure, by charging the state authorities with a violation of their trust, is an unworthy subterfuge. What has congress to do with your state officers? Are not the people of the state competent to pass judgment on their own acts without the interference of strangers who have no regard to her laws and her institutions? If there be any question on that subject, let it be settled between those officers and their constituents. It is sufficient to command the respect of congress in the first instance, that the commissions presented are genuine, and in form agreeable to the laws of the state. That this proceeding was a violation of all principle and usage, cannot be made more manifest than by the fact that it is the first instance of the kind to be found in the parliamentary history of the country or the world. During the three weeks in which this question was debated, no precedent, either in the records of this or any other country, could be furnished to justify it. I shall not again enter upon a defence of the course pursued in granting the commissions. That proceeding has been fully explained on a former occasion, and it has twice received the sanction of the people of the state. Further to discuss it would be an insult to that expression of public opinion from which there is no appeal. But I go beyond this point. Whatever differences of opinion might exist in reality, or be feigned for party purposes on that question, congress cannot, within the legitimate exercise of its authority, go behind the seal of the state. They must recognise that, or there can be no return of members from the state at all. After that is recognised, and the members take their seats, then, for the first time, the subject is under the control and direction of the house. It has uniformly been so held in the house of representatives heretofore, and it must and will be so held hereafter.

The New Jersey case will, in all after times, be considered an invasion of the rights of one of the sovereign states of the union, for the purpose of securing the power of a party. Fortunately for the country, it has had the effect to open the eyes of the people to the actual condition of their government, and taught them the danger of confiding their interests to men who have lived too long in the sunshine of executive patronage. The subsequent action of congress in placing individuals without warrant, and before investigation, in the seats, and that too while the commissioned members were absent under the authority of the committee, taking testimony to substantiate their claims, and the final decision of the house by a strict party vote, without hearing, or even so much as looking at the evidence, presents a scene of violence and wrong wholly without precedent or apology. If the treatment which New Jersey has suffered had been received at the hands of a foreign power, war must have been the inevitable consequence. But she has been wounded in "the house of her friends"—and a resort to force must have involved not only foes but friends. She has looked to peaceful remedies, and made her appeal to the justice and patriotism of the country, and all the signs of the times give unerring indication that the appeal has not been in vain. A great principle had been invaded which effected alike all the states and all the people of the states, and it was eminently proper that their attention should be called to it in a manner adapted to secure their most deliberate consideration.

The subject, I am happy to say, has awakened a lively interest throughout the country. Nor has it

been confined to any party. Many of the friends of the administration have disapproved the whole proceedings at Washington. Indeed, all men who look beyond the present struggle, and have a desire to see peace and order prevail, cannot but view it as revolutionary and subversive of the very foundation of representative government. Several of the state legislatures, with a spirit worthy of enlightened freemen, have boldly denounced the measure as an infringement of the rights of the states, and declared their determination to make common cause with us. The popular indignation has been expressed in many places and by large assemblies of the people in various parts of the union, but I recur with special gratification to the solemn protest of fifty thousand of the intelligent freemen of New England recently assembled on Bunker Hill. "We protest," says the declaration put forth on that occasion, "against the conduct of the house of representatives in the case of the New Jersey election. This is not a local, but a general question. In the union of the states, on whatever link the blow of injustice or usurpation falls, it is felt and ought to be felt throughout the whole chain. The cause of New Jersey is the cause of every state, and every state is therefore bound to vindicate it."

But while we duly appreciate these grateful expressions of sympathy, let me remind you, gentlemen, that we have a solemn duty to perform. To us as citizens of New Jersey, is committed in a special manner the vindication of her rights, and it becomes every Jerseyman to embrace the only mode prescribed by the constitution to express his honest indignation and assert the sovereignty of his state. The citizen who could passively consent to see the seal of his state, which is the emblem of her sovereignty, prostrated in the dust, may justly be pronounced unworthy to enjoy the protection which it ensures. It is gratifying to believe that those who have thus violated our rights are likely to be deprived of the power to inflict further wounds on the union, but should a like encroachment be attempted under any administration of this government, it will become the duty of the legislature to convene an assembly of the people to consider measures of security and protection.

We cannot shut our eyes to the fact that the tendency of public measures, whatever may be their design, is to weaken the power and influence of the states and to increase that of the president and the national administration. The power of regulating the militia has always been conceded to the states until the recent attempt to procure an act of congress for organizing a body of 200,000 men. We are indebted to our fellow citizens of the south for the blow which this project received at the outset. Whether it shall ever be revived or not will depend on the power of those who originated it. The militia should be exclusively regulated by the states. The feelings of the people in relation to the subject are widely different in different portions of the union. With us a scrupulous regard is due to the rights of conscience, to secure which our ancestors first came to these shores. The bankrupt bill, with a clause effecting state corporations, can have no other design than that of bringing all state institutions under the immediate control of the federal government. It is of very little consequence that the state may incorporate companies, if the national legislature may shut them up. The three great projects so lately introduced—the subtreasury, a bankrupt law, with the power of reaching state corporations, and the militia bill, are all calculated to accumulate power in the national executive and to embarrass or prostrate the rights of the states. Let the people of this country watch with a jealous eye every attempt to remove power from the hands of their own representatives in the legislature (their neighbors and friends who are directly responsible to them for their acts), to strangers removed from their influence, and who may disregard their wishes and wants with impunity.

I herewith transmit for your consideration the resolutions and address of the citizens of Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, agreeably to their request, on the subject of their retrocession to the state of Maryland; also a remonstrance of the citizens of the entire District, in convention, stating their grievances at large. They complain, and with good cause, that they have no representation in congress, whilst they are subject to its legislation. The immediate ground of complaint, however, is the refusal of congress to re-charter the banks in the District, which are needed for the business operations of the people, and particularly so as no objections were urged to the banks themselves. It will be impossible, in my opinion, for our fellow citizens in that District to prosper in their present condition. They are oppressed, and I earnestly hope the legislature will render them all the assistance in its power towards the accomplishment of the object they have in view.

I also present for your consideration, the resolutions of the legislature of the state of Connecticut on the subject of the protective policy. They express an earnest desire that the labor of our country may be protected by law against the policy and legislation of foreign governments. I trust the occasion will be thought a proper one to express the sentiments of this state upon that subject. The course of affairs and the circumstances of the country sufficiently indicate the importance of an early attention to it. New Jersey ever has and I trust ever will continue to give her countenance and support to that settled policy of the government.

I also transmit the resolutions of the legislatures of the states of Connecticut, New York and Kentucky, on the subject of the national domain, all of which regard it as the common property of all the states. I present them from respect to those states, though the subject has recently been acted on by the legislature, and it will be observed that our views correspond with the resolutions now submitted.

The resolutions of the legislature of the state of Maine, respecting the northeastern boundary, are also herewith submitted for your consideration, with full confidence that New Jersey will ever be ready to render her sister states every practicable aid against encroachments from whatever quarter, whether foreign or domestic.

The treasurer will furnish you at an early day with a particular statement showing the condition of the treasury. By that statement it will be seen that the ordinary expenses of the state last year for the support of government, were less by rising $10,000 than the preceding year, owing in part to the short session of the legislature. It has been the policy of the legislature for the last three years to raise no more by tax than was necessary, with the other receipts of the treasury, to meet the current expenses of the state. There is a debt as you will perceive by recurring to the statement of the treasurer last year, due from the state to the school fund, arising principally for moneys used in building the state prison, and borrowed during the year that the legislature omitted to levy a tax. This debt should be gradually liquidated and I hope you will make provision for it accordingly. The school fund has been considerably increased during the past year by the proceeds of the sales of public lands at Patterson, which were directed to be carried to that account, so that after deducting the sum of $30,000 appropriated by law annually for the purposes of education, there will remain a fund not varying much from $320,000. The tax for the last year on the Morris Canal and Banking company, amounting to $5,000 has not been paid. The company assign as a reason for declining to pay it, that the capital is not employed for banking purposes but has been expended on the canal. As no discretion was confided to the treasurer by the legislature, he pursued under my advice, the course pointed out by law for collecting the same. It has ever been the frugal policy of the state to manage its finances with strict regard to its current necessities to avoid extravagant appropriations and embarrassing obligations. And it is certainly a subject of congratulation that we are at this moment comparatively free from debt, without bonds in the market and consequently exempt from pecuniary difficulties which so much oppress some of our sister states—the course pursued by your immediate predecessors on this subject will, I have no doubt, be scrupulously adhered to.

In March, 1839, I was authorised by a joint resolution of the legislature, to appoint commissioners to ascertain, as accurately as practicable, the number, age, sex and condition of the lunatics of this state, and the best means for their relief: and if the erection of a state asylum should be deemed the best remedy, to ascertain its necessary cost, and the best location for it, with any other facts material for definite action on the subject. Commissioners were appointed soon after the passage of the resolution, who took upon themselves the task of making the investigation, and they have made a full report. The report was delayed by unavoidable causes until just at the close of the last session, so that no action could be had at that time. It has since been published in pamphlet form and circulated generally throughout the state. The number of lunatics is ascertained to be 338, and the number of idiots 358. This is a fearful number, and the wretchedness of their condition should awaken our liveliest interest. They are our fellow beings, suffering under an inscrutable degree of Providence, in many cases without any fault of their own. Until a late day it was believed that no adequate relief could be afforded, but experience has fully proved the ability of man, by kind offices, and by extending to them the blessings of an asylum, in all cases to ameliorate their condition, and in many to restore them to reason and usefulness in society. During the last summer I availed myself of an opportunity of visiting the asylum for the insane at Worcester, and was deeply impressed with the benefits of that noble and well conducted institution, reared by the wisdom and liberality of the commonwealth of Massachusetts. I invite your attention to this subject with the hope that New Jersey will not remain behind her sister states in works of benevolence and charity.

At the institutions in New York and Philadelphia, for the instruction of the deaf and dumb, there are at this time fifteen persons supported at the expense of the state, and nine persons at the institution for the blind.

The report of the trustees of the school fund will be presented during the session. It will embody every thing important to be suggested on that subject. Our institutions, our property, the peace and good order of society, in fact, all our dearest rights depend upon popular intelligence and virtue. The education of all classes in society, is therefore a primary object of legislation. The people all vote and their will regulates the movements of government. Our people, as a body, are disposed to do right and will come to safe results when reason and intelligence prevail.

The great interests of agriculture should not be overlooked. This is, after all, the fundamental interest of society, and holds the highest rank among all economical questions. Commerce and manufactures more or less rest upon it. The fertility of the soil, among the most delightful as well as honorable pursuits of life, has claims to encouragement. In this state we are peculiarly an agricultural people, and if pains were taken to introduce among our farmers, the improvements which modern discovery is bringing to light, and to hold out those rewards for honorable competition, so indispensable to rouse the energy and pride of man, there can be no doubt that our condition, as a people, would be greatly advanced. Experience has sufficiently shown that the prosperity of the farmer is not to be judged by the number of his acres, but by the facility and skill with which he cultivates them. Public attention is awakening to this subject abroad, and I hope to see a correspooding spirit with us. The final report on the geology of this state, by professor Rogers, is completed. I have been furnished with the volume, and the edition is, I presume, ready for delivery. I hope no pains will be spared to give this volume a general circulation. It will answer little purpose, unless it be put within the reach of the people. This subject being now completed, it may be well to consider the propriety of seconding the wishes of many of the people of the state, by making an agricultural survey. I believe that a respectable agent might be procured at this time, possessing great experience, acquired from the same employment in other states.

I enclose a report of the commissioners of pilotage for New Jersey. Serious complaints were urged a few years since, whether with just reason or not it is no part of my purpose here to inquire, in reference to the pilotage of the harbor of New York, and the loss of the Mexico with an hundred souls, from the want of a pilot, finally aroused public attention to the subject. The number of pilots employed was found to be inadequate to the wants of the harbor, and it was alleged that in the absence of competition, there was a want of energy among them. Congress, by the act of 1839, authorised commanders of vessels coming into or going out of any port situated upon the waters which formed the boundary between two states, to employ any pilot duly licensed under the laws of either state. Under a law of this state, passed the same year with the act of congress, commissioners of pilotage were appointed, most of whom have a practical knowledge of the subject, having themselves been commanders of vessels. They organized a company of pilots for this state, whose indefatigable services are entitled to high consideration, as are the unremitted and gratuitous services of the commissioners who appointed them. At the last session of congress, an unsuccessful attempt was made to repeal the act of eighteen hundred and thirty-seven. Should another attempt be made it ought to be resisted by every friend of humanity. Competition should be encouraged, and I cannot believe that the country will ever consent again that an exclusive privilege in this business should be conferred either upon citizens of New York or New Jersey.

The report of the quarter master general, showing the number and condition of the arms, equipments and camp equipage belonging to the state, accompanies this communication; and you are invited to visit the arsenal that you may be bet-

ter appreciate the care necessary for their preservation.

I also enclose a report from the keeper of the state prison. Experience serves to show the wisdom of the system of solitary imprisonment which we have adopted. It possesses at least the advantage over that which it supercedes—that it precludes any intercourse among the prisoners, and thereby prevents the hardened criminal from contaminating those less accustomed to crime; but it should be borne in mind that the punishment is severe. It affects the health, and I fear in some instances, the minds of the prisoners. As the object of this punishment is not to impair life, or reason or health, but, if possible, to reclaim the criminal and deter others from the commission of crime, it should always be tempered with mercy. The time for which many are sentenced has always appeared to me too long. Solitary confinement for five years is equal to ten years imprisonment under the old system. There are some who were sentenced under the former system, now undergoing the severe punishment of the present. The applications for pardon have become from these causes, more numerous; and cases of individual hardship are pressed with some reason upon the pardoning power. Some modification in the penal code might I think be made to advantage. The frequent exercise of the pardoning power is attended with danger to the public peace, and the necessity for its exercise should if possible be avoided. Some improvement in the mode of heating the prison, and some remedy for the dampness which affects the health of the prisoners is indispensably demanded.

The embarrassment of the times and the diffusion of a more liberal spirit among men, have drawn public attention to the subject of imprisonment for debt. It is, I know, a delicate and difficult question. In several of the states it has been abolished altogether, and our present limit law renders it a mere form. The benefit of the insolvent law is so readily obtained that it affords to the creditor very slender protection. It may embarrass for a time an honest debtor, but will not oblige the fraudulent bankrupt to give up his property. My own opinion has ever been that for debt alone in the absence of all fraud, creditors should not have the power to deprive a citizen of his personal liberty. Should you think it expedient to modify the present law on this subject, it will be your incumbent duty to afford the creditor other and more summary facilities for obtaining his just demands from the property of his debtor.

Alterations in the constitution of government under which a people have lived long and happily, should be made with caution and jealousy. That of New Jersey is among the oldest written constitutions in the world. It was adopted on the 2d day of July, 1776, and is, therefore, two days older than the Declaration of Independence. It contains at least one feature which I think might be advantageously changed. I refer to the provision which unites the offices of chancellor and governor in the same person. The increase of business in the court of chancery has been so great that it now requires the whole attention of the chancellor, and the nature of his duties calls for permanency in the officer. Under the present constitution, as it now stands, no man ever has, or ever can, fill the office of governor, unless educated to the profession of the law, and it would be no surprising circumstance if others of our fellow citizens should feel a just pride to fill the highest office in the gift of the people of their state. I make this suggestion from no personal considerations, but because experience has satisfied me of its fitness and propriety. If a party question should be made of it, I would not favor a change, for I hold it to be an undeniable principle that no people alter their constitution which is to stand through all parties by any party vote.

Permit me in conclusion to express my deep sense of obligation for the kindness and confidence which the people of New Jersey have ever manifested towards me, and which has been so signally exhibited in the recent election. Called by their pleasure to fill a station always arduous and responsible, and especially so in a season of great political excitement, I have known no other path of duty than to stand by the rights of the state, and to be governed and guided by her laws and constitution. May that Providence in whose hands are the destinies of nations as well as individuals, perpetuate the blessings of freedom to them and to their children.

WM. PENNINGTON.

Trenton, October 27, 1840.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Election returns.

	1840. *Congress.*		1838. *Governor.*		1836. *President.*	
	V. B.	*Har.*	*Porter.*	*Ritner.*	*V. B.*	*Har.*
Adams,	1,550	2,118	1,535	2,310	1,188	1,520
Armstrong,	1,478	1,169	2,781	1,810	1,528	1,014
Alleghany,	4,287	2,831	4,505	8,038	2,074	8,623
Beaver,	1,821	2,527	1,331	2,457	1,075	2,077
Bedford,	2,507	2,652	2,475	2,387	1,587	1,920
Berks,*	4,033	——	7,101	2,215	4,967	1,584
Bradford,	2,742	2,411	2,420	2,213	1,462	1,531
Bucks,	4,389	4,411	4,353	4,147	3,081	3,282
Butler,	1,596	1,973	1,653	1,700	1,008	1,166
Cambria,	838	607	844	762	450	554
Centre,	2,091	1,468	2,589	1,467	1,809	224
Chester,	4,824	6,449	4,527	4,971	3,277	2,921
Clearfield,	744	466	792	474	499	284
Choteo,	700	552	New county.			
Colombia,	2,493	1,295	2,810	1,988	1,634	555
Crawford,	2,640	2,175	2,304	1,957	1,614	1,232
Cumberland,	2,626	2,440	2,743	2,316	1,894	1,696
Clarion,	1,329	810	New county.			
Dauphin,	2,138	2,851	2,185	2,843	1,372	1,993
Delaware,	1,369	1,968	1,263	1,731	1,030	1,224
Erie,	1,546	2,148	1,665	2,747	1,312	2,184
Fayette,	2,891	2,527	2,788	1,984	2,102	1,747
Franklin,	2,834	2,356	2,815	2,560	2,155	2,675
Greene,	1,863	1,159	1,840	1,109	1,138	215
Huntingdon,	2,291	2,570	2,701	2,687	1,840	2,628
Indiana,	936	1,411	1,262	1,723	892	1,469
Jefferson,	596	903	591	421	244	229
Juniata,	1,004	874	1,049	863	627	596
Lancaster,	4,679	2,388	5,502	8,559	4,144	6,250
Lebanon,	1,324	1,874	1,553	2,228	1,168	1,497
Lehigh,	2,289	1,996	2,460	2,342	1,987	1,784
Luzerne,	2,607	2,661	3,182	2,592	2,008	1,415
Lycoming,	1,780	1,366	2,541	2,148	1,705	238
McKean,	307	211	219	127	150	85
Mercer,	2,297	2,887	2,326	2,335	1,253	1,291
Monroe,	879	452	1,223	266	796	166
Montgomery,	4,507	2,704	4,558	2,748	2,446	2,409
Mifflin,	1,254	1,174	1,277	1,103	817	748
Northamberland,	1,914	1,138	2,144	1,164	1,421	721
Northampton,	2,016	2,145	2,634	2,566	2,378	1,425
Philadelphia city,	4,631	7,135	2,156	7,203	2,028	5,747
Philadelphia co.	12,619	10,943	10,157	9,299	7,957	6,538
Perry,	1,981	828	1,316	853	1,107	473
Pike,	407	85	526	117	358	60
Potter,	306	149	276	68	182	62
Susquehanna,	1,975	1,365	1,530	1,264	1,145	856
Schuylkill,	2,010	1,418	2,271	1,508	1,380	687
Somerset,	819	2,070	892	2,244	511	1,905
Tioga,	1,526	822	1,448	594	1,027	400
Union,	1,444	2,311	1,595	2,268	1,143	1,328
Venango,	1,007	372	1,765	828	967	600
Warren,	922	835	700	542	498	251
Westmoreland,	4,252	2,121	4,581	2,815	2,578	1,726
Wayne,	1,029	808	1,062	538	724	340
Washington,	2,712	4,045	2,461	9,528	2,445	2,805
York,	3,711	9,248	4,196	2,257	2,756	2,005
	130,892	125,747	125,550	126,029	21,475	87,111
	125,747		128,022		87,111	
V. B. maj.	4,615	V. B. maj.	7,521	V. B. maj.	4,364	

*No opposition ticket in Berks county.

MISSOURI.

Election returns. The following returns of the late election, are from the official list of the secretary of state. [*Jeffersonian Republican.*

COUNTIES.	V. B. *Reynolds.*	W. *Clark.*	V. B. *Marmaduke.*	W. *Boggs.*	V. B. *Miller.*	W. *Edwards.*	V. B. *Sibley.*	W. *Samuels.*
Audrain	156	148	155	140	154	154	141	142
Barry	409	57	406	44	412	402	33	38
Beofon	406	114	409	105	413	410	106	102
Boone	595	1,053	562	1,035	567	567	1,041	1,042
Buchanan	219	182	935	167	238	240	158	191
Callaway	691	891	674	888	680	670	890	893
C. Girardeau	822	516	822	499	817	815	499	499
Carroll	204	156	211	135	214	214	122	137
Charlton	378	233	379	211	282	581	210	210
Clay	620	615	619	613	508	514	606	635
Clinton	272	134	248	126	261	261	130	145
Cole	886	210	887	268	212	860	248	370
Crawford	250	243	250	236	254	238	240	233
Clark	227	238	232	229	233	230	231	231
Cooper	723	787	719	783	721	719	781	782
Caldwell	135	74	138	75	134	138	74	77
Davis	253	147	255	129	255	258	120	125
Franklin	572	480	558	427	578	575	428	422
Gasconade	614	174	247	159	654	642	159	157
Greene	482	129	469	105	470	480	107	107
Howard	892	785	891	777	894	895	768	769
Jackson	776	335	755	318	753	750	332	335
Jefferson	367	207	358	302	367	365	302	303
Johnson	290	197	378	180	395	392	182	184
Lafayette	442	467	442	465	482	441	561	463
Lewis	532	488	542	460	587	634	466	465
Livingston	411	277	384	247	408	403	238	237
Lincoln	597	487	597	477	601	527	478	476
Linn	217	77	210	56	212	216	55	56
Madison	295	136	284	152	287	282	122	118
Marion	563	840	560	826	565	558	825	825
Macon	458	305	459	243	464	456	231	282
Monroe	618	760	612	747	614	612	742	743
Montgomery	230	343	223	342	229	229	242	242
Morgan	450	168	451	115	451	447	116	114
Miller	527	28	378	23	508	330	21	22
New Madrid	171	375	185	376	169	165	363	345
Newton	532	119	534	113	530	532	114	114
Parry	364	343	363	341	365	283	332	340
Pettis	257	168	266	149	262	263	147	147
Pike	767	721	770	755	773	771	753	756
Platte	1,007	284	398	242	1,011	1,005	251	371
Polk	804	186	784	164	786	772	168	165
Pulaski	617	113	566	106	609	607	108	110
Randolph	490	542	486	529	489	480	229	537
Ralls	403	448	397	448	403	398	443	445
Ray	537	399	598	295	602	599	292	395
Ripley	355	25	352	18	261	361	12	12
Rives	259	265	873	247	858	349	248	250
St. Francis	206	235	207	229	206	205	226	224
Ste. Genav'a	251	250	250	253	254	254	246	249
St. Charles	507	640	508	637	510	509	600	638
St. Louis	1,811	2,392	1,815	2,380	1,825	1,615	2,368	2,378
Saline	251	374	366	234	347	347	362	370
Scott	507	223	498	214	514	508	205	206
Shelby	217	238	214	236	213	211	233	236
Stoddard	309	51	274	57	261	183	000	000
Taney	252	20	253	18	264	248	000	000
Van Buren	433	185	422	167	424	406	156	178
Washington	548	553	546	552	551	549	548	546
Warren	272	277	271	274	278	271	272	272
Wayne	243	31	338	20	342	242	23	28
Total,	29,625	22,212	29,422	21,462	29,721	29,382	21,285	21,546

GEORGIA.
Election returns.

| COUNTIES. | VAN BUREN. | | | WHIG. | | |

Thomas—Blackshesrt;* Daniel,* McMillain.*
Talbot—Smead;* Dixon,* Williams,* Emanuel.*
Taliaferro—Harris;* Stephens,* Chapman.*
Telfair—Frier;* McCall,*
Troup—Beasley;* Durdeo,* Caoghtright,* Taylor,* Johnsoa.*
Twiggs—Smith; Fitzpatrick, Tarver.
Union—Jamesoo; Welborne.
Upson—Goode;* Treyler,* Meadows,* Walker.*
Walton—Echols; Stroud, Harrison, Mooo.
Warren—Harris;* Anderson,* May,* Dardea.*
Washingtoo—Warthao;* Loog,* Flournoy,* Balhea.*
Wayne—Wiggins;* Bryan.
Wilkes—Andersoo;* Toombs,* Wingfield,* Wootea.*
Wilkinsoo—Baall; Morphy, Hatcher.
Ware—Stricktaod;* Stuart.*
Walker—Thompson; Smith, Dicksoo.

OHIO.

Popular vote. For the satisfaction of our friends at a distance, we insert a corrected table of majorities for governor at our late election. It may be relied upon as nearly correct, although the returns from some of the counties are not official.

[*Ohio State Jour.*

	1840.		1838.	
	Corwin. Maj'ty.	*Shannon. Maj'ty.*	*Vance.*	*Shannon.*
Adams,		215	689	1,002
Allen,		114	542	802
Athens,	607		1,086	732
Ashtabola,	2,630		2,048	738
Butler,		1,134	1,452	2,948
Belmoot,	389		2,221	2,670
Brown,		152	1,190	1,547
Carroll,	62		1,455	1,493
Clermont,		252	1,603	2,006
Columbiana,		201	2,799	3,549
Coshoctoa,		274	1,232	1,840
Champaign,	731		1,412	1,010
Clark,	1,344		1,597	762
Clinton,	751		1,013	939
Crawford,		225	626	948
Cuyahoga,	1,066		2,450	1,751
Delaware,	625		1,770	1,668
Darke,	155		754	803
Erie,	193			
Franklio,	875		2,009	1,672
Fairfield,		990	1,633	2,717
Fayette,	212		761	744
Gallia,	704		989	358
Greene,	1,000		1,545	1,031
Geauga,	1,340		2,330	1,554
Guernsey,	291		1,938	2,090
Harrison,	121		1,657	1,788
Hardia,	135		225	251
Henry,	6		118	98
Highland,	147		1,415	1,649
Holmes,		765	772	1,433
Huron,	586		2,366	2.366
Hamilton,	21		4,368	4,717
Hancock,		407	545	829
Hocking,		271	293	784
Jackson,		40	492	649
Jefferson,	33		1,865	2,272
Knox,		466	1,922	2,645
Lucas,	406		763	463
Lawrence,	512		762	216
Lake,	1,110			
Licking,		227	2,218	2,162
Logao,	655		1,150	750
Lorain,	510		1,628	1,502
Marioo,	120		938	234
Msigs,	544		669	337
Miami,	215		1,644	1,101
Mooroe,		985	418	1,420
Morgan,		159	262	1,550
Muskingum,	1,298		3,174	2,532
Medina,	345		1,648	1,295
Madison,	563		695	507
Mercer,		788	276	443
Montgomery,	157		2,548	2,787
Ottawa,	53			
Pike		55	454	591
Putoaa,		184	227	261
Perry,		635	328	1,718
Piekaway,	256		1,592	1,712
Portage,	424		2,252	3,051
Preble,	878		1,761	1,198
Paulding,		50		
Richland,		1,443	1,852	2,863
Ross,	872		2,314	2,026
Summit,	810			
Scioto,	631		880	603
Stark,		523	2,217	2,147
Seneca,		161	259	1,172
Shelby,		111	721	812
Sandusky,		91	724	834
Trumbull,	816		3,356	3,269
Tuscarawas,	364		1,644	1,631
Union,	226		614	468
Vanwert,		84	57	58
Wood,	63		543	338
Warren,	1,121		1,718	1,012
Washington,	467		1,384	1,264
Wayne,		778	1,841	3,057
Williams,		15	233	300
			102,136	107,884

FLORIDA.

Tallahassee, October 20.

More Indian depredations. A party of Indians showed themselves at col. Gamble's plantatioo at Welaunee, io Jefferson county, oo Saturday last. They fired upon a negro man, wounding him in the hand, who effected his escape. They took a negro woman, and forced her to accompany them. But being surprised by meeting a party of whites, they fled precipitately, and the woman effected her escape. The humbugs were some few miles distant, watching the progress of the election. [*Star.*

Voting by force of arms. In nearly every precinct in Middle Florida troops under the command of the bold brigadier, and the *civil* major, were sent up to the polls to vote. The brigadier himself we understand, attended one of the precincts io Jefferson, with all the forces he could muster. They were all withdrawn from the protection of the settlements, for the purpose of storming the polls.—The same night, the Indians attacked a settlement io the same county, some ten miles off, fired upon Mr. Manoing as he stood in the door of his house, but fortunately missed him. He together with his family fled through the back door and escaped. The house was plundered and provisioo, clothing and money, and much property carried off. Had the brigadier been attending to his duty—that of scouting for Indians—this would not have happened.

The troops under the orders of the *civil* major, who is himself a candidate for a seat in the senate, were principally distributed through the counties of Leon and Gadsden. Io some precincts they were permitted to vote, in others they were driven from the polls. The people were generally indignant at the insult offered to their rights.

We are informed that at the precinct at Chattahoochie, in Gadsden county, about 60 of them marched up, and on their votes being challenged, undertook to take forcible possession of the ballot boxes, and *threatened to vote as much as they pleased*—whether the judges liked it or not! Though few in number, the people of Chattahoochee, proved a match for double the number of the major's *civil* troops. It is said that in this company, they have not ten guns in the camp that will shoot. Five Indians might run the whole of them, and take their baggage. In fact it has never been contemplated that they would have any success in operating against Indians—they were raised to *carry the elections*, and assist the loco focos in maintaining themselves in office. They have neither arms nor ammunition, discipline, or respect for their leaders—humbugs, officers and men. [*Tallahassee Star Oct. 20.*

Indian murders and depredations are going on with increased activity throughout Florida. The humbugs have opened the campaign, not against the Indians, but in electioneering for office for the *tail bugs* of their concern. Since the brilliant display on capitol square of the 28th ult. no evidence of the whereabouts of the *brigadier*, has been furnished to these parts. His army of 1,500 men make but an exceeding small trail, through the prairies or hammocks. Not the tap of the drum or the report of their rifles, has yet alarted the Indian from his work of robbery and murder. But the truth *is*, the humbugs are much taller men, and loom much larger in the neighborhood of groceries, and in *civil* rows, than they do in the hammocks, or the presence of Indians. [*Tallahassee Star, Sept. 22.*

Why has not governor Reid made some disposition of his 1,500 men, who are to give peace to the country, "and put the frontier in a better state of security," so that Washington county may have some of their services? Another dreadful murder occurred on the Econfina river, in that county, on the 10th inst. The enemy entered the house of Mr. Jones at 10 o'clock in the day, plundered and burnt his dwelling, after murdering his wife and an infant in her arms. The St. Joseph's Times justly asks, where are the 1,500 men raised for the protection of Florida! If these men were employed constantly on the *look out* for the enemy, they might *possibly find them.* [*St. Augustine News.*

A delegation of Indian chiefs. The ship Harbinger, was to have sailed from New Orleans on the 23d inst. for Tampa Bay, having an board a delegation of Seminole Indians, mostly influential chiefs of those who emigrated some time since, who are on their way to Florida, under the charge of capt. John Page, of the army, with the object of disabusing their brethren, who still persist in carrying on the war in that country, of their erroneous ideas of the new home assigned them in the west, and of inducing them, if possible, to lay down their arms and emigrate also. They are quite sanguine of success, and so far as their own relatives and friends are concerned, very much so. The H. had on board for Tampa Bay, a detachment of the 3d regiment U. S. infantry, composed of four companies commanded by maj. W. G. Belknap, which arrived at New Orleans on the 17th from Fort Smith, Arkansas.

Troops for Florida. A part of the 8th regiment United States infantry arrived at St. Augustine about the 17th. The regiment, in full strength, is to concentrate at Tampa Bay, under colonel Worth, 150 dragoons under the command of captain Fulton, and lieutenants Sibley and Thayer, and 140 infantry, with lieutenants Penrose, Field and Smith, also arrived at St. Augustine. The armistice entered into for 30 days, by *Alectustenuggee* and gen. Armistead is confirmed, and *Alec* and his followers were to be in on the 20th to hold *the talk*, which will probably be attended before its close by the deputation of chiefs which left New Orleans for Tampa Bay on the 23d.

The St. Augustine News learns that brigadier general Atkinson was stricken with paralysis, and save there is but little probability of his ever being able again to take the field.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

GENERAL HARRISON ON DUELLING.

North Bend, April 7th, 1838.

You ask my opinion "of the code of honor which decides controversies by a resort to the duel." I comply with your request, and would do so more readily, if I could suppose that any thing I could say would have any influence in putting an end to a practice which is the cause of so much individual distress, and violates so many obligations of the most sacred character.

The arguments which may be used against duelling are so obvious, and have been so often urged by persons much more able to do them justice than I am, that I shall content myself with giving you what may be termed my experience in matters of this kind. And as this certainly does not exhibit the practice in a very fascinating light, it may perhaps, have a better effect than any other mode of treating the subject that I can adopt.

I believe that there were more duels in the north-western army, between the years of 1791 and 1795, inclusive, than ever took place in the same length of time, and among so small a body of men as composed the commissioned officers of the army, either in America or any other country, at least in modern times. I became an officer in the first mentioned year, at so early an age, that it is not wonderful that I implicitly adopted the opinions of the older officers, most of whom were veterans of the revolution, upon this as well as upon other subjects connected with my conduct and duty in the profession I had chosen. I believed, therefore, in common with the larger proportion of the officers, that no brave man would decline a challenge, nor refrain from giving one, whenever he considered that his rights or feelings had been trespassed upon. I must confess, too, that I was not altogether free from the opinion that even honor might be acquired by a well fought duel. Fortunately, however, before I was engaged in a duel, either as principal or second, which terminated fatally to any one, I became convinced that all my opinions on the subject were founded in error, and none of them more so than that which depicted the situation of the successful duellist as either honorable or desirable. It could not be honorable, because the greater portion of that class of mankind whose good opinion of an individual confers honor upon him were opposed to it. And I had the best evidence to believe that in the grave of the fallen duellist was frequently buried the peace and happiness of the survivor; the act which deprived the one of existence planting a thorn in the bosom of the other, which would continue to rankle and fester there to the end of his days. The conviction that such was the case with men of good feelings and principles, was produced by my witnessing the mental sufferings of an intimate and valued friend, by whose hand a worthy man had fallen. Several years had elapsed from the date of this affair before I became acquainted with him.

We were soon after associated in the general staff of the army, and for the greater part of two years we shared the same tent or barrack room, and often the same pallet. I had therefore the opportunity of seeing the agony he often felt when his mind recurred

to the event which had deprived society of a worthy member, and himself of an esteemed and cherished acquaintance. Like the unhappy hermit in the tragedy of Douglass, he appeared to his sleep "to hold dialogues" with the ghost of the victim, of his superior skill in the use of arms, or more perfect self-possession, and a witness to them might have adopted the opinion of the youthful Norval, that the happier lot was his who had fallen. Taking the rules which govern such matters as a criterion, my friend had nothing wherewith to accuse himself. The quarrel was indeed "fastened on him." Generous as brave, he had done every thing to induce the withdrawal of the challenge, and when, by a first fire, his adversary was wounded, he anxiously desired that the affair might there terminate. His proposition was rejected; his second shot was fatal. What an instructive lesson does this story present to him who would resort to this mode of settling a personal difficulty, and who possesses common sensibility and the principles of humanity and honor! the sad alternative, his own death or a subsequent life of bitter regret and sorrow. A short experience in the army convinced me also that fighting a duel was not an undoubted test of true courage. I know instances of duels, and desperate duels, being fought by men who would not have been selected, by officers who knew them, to lead a forlorn hope. On the contrary, I possessed the most positive testimony to prove that some of the bravest men would not be engaged in an affair of the kind under any circumstances.

I present you with a reminiscence of my early military life. I introduce it not only to sustain my position, but from the respect I entertain for the memory of a gallant brother officer, long since called to receive in another world his reward for having preferred "the praise of God to the praise of man."

In the summer of the year 1793, lieutenant Drake, of the infantry of the second sub-legion, received a marked insult from another officer. Manifesting no disposition to call him to an account, some of those who wished him well, amongst whom I was one, spoke to him on the subject, expressing our fears that his reputation as an officer would greatly suffer if he permitted such an insult to pass unnoticed. The answer that he gave me was, that he cared not what opinions the officers might form of him, he was determined to pursue his own course. That course was so novel in the army that it lost him, as I supposed it would, the respect of nearly all the officers. The ensuing summer, however, gave Mr. Drake an opportunity of vindicating most triumphantly his conduct and principles. He had been stationed in a small fortress, which had been erected by general Wayne during the winter, upon the spot on which they had the previous day deposited a quantity of provisions, which had been rendered remarkable by the defeat of general St. Clair's army three days before. The garrison consisted of a single rifle company and thirty infantry, and of the latter Drake was the immediate commander. In the beginning of July, 1794, a detachment of the army, consisting of several hundred men, under the command of major McMahon, being encamped near the fort, which they had escorted from the cantonment of the army at Greenville, were attacked early in the morning by upwards of three thousand Indians. The troops made a gallant resistance, but, being turned on both flanks, and in danger of being surrounded, they retreated to the open ground around the fort.

From this too, were they soon dislodged by the overpowering force of the enemy; in the retreat many wounded men were in danger of being left, which being observed from the fort, the commandant, captain Gibson, directed his own lieutenant to take the infantry (Drake's particular command) and a portion of the riflemen, and sally out to their relief. To this Drake objected, and claimed the right to command his own men, and, as a senior to the other lieutenant, his right also to the whole command. "O, very well, sir," said the captain, "if such is your wish, take it." "It is my wish, sir, to do my duty, and I will endeavor to do it, now and at all times." was the modest reply of Drake. He accordingly sallied out, skilfully interposed his detachment between the retreating troops and the enemy; opened upon them a hot fire; arrested their advance, and gave an opportunity to the wounded to effect their escape, and to the broken and retreating companies of our troops to re-form, and again to face the enemy. Throughout the whole affair, Drake's activity, skill, and extraordinary self possession, were most conspicuous. The enemy, of course observed it as well as his friends. The numerous shots directed at him, however, like the arrows of Teucer aimed at the heart of Hector, were turned aside by providential interference, until he had accomplished all that he had been sent to perform. He then received a ball through his body and fell; a faithful corporal came to his assistance, and with his aid he reached the fort; and those two were the last of the retreating party that entered it; Drake made it a point of honor that it should be so. Mr. Drake was rendered unfit for duty for a long time by his wound. He had not, indeed, recovered from it in the summer of 1796, when he was my guest, when in command at Fort Washington, [Cincinnati), on his way, on furlough, to visit his native state, Connecticut. His friends, however, enjoyed his presence but a short time; having, as I understood, taken the yellow fever in passing through Philadelphia, he died in a few days after he reached his home.

I have yet another reminiscence, the relation of which may serve the cause you have so much at heart:

An officer of the army had so often and so unnecessarily wounded the feelings of another of the same corps, the duties of which made their associations indispensable, that he considered himself bound to demand satisfaction in the usual way. They met, and the injured man fell, receiving a mortal wound, as it was anticipated he would, from the superior skill of his antagonist in the use of the weapon which they used. Being possessed of a high grade of talents and an amiable character, he had the sympathy of all the officers. With others, I visited him after he had been removed to his quarters. He expressed a desire to see the officer with whom he had fought, and I was present at the interview. I wish I could describe, as it merits, this interesting scene. The circumstances attending it were so deeply impressed upon my mind, that they never can be effaced as long as memory holds its seat.

In the tent were some half dozen officers, the friends of the dying man, (for he had, from his amiable qualities, many and warm ones), exhibiting unequivocal evidence of their sorrow. Conspicious above the rest, and near the head of the rude couch, was the manly form of the commandant of the corps to which both of the duellist belonged, (the beau ideal of chivalrous valor, and the chevalier de Bayard of the army), endeavoring to stifle, as best he could, the feelings which agitated his bosom. At a little distance, and in full view of the victim of his passions, sat insensible ——; but I must restrain the indignation which I still feel. He was my brother officer—we shared together the perils of a difficult war—and, in battle, I know that he did his duty—and, whatever had been his conduct to others, I never had personally any reason to complain of him. But there he sat, apparently, at least, unaffected by the mischief he had done, by hurying in so untimely grave a man who had never injured him, whose arm might be needed in the pending decisive battle, with the hitherto triumphant enemies of his country, and whose intellect might at some future time have been usefully employed in its councils. The severe bodily pain which the dying officer had for some time suffered had ceased, and that calm and ease succeeded which is the unequivocal harbinger of approaching death, and which a gracious Providence has provided for the mortally wounded soldier, to enable him to offer a last prayer for his distant family, if he has one, or for the pardon of his own sins. Turning his intelligent eye upon his late antagonist, he mildly said, "he had desired to see him for the purpose of assuring him of his sincere forgiveness—that he wished him happiness in this world—and that, as the means of securing it, he recommended to him, with the sincerity of a dying man, to endeavor to restrain the violence of his passions, the indulgence of which had deprived one of life, who had never injured him in thought or deed.

You will expect me to state what effect the scenes I have described had in forming my own principles, and governing my own conduct. I have already stated an entire change in my sentiments on the subject of duelling from those which I entertained upon my first entering the army, and for which no excuse can be offered but my extreme youth, and the bad examples continually before me. In almost every other case, possessed of the deliberate opinions of a man, you might safely conclude that this conduct would be in conformity to them. But such, alas! is not the case with men of the world in relation to the laws which form the "code of honor." Abstractedly considered, they all condemn them, while in practice they adopt them. In all other cases independent men act from their own conviction, but in this case upon the opinion of others.

I acknowledge, then that the change of my opinion, which I have admitted in relation to duelling, had no other influence on my conduct than to determine me never to be the aggressor. But, although resolved to offer no insult nor inflict any injury, I was determined to suffer none. When I left the army, however, and retired to civil life, I considered myself authorised greatly to narrow the ground upon which I would be willing to resort to a personal combat. To the determination which I had previously made, to offer no insult or inflict any injury to give occasion to any one to call upon me in this way—for, after witnessing the scene which I have last described, the wealth and honors of the world would not have tempted me to level a pistol at the breast of a man whom I had injured—I resolved to disregard all remarks upon my conduct, which could not be construed into a deliberate insult, or any injury which did not affect my reputation or the happiness and peace of my family.

When I had the honor to be called upon to command the northwestern army, recollecting the number of gallant men that had fallen in the former war, in personal combat, I determined to use all the authority and all the influence of my station to prevent the recurrence. To take away the principal source from which they spring, in an address to the Pennsylvania brigade, at Sandusky, I declared it to be my determination to prevent, by all the means that the military laws placed in my hands, any injury, or even insult which should be offered by the superior to inferior officers. I cannot say what influence this course, upon my part, may have produced in the result. But I state with pleasure, that there was not a single duel, nor, as far as I know, a challenge given, while I retained the command.

In relation to my present sentiments, a sense of higher obligations than human laws or human opinions can impose, has determined me never, on any occasion, to accept a challenge or seek redress for a personal injury by a resort to the laws which compose the code of honor. W. H. HARRISON.

Father Mathew. The London correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, has the following remarks upon an important subject, and important passages:

That great and good man, Father Mathew, has worked a perfect miracle in Ireland. Even the most violent tory papers admit now the wonderful effects of the temperance movement, but at the same time they are fearful that there is some political scheme at the bottom of the whole, and that the priests are preparing some diabolical affair. Silly and absurd as such ideas are, yet they are entertained by many well informed men, who notwithstanding their abilities are so fettered by prejudice as to believe that it is as impossible for good to emanate from a Catholic clergyman, as for gold to be extracted from the basest of metals. However opposed I may be to Catholicism, I am bound to admit the truly extraordinary blessings which have followed the labors of this apostle of temperance, and therefore to discard from the opinion that he has other objects than those of morality and sobriety. On the 29th, he again visited Dublin, and administered the pledge to thousands, but the most remarkable feature in his visit to the Irish metropolis was his preaching at the Catholic cathedral, and lord Morpeth, the secretary for Ireland, with the attorney general, and other privy councillors, holding the plates at the doors for a collection in aid of the temperance cause. The other day the marquis of Lansdowne, a cabinet minister, forwarded the reverend gentleman a donation of one hundred pounds for the same purpose. Invitations have been specially forwarded to him to come over to England, and the central society in London anticipate that he will comply with their most fervent entreaties. They express the greatest confidence in the result of such a visit, believing that there is a strong disposition on the part of thousands in the capital to join the various temperence societies in which it abounds, and which have so suddenly started into existence, but that they only require an excuse so to do. To have taken the pledge from Father Mathew appears to have been a powerful incentive to keep it, and multitudes are now waiting to receive it only from him. "Stop 'till Father Mathew comes, and then I'll join" is repeatedly to be heard, and it is to be hoped that he will speedily realise our wishes. The natives of the Cocaigne also, particularly the thousands of gin-drinking women, require his presence, admonitions, exhortations, influence and anathemas. The labor will be found most Herculean, but with divine permission, I have no fear but that it will eventually be most happily and effectively accomplished.

POLITICS OF THE DAY.

GEN. JACKSON'S RECEPTION IN WEST TENNESSEE, OCT. 8TH, 1840.

The peoples's address.

Gen. Andrew Jackson—Sir: This day has been dedicated to purposes of gratitude and joy; and the uncounted throng that stands before and around you, attests the presence both of the one and the other. This vast assemblage of youth and age, and of both sexes—these thousand countenances beaming with delight, and the presence of that hoary headed little band—that true worn fragment of the revolution, that remnant of seventy-

six—all must remind you that the venerable tenant of the Hermitage is dear to the breasts of this people. Although the mother's cry is not now heard as it once was, calling on you to come and protect her cradle from the ruthless tomahawk and scalping knife; although your sword has forgotten to fight as it once fought, and now sleeps quietly in its scabbard; and although the civic wreath has ceased to rest on your brow, yet your name and your services stand deeply engraved in the affections of your countrymen. These things stand like a monument pointing to heaven, and will endure forever. They will be treasured up in a faithful remembrance, and transmitted from generation to generation, so long as this state shall have a name, or liberty a votary on earth. A long and eventful life has passed over you—time has frosted your hair and furrowed your brow, and that distinguished career which God has permitted you to run must soon come to a close. Your fellow citizens of West Tennessee, under a fearful sense of this truth, have called you hither before that sad hour comes, to renew to you personally the testimonials of their undying gratitude to the first benefactor of their beloved state. They do not fawn at the feet of a conqueror, rushing in thunder from the Alps, and entering the city in triumph, with a nation of serfs at his heels, but they honor him who in poverty and boyhood resisted oppression—him who in riper years avenged his country's wrongs, and vindicated her honor in toil and peril and blood—him whose iron hearted valor stood fast by that proud eagle when war had shrouded our land in the clouds of battle and unveiled the night with its fires, and suffered not one stripe to be obliterated nor one star erased—him who has long worn, thick and clustering around him, all the honors which a grateful nation could bestow, and who has laid these honors aside and descended into the bosom of private life, cheered and sustained by the thanks and gratitude of a free people. This is the man whom they delight to honor. And with what measure of devotion will you not thank God for the circumstances of your distinguished and fortunate life.

Look back to your cradle and see through what you have passed; and now that you have ceased from your labors, and your works have followed you, see what you have done and what you have suffered. Here is a state, proud and talented and powerful, that has gathered fame from her association with you, now rising up to bless you, and calling you benefactor. Here is a nation whose banner you have borne onreut through many a hard fought field, ready to place you by the side of her Washington and her Jefferson; and that banner, unstained with dishonor, now floats in triumph in every breeze and every clime; and the proud bird of Jove still holds out in his beak the peaceful olive, and in his talons the gleaming thunderbolt; and wherever he flaps his wings, whether on the wave or on the mountain top, he is acknowledged the bird of liberty. These, sir, are some of the fruits and blessings which your long and eventful life has contributed to produce. In all this journey heaven has been your pillar of cloud by day and your pillar of fire by night—and that cloud and that fire will guide you yet safely through the rest of the wilderness until you reach that other life, that Canaan which lies just before you. Here, then, venerated man, while you are amongst us, receive the tribute of an unmeasured affection, and bear with you to an honored grave the benedictions of your countrymen—and when your eyes shall open for the last time to behold the sun in heaven, rest assured that neither slander nor detraction though uttered in hearing of the Hermitage, "against the living and the dead," shall ever be permitted to blow its withering blasts or scatter its blighting mildews upon your character; but that rich inheritance is given in charge of this generation to protect and defend and transmit unimpaired to the latest posterity.

Yes, the past at least is secure, and your character and your fame are now placed far beyond the reach of accident or malice. But can I say as much for the safety of that gorgeous ensign of the republic. Is there no danger that the ordained sisterhood of those stars and stripes may some day be severed and broken up? Is this union, heretofore glorious and happy, placed beyond the reach of accident or malice? Is not the dark and grisly spirit of fanaticism now forging its thunderbolts and filling its vast magazines of malice, ready to level its fulminations against some of the institutions of the south, and through them the constitution of the union? Me thinks I see that fell spirit, emerging from pandemonium, clothed in livid fire, "gloomy as night, fierce as ten furies, terrible as hell, and shaking a dreadful dart." But we must rely on the firmness and intelligence of the people to come to the rescue of these institutions and of that constitution; and what deep and abiding anxiety must swell your aged and patriotic bosom for the fate of that nation to which you have devoted your blood and your life? We know that your last expiring breath will be a prayer to heaven to avert that gathering storm, that withering curse—and that these glorious institutions of ours may be perpetual, "esto perpetua" is the prayer of the patriot's heart. But finally, sir, when you leave this spot, you will bear with you the prayers of our people that heaven may yet lengthen out your days and permit you long to dwell amongst us. Time has torn from our embrace our Washington, our Jefferson, and many other names dear to our hearts. These have taken their places in the clear upper sky, and formed a shining constellation, on which we are accustomed to gaze with delight. But we desire to hold you back from the society of these your companions, and are unwilling that you should yet join that bright galaxy. Yes, "far distant, very far distant, be the day when any pen shall write your epitaph, or tongue pronounce your eulogy." "Este in coelum redeas."

General Jackson's reply.

Fellow citizens: It affords me unspeakable pleasure to be able to meet you on this occasion. It is probably the last time that I shall have it in my power to exchange salutations with you—the last opportunity that I shall have to thank you personally for the many proofs you have given me of your respect for my character and services.—The infirmities of age admonish me that I cannot much longer be a partner with you in the vicissitudes of this life; and I can therefore have no other feeling when honored with the cordial welcome you have accorded to me, but that which belongs to a heart full of gratitude, and sincerely anxious for your happiness and prosperity individually and collectively.

If I have been instrumental by the mercy of a kind Providence, in advancing the interest of our common country, I can say with sincerity, that in no part of my career in life have I felt that any honor was due to me, which ought not to extend in a much higher degree to my fellow citizens who were associated with *me*, or to whose judgment and supervision my conduct was accountable. My earliest impressions imbibed in the revolutionary struggle were, that the people capable of appreciating the blessings of freedom, were the only safe depository of power, and with these impressions I came when quite a youth in this section of our union, then a wilderness, but now a rich and powerful state.—These impressions soon became a maxim in the guide of my life; and it is now a proud satisfaction to me, after a long experience, to be able to assure you, that time so far from weakening their force, has confirmed them. Thus habitually accustomed to look to my fellow citizens for aid, instruction and support, it was impossible for me even to feel elevated by any event which did not place their honor and interest far above mine, as an individual. And it is in this view alone of the consequences resulting from my public acts, of which you are pleased to speak with so much partiality and kindness, that I am enabled to enjoy the satisfaction which their retrospect is calculated to inspire.

Fellow citizens: My health is too feeble to sustain me in an attempt to express fully the reflections which are excited in my mind, by the view you have taken of our public affairs at this time. I cannot forbear, however, a brief response to some of the topics you have touched. You are right in ascribing to me a deep interest in the result of the contest which they have produced between the federal and republican parties. I *feel it*, and throw away the reserve which would suppress an avowal of it, as an affectation unworthy of a freeman whatever may be his situation in life.

These are no ordinary times. It is impossible to disguise the fact that a revolution, if not in the forms, in the spirit of our institutions, is attempted by the federal party; and it would be unnatural for me to look at the signs which announce the progress of this spirit, without warning my countrymen of the existence, notwithstanding I may be denounced by the whig and federal presses as a dictator.

Whilst I was your chief magistrate this spirit was frequently exhibited, and so strongly was I impressed with the character of its designs, that I felt it my duty in my farewell address to guard you against them, and to which, as a full exposition of my views, I earnestly refer you. The display of its power, therefore, in the present political contest does not surprise me.

In the early history of our country the federal party made many attempts to mould the government to their purposes, but they were defeated by the vigilance of the people, then fresh from the school of the revolution. Our national energy has since been chiefly directed to the adjustment of our relations with foreign powers, and these have had such a preponderating influence on the action of the general government, as to furnish but slight opportunities for the admission of any principle in our system, dangerous to republican liberty. But the period has arrived which frees us from all apprehension or doubt in regard to the operation of our system, so far as the question of security against foreign danger is concerned; and we are yet to test our capacity to adjust in an equally fortunate manner, these more delicate relations which belong to our intercourse with each other, and in which are more intimately involved the means of preserving our happy union. Hence we may still be said to be in many respects in our infancy as a nation. We are yet to see, whether we can resist successfully the many schemes that can be brought to bear against our harmony as states, and which may aim to give a wrong bias to the action of both federal and state governments.

Look, I pray you, at the efforts which are making to array one section of the union against the other. It is in this aspect that the movements of the abolitionists become fearful and portentous. If there be any real philanthropy in the mass of those who constitute this party, it cannot be doubted that it is made to take a false direction by those who are striving to revive the doctrines of the federal party. It is undeniable that the mass of the abolitionists acknowledge as political leaders those who have signalised their opposition to the measures which will keep the government in the path prescribed for it by its founders. If there is a single abolitionist in the United States who supports or advocates any leading doctrine of the republican party, I have not heard of it. Wherever the influence of these societies is felt, it adds to the power of those who favor the establishment of a national bank—who contend for a system of internal improvement at war with the rights of the states—who advocate a tariff of protection unnecessary on the score of revenue, and calculated to multiply the sources of discord between the various sections of the union.

But it is less to the fact that these elements of discord are visible in our horizon, than to the truth that we here, who are the devoted objects of their wrath, are strengthening them by divisions among ourselves about immaterial things, that I would call your attention, and arouse you to a proper sense of duty. It is impossible that Tennesseeans, whatever divisions or names they may allow themselves to be called by, can ever as a majority be brought to sanction the doctrines of the federal party. Can any Tennesseean say—whether he be whig or republican or democrat—can he say to the leaders of federalism, I will give you my vote because I agree with you in political sentiment? The almost universal answer is no! Yet such will be the effect of our divisions, if we shut our eyes to the danger which is before us, and which will inevitably befall the country, if the organization of the various influences now brought by the federalists to the support of general Harrison, should involve any considerable portion of the south.

Fellow citizens: I know that in speaking thus plainly I expose myself to the obloquy of the federal party; and perhaps may incur the imputation of seeking to intermeddle with the independent judgment of you, my countrymen. The obloquy of the federalists has no terrors for me when the liberty of my country is in danger. For them as individuals I cherish no unkind feeling, but while I believe their principles to be dangerous to the public prosperity, I will not cease to oppose and expose them. For those of my friends who may ascribe to me other considerations than those which I profess in the freedom with which I have adverted to the present state of public affairs, I must be content to say that they do me injustice.

It is no personal motive, fellow citizens, that leads me to speak of general Harrison as I have—and if I know myself, none such could prompt me in the conviction which I have formed, that the election of Mr. Van Buren is essential to the preservation of republican principles. It is true that with the latter gentleman I have an intimate acquaintance, and have for years been on terms of the closest confidence and friendship.

But his claims to my personal respect, great and unqualified as I admit them to be, sink into insignificance when contrasted with those which he presents not only to me, but to you, and all the country as a genuine republican, a pure patriot and a sagacious statesman. To these claims his services, whenever he has been publicly employed, bear the most indisputable testimony, and it is but an act of duty for me to say that they were most signally displayed whilst he was a member of my cabinet.—Mr. Jefferson himself in a similar situation could

not have been more careful of the public good, or more resolute in maintaining the republican principle free from all innovation or taint, whether threatened by open or secret influences.

This, my fellow citizens, is a great and momentous crisis in our national affairs to which our dearest rights as freemen are deeply concerned. The presidential election is near at hand, which will decide the fate of our republican system; whether it will be perpetuated on the great principles laid down in our written constitution, or changed to a great consolidated government to which the rights of the states will be destroyed, the confederation trodden under foot, our glorious union burst asunder, and your constitutional liberty lost forever. Its destiny is in your hands, the hands of the sovereign people—and at the polls on the 3d of November you decide this all important question, for weal or for woe. If you cast your votes for that well tried republican Martin Van Buren, your republican system is perpetuated and placed upon a durable foundation.—Cast your votes for general Harrison, the chosen candidate of the apostate republicans, the abolitionists, and the Hartford convention federalists, and your constitutional liberties are perhaps gone forever, and may end like that of ancient republics.

Then I say to you, go to the polls like independent voters, bearing in your minds the blood, the treasure, the days of toil, the nights of watchfulness it cost your revolutionary fathers to procure and bequeath to you the invaluable boon of those blessings of liberty which we enjoy; and which every obligation we owe to posterity binds us to hand down to them unimpaired. Then, fellow citizens, I say to you, go to the polls on the 3d of November next, with that independent spirit with which your revolutionary fathers fought and conquered—go, I say, looking steadfastly at the stars and stripes on the banners of your country's glory, under which your revolutionary fathers fought and conquered, and give your votes like freemen, as you are to that man whom you believe to be a pure, undeviating and well tried republican, and your liberty is safe. You thereby snatch the republican system from that peril that awaits it, and to which it is now brought by the combination of a united faction of apostate republicans, abolitionists and Hartford convention federalists, leagued together for the purpose of destroying your constitutional government, and raise upon its ruins and your liberties, a great consolidated government, based upon the combined moneyed power of England and America, and make the laboring and producing classes of our country, "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for their own aggrandisement. Remember, my fellow citizens, the fate of ancient Rome! Remember that by corruption and the combined corrupt factions she lost her liberty. Then I say again to you if you vote for the candidate of this combined and corrupt faction, whose candidate is silent and will not answer any questions you ask him, and in which your important rights are deeply concerned, you seal the fate of your constitutional freedom. I say again, fellow citizens, remember the fate of ancient Rome, and vote for no candidate who will not tell you with the frankness of an independent freeman the principles upon which if elected, he will administer your government. That man deserves to be a slave who would vote for a mum candidate where his liberty is at stake. Can a freeman who values his rights vote for any man who when asked for his principles, insults you with the reply, "I will answer no questions coming either from friend or foe?" I answer for you that none worthy to be free can do so.

I thank you gentlemen for your kind attention, and can only add an expression of my regret, that the feebleness of my health, gives me so little power to do justice to the important object of your assembling on this occasion.

RAISE CAUSE OF ALARM. We have seen in the office of the secretary of state two communications from the world's convention of abolitionists, under the seal of the British and foreign abolition society, one of them franked by S. M. Gates, a whig member of congress from New York, and both addressed to his excellency James K. Polk, governor of the state of Tennessee. They are incredible, or we would lay them before the public. We have permission, however, to publish the letter of the governor in reply to Gates, which is as follows:

[*Nashville Union.*

Nashville, (Ten.) Oct. 2, 1840.

To the hon. S. M. Gates, member of congress from the state of New York:

SIR: I have received through the post office a communication, under your official frank as a member of congress, containing certain proceedings of a body of men styling themselves "a convention of the friends of the negro, assembled from various parts of the world, convened for the purpose of promoting the immediate, entire and universal abolition of slavery and the slave trade." This convention, it appears, was holden at London in the month of June last. The envelope covering the communication, which comes to me under your frank, is post marked at the city of New York—is sealed with a stamp, bearing a pictoral representation of a person in an imploring attitude, and encircled with the words, "British and foreign anti-slavery society." The communication itself contains an "appeal to the governor of Tennessee to employ all the influence and power with which Divine Providence has entrusted him, to secure immediate and unconditional liberty to the slave."

The fact is indisputable that you have lent your official frank to this self-styled "world's convention of abolitionists," as a means of enabling them to send their infamous publications in manuscript through the United States' mails free of expense, and the presumption, therefore, is, that you countenance and approve the proceedings which you aid them to circulate. In a postcript to the communication bearing your frank, I am requested to acknowledge its receipt in a letter addressed to the "president of the convention at London." This request I shall disregard. I cannot recognise, by any act of mine, official or otherwise, the right of foreigners to make an attempt in itself so impertinent and impudent, to intermeddle or interfere with the domestic institutions of this state. But you, sir, are an American citizen, and by the part you have borne have made yourself equally criminal and responsible with the foreign agitators and fanatics with whose proceedings you have identified yourself. Were it not for the official station which you occupy, I am free to declare, that I should treat the part which you have borne in this dark transaction with the scorn and contempt which I entertain for the proceedings themselves, and which I am sure all patriotic citizens, ardently attached to the union, and desiring its preservation, will pronounce upon your conduct.

It is to be regretted that the affected and hypocritical philanthropy of British and other foreign abolitionists, with whom your official frank identifies you, had not been reserved for the suffering subjects of their own dominions, whose unremitting toil even in seasons of profound peace is in many instances scarcely rewarded with the means of procuring wholesome food and decent raiment. Unacquainted as the convention, whose proceedings you endorse and circulate by your frank, seems to have been with the peaceable relation of master and slave in the United States, their advice is as worthless as it is gratuitous.

The foreigner, in extenuation of his crime, may plead ignorance of our form of government, but from you, sir, his American aider and abettor, no such plea is admissible. He may be actuated by a desire to produce insurrection in the heart of a rival nation. But what apology have you, sir, for lending your official privilege as a member of congress, to aid him in an attempt to produce anarchy and confusion in one of the constituent sovereignties of your own government? Have you seriously reflected upon the dangers of the crusade in which you are engaged—a crusade in alliance with foreigners, which not only threatens the peace and harmony of the union, but may endanger its existence if the wicked agitation in which you give your countenance is persisted in? Are you so deliberately reckless of consequences as to be willing to lend the aid of your official privilege to countenance and abet foreigners in proceedings calculated, if not designed, to excite sectional jealousies and heart burnings—to divide the states by geographical lines—to array one section against another; and that, too at the imminent peril of producing domestic insurrection, and a servile war? Have you yet to be informed that slavery existed in the colonies long before independence was achieved? Have you yet to learn that at the adoption of the constitution, the adjustment of the slave question presented one of the chief difficulties to the formation of the union which had to be encountered—and that it was ultimately settled upon principles of mutual concession and compromise? Would you disturb the fundamental compact upon which the union of the states rests! But I will not argue the question. It is not one which is debatable.

It is matter of sincere regret that any American citizen should be guilty of such high treason to the first principles upon which the states became united. Your official frank covering these proceedings stands up in judgment against you, as a witness whose testimony is not to be impeached.

The only further notice which I shall take of these nefarious proceedings of foreigners, with whom you stand associated, will be to expose them to the indignant reprobation of the people of Tennessee. JAMES K. POLK.

THE HON. WILLIAM C. RIVES, OF VIRGINIA, AND THE GREAT CONSERVATIVE CONVENTION AT AUBURN—THE JOURNEY UP THE NORTH RIVER—THE SCENES AND THE INCIDENTS—ARRIVAL AT ALBANY—BREAKFAST WITH GOVERNOR SEWARD—LOCO FOCO CONVENTION AT SYRACUSE—ARRIVAL AT AUBURN—THE LADIES—ORGANIZATION OF THE MEETING—THE SCENERY, &c. &c.

From the New York Herald, Oct. 3.

The great meeting of conservatives at Auburn on Thursday last will long be remembered in the annals of the political history of this state. It was a glorious affair from its commencement to its close, and was attended by about 6,000 of the most intelligent persons in the state, of whom about 300 were of the fairer and better portion of our nature.

Mr. Rives, Mr. Legare, Mr. N. P. Tallmadge, general Tallmadge, general Pierre Van Courtland, general Starkweather, colonel Graham, judge Sanford and many other distinguished gentlemen, forming the delegation, left New York in that splendid boat the De Witt Clinton, captain Roe, at 5 P. M. on Tuesday. At the dock Mr. Rives made a speech. On leaving the wharf the boat went round the North Carolina, and gave three cheers; in passing the Russel Glover, the steerage passengers groaned out "hard cider." A fine band of music was on board; and numerous flags were flying and banners displayed all over the boat. A large cannon was placed on the forecastle and was discharged some dozen times going up the river.

Sky rockets, and blue fires, and red fire and gunpowder, and champagne abounded through the night. All the way up the river the enthusiasm was tremendous. Accustomed as they had been to the warm and ardent temperament of the Old Dominion and South Carolina, Mr. Rives, and Mr. Legare, expressed their astonishment at the demonstrations made by the multitudes on shore at every point where the boat stopped to take in delegates. At Grassy point, Verplanck's, Caldwell's, West Point, Fishkill, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Kingston, Hudson and all the towns along the line of the noble Hudson, the people in thousands were waiting on the wharves, with bands of music, and loaded cannons; and they rent the air with shouts in honor of "William C. Rives" and "Old Virginia never tire."

At Newburgh, and na the heights and wharf at Poughkeepsie, the scenes were peculiarly imposing; lit up as the sleeping towns were by the fire rockets. It is impossible to describe the singularly pleasing and striking effect of the whole scene. None but an eye witness could form the faintest idea of its grandeur and sublimity. On board the boat all was pleasureable excitement. The band played some 200 or 300 different national airs and beautiful melodies.—Capt. Roe liberally furnished abundance of first rate champagne;

"The night drave on wi' songs and clatter,"

and about a dozen Tippecanoe songs were sung, of which the following was the most prominent and popular:

THE NEW WHIG SONG.

TIPPECANOE AND TYLER TOO.

Tune—"*Little Pig's Tail.*"

What has caused this great commotion, motion, motion,
Our country through?
—It is the ball a rolling on.

CHORUS.

For Tippecanoe and Tyler too—Tippecanoe and Tyler too,
And with them we'll beat little Van, Van,
Van is a used up man;
And with them we'll beat little Van,

Like the rushing of mighty waters, waters, waters,
On it will go,
And in course will clear the way
For Tippecanoe, &c.

See the loco standard tottering, tottering, tottering,
Down it must go,
And in its place we'll rear the flag
Of Tippecanoe, &c.

Have you heard from old Kentuck, tuck, tuck,
Good news and true,
Seventeen thousand is the sum
For Tippecanoe, &c.

Have you heard from old Varmont, mount, mount,
All honest and true,
The Green Mountain boys are rolling the ball
For Tippecanoe, &c.

Don't you hear from every quarter, quarter, quarter,
Good news and true,
That swift the ball is rolling on
For Tippecanoe, &c.

The New York boys turned out in thousands, thousands, thousands,
Not long ago,

And et Unae they set their seals
To Tippecanoe, &c.

Now you hear the Van-Jacks talking, talking, talking,
Things look quite blue,
For all the world seems turning round
For Tippecanoe, &c.

Let them talk about hard cider, cider, cider,
And log cabins too,
'Twill only help to speed the ball
For Tippecanoe, &c.

The latch-string hangs outside the door, door, door,
And is never pulled through,
For it never was the custom of
Old Tippecanoe, &c.

He always has his table set, set, set,
For all honest and true,
And invites them in to take a bite,
With Tippecanoe, &c.

See the spoilsmen and log-treasurers, treasurers, treasurers,
All in a stew,
For well they know they stand no chance,
With Tippecanoe, &c.

Little Matty's days are number'd, somber'd, number'd,
Out he must go,
And in the chair we'll place the good
Old Tippecanoe, &c.

Now who shall we have for our governor, governor, governor,
Who, tell me who?
Let's have Bill Seward for he's a team
For Tippecanoe and Tyler too—Tippecanoe and Tyler too,
And with them we'll beat little Van, Van,
Van is a used up man,
And with them we'll beat little Van,

Oh have you heard the news from Maine, Maine, Maine,
All honest and true?
One thousand for Kent, and seven thousand gain
For Tippecanoe, &c.

The beautiful girls, God bless their souls, souls, souls,
The country through,
Will all to a man do all that they can,
For Tippecanoe, &c.

Of one other song which was sung, the following verse was loudly applauded:

"Old Tip he wears a homespun suit,
He has no ruffled shirt-wir-wirt!
But Matt he has the golden plate,
And he's a little spur-wir-wirt."

On reaching Albany at six on Wednesday morning, thousands of the citizens there were on the wharf to welcome the hon. William C. Rives, and here again the air was rent with shouts. The delegation marched in procession to congress hall;—whence Mr. Rives, Mr. Legare, general Starkweather, judge Sanford, colonel Graham, the reporters of the "New York Herald," were invited to breakfast at the governor's house, where his excellency took one end of the table and the honorable the secretary of state the other. As this was somewhat in the nature of a private entertainment, of course we cannot give what passed, other than to say that on the health of the governor being drank, he rose, responded in a neat and very brief speech, and in proposing the health of the hon. Wm. C. Rives, observed that Virginia had not yet learnt unkindness to her sons, and that New York had not learnt to be unfaithful to herself. Mr. Rives responded by simply giving as a toast, "New York and Virginia, they will be found side by side in 1840, as they were in 1836." The hon. the secretary of state then gave "Mr. Legare of South Carolina; that man must be ignorant of the political history of his country, who is not conversant with the merits of Mr. Legare."—Mr. L. replied by giving "a speedy restoration of the good old republican times; liberty and law within the states; the constitution of the union between them."

At 9 o'clock the delegation left Albany for Auburn. All along the line of rail road, the greatest enthusiasm prevailed; the ladies waved white handkerchiefs, the men shouted, and all classes ran down to the cars to see, to speak to, and to shake hands with Mr. Rives and Mr. Legare, although the rain descended in torrents the whole day. At Syracuse the conservatives came in contact with a fragment of the loco foco convention, which met that day to the number of 8 or 10,000, but were dispersed and dispirited by the rain. The delegation reached Auburn about midnight, and the greater part of them had to sit up all night, on account of the crowded state of the place. Here as elsewhere, the night was spent in singing Tippecanoe songs, and shouting and hurraing.

At 11 o'clock on Thursday morning, the convention met at the Baptist chapel. General Tallmadge was appointed president *pro tem.*; Mr. Romeyn, of Ulster county, made a good and appropriate speech, pointing out the propriety and beauty of the attendance of ladies at these meetings. Geo. Pierre Van Courtlandt (one of Jefferson's electors) was chosen president of the convention, and the meeting adjourned to a good dinner, at the American hotel, which was washed down with champagne, and the convention met again on the green in front of the theological seminary at half past 1.

This seminary is situated at one extremity of the village, on a beautiful knoll of rising ground, with a very large green before it. At the extremity of the green, and facing the college, a large platform was erected for the revolutionary soldiers, (many of whom were there), the officers of the meeting, the speakers and the reporters. About 40 long benches were constructed out of rough planks for the ladies, all of which were filled with some of the most lovely women in the country. All the trees around the green were filled, and in every window of the college there were dozens of young ladies, all anxious to see and to hear Mr. Rives and Mr. Legare. There must have been at half past 1 o'clock, not less than 5,000 persons present. Many of them were there at 1 o'clock.

Here the meeting was called to order by Mr. Jno. L. Graham, who stated that Mr. N. P. Tallmadge would introduce Mr. Rives to the meeting. This was received with nine cheers. A song was sung by Mr. Covert, and Mr. N. P. Tallmadge rose and said: Fellow citizens, the Spartan band is once more in the field. [Cheers.] In 1838, when we assembled at Syracuse, there were representatives but from thirty-five counties. In 1839, when we assembled, there were representatives from almost every county in the state. Now, we are assembled with no reference to delegates from counties, but in one mighty mass from all parts, to answer to the call of the conservative convention. [Cheers].

And I ask you, fellow citizens, why do the people gather so, as we now see them do, in mighty masses all over the country? Has an invasion of our country taken place by a foreign foe? Has an insurrection broken out within our own borders? No, alas! but the people have assembled with a firm determination to put down domestic tyranny, more galling, more dangerous than that of any foreign foe, more destructive of all comforts, than an insurrection, and more desolating and blasting in its effects, than even the strife of a civil war.

We have assembled to discuss those principles of government—principles which have been subverted to the purposes of the present administration. We have assembled as our revolutionary fathers did, to discuss the merits of the stamp act, and the tea tax; and have assembled to prevent those principles of our faith which should be held sacred—and I have risen here to present to you our distinguished fellow citizens from another state.

We have seen the effects of some of the measures of the administration at Washington, and it is high time, my fellow citizens, that the Augean stable there was cleansed. Augeas, king of Elis, you know, kept a large number of oxen for nine years in his stable, without having it cleansed out; and it was one of the labors of Hercules to cleanse it. The Augean stable at Washington has had a number of animals in it for nearly 12 years, without being cleaned out. (Laughter and loud cheering.) Well, my friends, Hercules performed his immense task, by turning the river Alpheus through it, and thus cleaned it thoroughly. Now, we'll turn the great current of public opinion (that is rushing all over the land) through the Augean stable at Washington; and we'll not only clear out the litter and filth, but we'll clear out the cattle along with it. (Immense cheering and laughter).

But I have not arisen to speak, but to introduce to you a man who stood up for the defence of his country, in the very worst of times; in the times that tried men's souls. (Loud cheering). I have risen to introduce to you, that noblest work of God, an honest man. (Cheers). One who stood up in his place on the floor of the senate, and declared in the presence of the minions of executive power, that he had a country to serve, as well as a party to obey! (Immense cheering). I have the honor to introduce to you the honorable William C. Rives, of Virginia.

Here a voice in the crowd called out, "nine cheers for old Virginia," and nine cheers were given.

The hon. Wm. C. Rives then came forward, and was received with tumultuous shouts of welcome. He spoke as follows:

Mr. President and fellow citizens of the state of New York: I am most proud and happy to have the opportunity of meeting so large and imposing an assemblage of my brother freemen of New York, and to have the privilege of mingling with you around the old republican council fires of the unchanged democracy of the north. I have long wished, my friends, to come among you—to have the opportunity to commune with you face to face on the great interests of our common country, as I in my conscience believe they were never exposed to more imminent hazard than at this moment—to come among you to rekindle anew my soul at the altar of your ardent patriotism, and to warm my heart and strengthen my resolution by those noble examples of self-devotion and courage which your state presents to the love and the admiration of the whole union. Yes, fellow citizens, I well recollect that crisis in the destiny of our country, when a small Spartan band, to which my honorable friend has already made allusion, presented themselves in the breach, to sacrifice themselves, if needful, in vindication of the liberties and the rights of the American people. [Great applause]. And how can one who had the honor to be among the humblest of that noble band—how can he otherwise feel—how can he feel any other sentiment than that of honest exultation, when he sees that mustard seed, the smallest of all seeds, planted in the soil of American gratitude, grows and flourishes, and becomes a great tree, so that the birds of the air may seek rest therein! Fellow citizens, if I did even aspire—and I do not aspire—to any reward for any humble exertions of mine in that glorious cause, to see this glorious congregation of freemen, and to hear them say, "well done, good and faithful servant"—this is all the reward I have ever enjoyed, or ever hope to possess. Fellow citizens, we are in the midst of a great struggle of adverse and contending elements, on the issue of which, I do most solemnly believe, the safety of those republican institutions which we derived from our ancestors, vitally depends. When before, in the life time of the oldest here present, since the hour which consummated the revolutionary struggle, have we seen the public mind of America so deeply agitated from one end of this continent to the other? The fountains of the mighty deep, as it were, are broken up from their foundation, and this mighty nation of fifteen millions of freemen, is organized into a standing "committee of safety," to take council for the public good, and to keep "watch and ward" over the common liberties of us all. Aye, my friends, what means this unwonted attendance of the fairer and better portion of our common nature, (alluding to the great attendance of ladies), but that their sacred altars and firesides are in jeopardy, and that all the morality and religion of this land, and every thing that is dear to human affection, is threatened by the tide of demoralization now so rife at Washington, and which has from thence spread, and is sweeping over our land, and that public liberty which has been the shield and safe guard of all those blessings, is threatened with imminent destruction? It is in vain for any advocate of power here or elsewhere to speak of excitement such as this, as factious or factitious. Once, said a statesman of England, he knew not how to draw up a bill of indictment against a whole nation of people, and I say no man is authorised, in reference to the display of majesty here to-day, to speak of us this day, and of this analogous universal agitation of the public mind, as the result of a factious excitement. No, no, my friends, the great issue of '76 is come forward again. I say it fearlessly, and if you will do me the honor to accompany me in the remarks which I propose to submit to you this evening, I doubt not you will hold me justified in the declaration I make, that the whole course of the present administration has been a standing war on the great interests of our country, and a flagrant conspiracy against the rights and liberties of the American people. [Applause]. I say this, fellow citizens, I beg you to understand, under the influence of no passionate excitement in my own bosom! I speak under a full sense of the sacred obligation which a free representative of the people ought to feel, when he discourses with his fellow citizens, on the interests of their common country; and if I do not satisfy you, that in pronouncing this declaration, I have but uttered the "words of truth and soberness," then, fellow citizens, the failure may be attributed to the feebleness of the advocate, and not to a defect in the truth and justice of the cause. My friends, in common with a large majority of you whom I have the honor to address this day, I supported honestly and heartily, the election of Mr. Van Buren to the presidency of the United States. (Numerous voices in the crowd cried "so did I.") Gentlemen, that is the response I expected from this large assembly. I know you did; and I did so too, and for precisely the same reason that you supported him—because I reposed faith and confidence in those professions of his democracy which no man more eloquently and unequivocally made than Martin Van Buren. But I also

supported him as a southern man and a Virginian, for a reason not common to yourselves. I was glad to have the opportunity, as a Virginian, to manifest to New York, in the person of one who was deemed her favorite son, that debt of gratitude which was due to her for standing by the sons of Virginia, in one great constitutional battle for liberty; and I can say in truth, in the name of my own honored commonwealth, that she too, by this impulse of gratitude, was glad to come freely forward with the energies of her whole mind and soul, to support a citizen of N. York. Sul my friends, when we found that Mr. Martin Van Buren, by every measure of his administration, from the outset to his latest act, falsifying those republican professions on which we gave him our confidence—when we found his conduct in office conflicting with the professions which brought him into it—when I thought honestly that I did see him pursuing, in spite of remonstrence from his own state and all others of the union, measures which I believed were fraught not only with certain destruction to the property of all, but with imminent danger to our common liberties, I could not, as an honest man, hold up my face before my honest compatriots of Virginia, and the whole union, and continue my support to him any longer. (Applause). Fellow citizens, I did more. Placed by the confidence of my fellow citizens of Virginia, with your own noble son, who has just addressed you, (Mr. N. P. Tallmadge), and who never will deceive you—[great applause]—in the senate of the United States, as the representative of a free people of America, I did not satisfy myself with a mere negative discharge of my duty by refusing, to give my concurrence to the measures which were proposed by his administration. I felt that I had a higher duty to perform—to cry aloud and spare not; and because I, with my honorable friend, Mr. Tallmadge of your own state—[great cheering]—and in concurrence with another noble champion of American liberty, (Mr. Legare), who has come here to aid us this day, [renewed cheering], when we thus interpreted our duty to our country and acted thus, fearless of all consequences, and looking only for the approbation of our God and the thanks of our country, which we this day receive—when we pursued this course, as we were in duty bound fearlessly to pursue it, you heard us denounced from one extreme to another as traitors and apostates. For what, my fellow citizens? For one I glory in the name. [Great cheering]. I glory in a name, my fellow citizens, with which, armed by such conduct, in the better days of the republic, I might aspire to some humble praise—a name which I consider the highest title of distinction, and which I hope to transmit to my posterity. [Applause]—But I ask my friends, and if there are any of Mr. Van Buren's friends present, with whom in better days I had the honor to stand side by side, fighting the battle of constitutional liberty in this blessed land of ours—I appeal to them, and I ask them to say how have we been traitors and apostates! Have we betrayed a solitary principle of that cherished republican creed which we professed in common with that individual who now occupies the highest office in this country! I call to vain, and ever shall, for any one to specify one solitary instance in which we have departed from a single principle of the old and orthodox creed of this country, that we ever professed, and to which we still adhere. There is not one. Well then, my friends, have we been traitors to you? [No! no]. No, no, my friends; it is that stern and unflinching fidelity with which we have stood by you and the common liberties of our country, which constitutes our highest offence in the eyes of those who thus stigmatize us.

What is it, then, my friends! Treason to Martin Van Buren! [Shouts of laughter]. I thank God, my friends and fellow citizens, for myself, and I can equally say it for my honored friends here, that I never took the oath of allegiance to Martin Van Buren or to his government; and so long as God spares me the use of my faculties, to direct my actions, I never will. [Immense cheering].

But I have taken the oath of allegiance to my own honored commonwealth, and I took the oath of fidelity to support the common constitution of our common country; and I feel, and trust I ever will feel the solemn and sacred obligation which such an oath imposes, when brought into conflict with such miserable considerations as are connected with mere party discipline. [Loud and continued cheering]. But my old republican friends, and I am happy to appeal to such, you shall have an opportunity this day, if my strength already nearly exhausted in the fields of action, in season and out of season, and if my voice does not fail me, and your patience will enable me to go on with the development, I will enable you, by the light of truth, and the unerring light of history, to judge who are the real apostates, and who are the traitors to their country. [Cheers]. Whether we who stand before you, who have been arraigned for those high crimes and misdemeanors against our common country, or those who have falsely accused us. [Cheers, and cries of "them, to be sure."]

Gentlemen, and I beg leave most respectfully to appeal to every man who answers to the name of republican—whether he stands in the ranks of Mr. Van Buren, or amongst the great body of the people who are in opposition to Mr. Van Buren's measures; I appeal to all, without distinction of party, to say whether the measures of Mr. Van Buren's administration have not been, from beginning to end, one continued struggle, to build up executive power; and to build up executive patronage; to use his own language in the better days of his history, for his own condemnation, "to absorb all power from its legitimate purposes, and to condense it under one single head—and that the executive." And this has been done, gentlemen, by a son of the state of New York, I will not call him her favorite son, for you disown him. [A voice in the crowd cried out—"we wont own him for a soo."] As I told him to his face, he has forgotten all those traditions which in his earliest history bound him to your service, and to the principles of democracy. What did Mr. Van Buren say in a memorable debate in the year 1826, when reviewing the history of political parties in this country, and defining his own position? He then, when putting forth the specious creed of his democracy and republicanism, to aid him in gaining the highest station in this country—the executive, he then thought proper to give us with the light of his experience and his matured reflection on the subject of these remarks, on the distinction which he drew between the rival creeds of democracy and federalism. I quote his own words which he used in the debate on Foot's resolutions—"the constant aim of the federal party has always been to absorb all power from its legitimate purposes, and to condense it to a single head, the executive; but on the other hand, the true democratic republican party of the country had ever exerted its power to resist these encroachments, and to limit the extent of executive power."

Now, on which side the line of this party distinction, as drawn by Mr. Martin Van Buren himself, has your great or little magician been found? [Laughter]. On which side the line drawn by the magic finger of Martin Van Buren does he himself stand and his party! and on which side stand we, the people! I say we, the people, for I am one of them; for this is no paltry and evanescent contest between rival and contending parties in the country—between whigs and democrats; but is a great and vital contest between the great body of the people who seek to vindicate their claim to the liberty which their ancestors bequeathed to them, and the officeholders, with Mr. Martin Van Buren at their head, at Washington. [Applause].

My friends, will you have patience with me while I review some of Mr. Van Buren's own misdeeds, and bring to the test of his own definition of republicanism and democracy, the character of his own administration? I mean not to speak of an isolated act; but I will speak of the general tenor of his acts, and I will enter into articles of those acts and measures which have given a distinctive character to the policy of his administration. And it will be found that his administration developes a train—not a solitary usurpation—but a train of abuses, all pursued, with one unerring aim, to establish an executive supremacy, or in other words, a tyranny over the free people of these states.

Gentlemen, take his first and leading measure, the sub-treasury, or, as I understand it is called by Mr. Van Buren's advocates in the state of New York, the independent treasury—a scheme to make the government independent of their rightful masters, the people. [Cries of "it is."] What is that boastful scheme by which the whole country is convulsed, and which, by the tactics of Mr. Van Buren, has been fastened on the necks of the people? Why, it takes from its most legitimate depository the most vital and important power, the government of the public purse, and puts it into the hands of the chief executive magistrate of the union. Let my honorable friend, Mr. Silas Wright, argue like a "Philadelphia lawyer," as long as he pleases, in his conventicle at Brooklyn, and the truth will still bear me out in saying, that to put the money in the hands of the executive agent, and those exclusively dependent on him in office, is in fact to put the public purse in the hands of the president of the U. States himself. [Yes, yes].

Now, my friends, let Mr Martin Van Buren be the judge and the witness, and try this measure by his own definition of republicanism and federalism. They call it modern, and I will say it is a spurious democracy. Is it republican, my friends, to attempt to take the custody of your money, which the constitution places in the responsible hands of your representatives, and give it, with unlimited dominion, to the president of the United States, through the instrumentality of his minions and dependents? [No, no].

Mr. Van Buren himself, if he were here, would by recollecting his former declarations, be compelled to stand corrected on that head, that it is not ancient and orthodox republicanism. It may be modern and degenerate loco focoism. [Immense cheering].

Gentlemen, we are indebted to Mr. Van Buren for another novel and alarming doctrine which he has attempted to interpolate on our republican institutions. You all will recollect—you who have done me the honor at any time to regard those solemn words of warning which from time to time from my seat in the senate I have felt it my duty to utter in the ear of our common country—you will not have forgotten those ominous words in the second annual message of Mr. Martin Van Buren, who, while renewing his recommendation of the sub-treasury bill, did so under the pretext that it would divorce banks from the state; and in the same breath he urged upon the United States the doctrine that while all legal and responsible connection between the government and the state banks should be dissolved, the executive should have unlimited discretion to employ the bank or not, as he and his gifted secretary, Levi Woodbury, might think proper—that Levi Woodbury, of whom, I think my friend here (Mr. N. P. Tallmadge) used to say, that his head was a muddy as the Missouri—[roars of laughter]—that you should leave them at perfect liberty to employ banks when, where and howsoever they might think proper for party expediency, under the plausible pretext of the public good. Is that republican doctrine? Or what is it, my friends? Bring it to the test of practical operation, and what is it but this, that after giving to Mr. Martin Van Buren unlimited control over the public purse, by the independent treasury as he calls it, you give him unlimited dominion over the moneyed institutions of the country, by giving him power to employ banks or not as he may see fit, in the fiscal operations of the government. What is this but more than any constitutional monarch in the world has? What is it, while you put into his hands such power, but to subject the banks to the diminion of executive influence—to hold out to him the power to subsidize and enlist the banking institutions for the party services of the president of the United States. [It is to become a monarch]. Aye, what is it but as you observe, to make him a limited monarch. [Applause]. How is this? What did Andrew Jackson, whom we delighted to support in his better days, and while we believed him true to Jeffersonian democracy—what did he tell us! Why, in regard to the public moneys, or the employment of banking institutions as a fiscal agent of government, that as little as possible should be left to the executive. But Mr. Martin Van Buren is the follower in the footsteps of that illustrous man—[laughter]—but he follows in his footsteps only to take the back track. [Renewed laughter]. He comes forward, and in contempt of this maxim of genuine democracy, delivered over and over again in his annual messages by general Jackson, he tells you to leave every thing to the government. Now, gentlemen, is this democratic doctrine? What said Jefferson in his first message to congress! and he is the highest authority on all questions of genuine democracy? Why that all executive power over the public money should be strictly circumscribed by legal and constitutional bounds, and yet Mr. Martin Van Buren is impatient of all legal restraints.

He says, the union between the government and the banks must be dissolved; but you may have all imaginable connection, if you will permit the president to direct it on his own terms, and as the interests of his factions require. Gentlemen, is that republicanism or federalism? ["It is despotism"] Yes, it is despotism. Do not let us characterize it by party names, and call it federalism. [Laughter]. I say it is bank monopoly, and not American federalism. It is bank usurpation; [applause]; the usurpation of an absolute monarch, and will the voice of New York respond to that! [No, no]—Gentlemen, do you think I have done! [No, no, go on]. If you will permit me, gentlemen, I will proceed with the almost unlimited catalogue of misdeeds; but if had my life lengthened a thousand years, and I had a thousand tongues, I should not be able to enlarge the catalogue of executive usurpation. But let me call your attention to a few facts, by which you will be able to judge of the acts of the anti republican party, the monarchical and despotic administration, into which your government has fallen. My friends, what did general Jackson tell us—he whom we formerly supported? My republican friends—my Van Buren friends—if there are such who honor me with their attention this

day, and to whom I may make a friendly admonitory appeal—what did Andrew Jackson say in his first inaugural address to congress? Did he not tell us that he deemed it the first and the highest duties prescribed by the voice of the people, in the list of official responsibilities of the president, to restrain all those abuses that brought the executive in conflict with the free exercise of the right of suffrage?

And what did Jefferson say in his letter in reply to an application of gov. McKean, of Pa? Jefferson told him what he said might be true of the past, but for the future he would be president of the U States, and he pledged himself that if any federal officer dependent on the pleasure of the national executive, should attempt to influence or control the exercise of the elective franchise of the people, he would immediately and ignominiously dismiss him from office. [Cheers]. And how did he redeem it? [Loud cheers]. He was not a man of words only, but showed his faith by works. And when he became president, one of his first acts was his circular to notify the officers of the national government to forbear, either directly or indirectly, all interference with the elective franchise, under the penalty of dismissal from office. And what said he on the subject? "What is it to permit the interference of the federal agent, but to suppress and smother the great constitutional privileges of the people, by patronage and every other sort of corrupt means!" [Loud and continued cheering].

And how has Mr. Van Buren, the follower in the footsteps of general Jackson, acted on these doctrines? Has he respected this vital attribute of popular sovereignty? On the contrary, has he not encouraged their officiousness in seeking to take from the people themselves the great vital privilege of choosing their own representatives without interference and dictation, and subject not to the control or dictation of the executive?

Look at the memorable report of Mr. Wall, senator of the United States, which was sustained by a party majority, and pushed on by party discipline—more particularly when the doctrine has been extolled by a party in the United States—how has he acted upon them? My friends, my New York republican friends, look at the scene exhibited before you in that great focus of corruption, the custom house of New York? Have not a responsible committee of the house of representatives of the U. States, acting under the responsibility of their oath of office, shown that there was an organized system of interference with the popular right of suffrage, in every department of that custom house? Every one of these lungi of executive patronage have been laid under contribution, according to the magnitude of their salary, to contribute to a fund to suborn the great right of popular suffrage; some $50, some $100, some $150. And when the executive of the United States was called upon to interdict this, did he do so? No! no! But instead of this he has done the reverse. Has he issued a circular? has he done so? No, he never has; and as long as he remains in power he never will. For no more gratifying service can an officer render to him, than to buy himself with the elections to keep up this party dynasty. [Cheers]. What have we seen? An inferior subclerk at Washington, under the nose of the president, devoting his whole time in and out of office, writing articles for newspapers, to instruct the *dear people* how to bestow their suffrages to uphold this dynasty. And Mr. Van Buren, instead of discountenancing this thing, has encouraged it! There was the memorable interference in the crisis of the Virginia election on which Mr. Van Buren than thought that his fate depended. There was an insulting column in Ritchie's "Enquirer," which villified the individual before you, for the purpose of inducing the people of that ancient and honorable commonwealth, to give their suffrages so as best to sustain Mr. Van Buren in power.

But the people of Virginia, true to Virginia, wherever attempts were made to overawe their honest confidence, they rebuked them. Yet what did Mr. Van Buren do? Did he leave the insolent official menial in miserable obscurity? He, who was filling up the columns of Ritchie's "Enquirer" with abuse of your humble servant—he who was only an inferior before (here N. P. Tallmadge cried out "a clerk in the treasury department,") to increase this interference; he was taken up, and from a $1,400 clerkship, in some obscure department, where he had no duties but to promote the sinking fortunes of Mr. Martin Van Buren, he was promoted to the high and dignified office of under secretary of state. (Cries of "shame shame!")

Fellow citizens need I recall your attention to another instance without parallel, of a government, preceding to a decent regard for popular opinion, to the case exhibited of Amos Kendall, your late postmaster general of the United States, laying down his office as confidential adviser of the president in the privy council, and become a writer for a miserable party press? [Here a stentorian voice from the crowd cried out, "and all for one dollar!" Laughter].

Yes, all for one dollar! And not one only; for knowing full well that he and his master have so impoverished the people of this great nation, that very few are able to pay a dollar. And if not "club," and give us a quarter a piece! For the one thing needful, in the eyes of this administration is to subscribe to the "*Extra Globe*."

Well, what do you see? One of those public servants, availing himself of the confidence which his situation gave him, growing up into familiarity with the various deputy postmasters, writing letters, which were virtual commands, calling upon their true feelty to the party to procure subscribers for its "one thing needful" Yes, what do they tell you, my republican friends? Why, that our farmers and mechanics must have as "the one thing needful," the Extra Globe. You may do without tea and sugar, and the comforts of life to which you have been accustomed from childhood, but the one thing needful, without which you cannot do, is to subscribe a quarter of a dollar to this Extra Globe, and through it support the administration of Martin Van Buren. [Laughter and cheers.]

Now, have you seen the rebuke with which a high minded president would have visited instinctively any interference with such vital privileges?—Then to bring it to the test of Martin Van Buren's admission, is this not another attempt to annihilate the vital principles of democracy, and to wrest from the people those precious privileges of choosing their own representatives, and submit that privilege to the control of the president of the United States himself? Is this republicanism, or is it despotism and tyranny, aye, and monarchy itself? [Loud cheers, and cries of "it is!"]

My friends, I have not time to dwell on all those things; but there is one more demonstrated act of this administration, which I cannot in justice to this occasion, omit to notice—I mean the attempt of the president of the United States, through his secretary of war, after having obtained possession of the public purse, to obtain unlimited control over these sound institutions of our country, (faithful to the traditions of the usurpers of all other countries), to take the sword in time of peace from where the constitution has placed it, and to put that too in the puny grasp of your executive *majesty*. Is this republican democracy, or is it despotism? [Cheers, and cries "he can't use a sword, d—n him."]

How does this square with Mr. Van Buren's definition of republicanism? I know a miserable attempt has been made, *fellow citizens*, to quibble Mr. Van Buren out of this measure; *but all in vain*. He is the legitimate responsible author of this extraordinary conspiracy, which has risen up in these latter days of degeneracy—which has risen up in this free, republican government of America, to crush the liberties of the people.

Need I tell you, reading, intelligent, reflecting men, as you are, what were the lineaments of this bold and daring plan of military usurpation, to control the constitutional power over the militia of the states, in time of peace, which the constitution has reserved to the states themselves? I recall it. I allude to the annual report of the secretary of war, Mr. Poinsett, which was under the eyes of the president, whom he submitted his message to congress, in which he said, "I cannot too strongly recommend the plan to the representatives of the people of the United States in congress assembled."

Now, let us look at that report of Mr. Poinsett's; and I meant to confine myself to his original communication made to Mr Martin Van Buren himself, and which was before his eyes when he submitted his message to congress. And what was it but to annihilate all state sovereignty, and to centre it in the president; to lay off these twenty-six independent states into ten military *satraps*, or military despotisms, in imitation of the military despotism of the Persian monarchy, for it is to that we must come? Yes, a proposition, without regard to state guardianship, was made to divide the United States into eight or ten military districts, (I think at first eight was the proposition), and to organize the militia, as they called it, in each district, so that you would have had 12,500 men in each of these *satraps* in active service, himself the commander-in-chief of the United States, when they should be called into active service. They were to be disciplined by the officers of the regular army; they were to be drilled and commanded by officers of the United States army, and disciplined wherever and whenever the secretary of war or the president should call them into service; and further, they were to be in the pay of the United States, and consequently, under the constitution, subject to articles of war, and occasionally subject to martial law in the time of peace! [Cries of "shame!"]

And yet they insult you, taking you for miserable dupes and gulls, by calling this plan a militia. What! in the pay and service of the United States, drilled and trained by the officers of the regular army, subject to the rules and articles of war in time of peace, and yet they insult a free people by telling them that this is a militia force! [Cries of "shame!"]

There may be those who for party allegiance may be induced to surrender their liberties and dearest rights on the altar of party despotism; but even those revolt and repel as it deserves, such an insult as this directed to their rights, feelings and understanding. No one, my friends, of the republican sons of New York, or the republican sons of Virginia, or any one of our cherished sister states of this republican union, but knows too well the miserable device, to be gulled by such a nomenclature as this—all intended and purposed to carve out from the militia of the sovereign states, a standing federal army in the pay of the United States, under the command of the president, in a time of peace, and to be drilled and trained by officers of the regular army, and to be subject to the rules and articles of war and to all the sanguinary rigor of the martial code. (Here a voice in the crowd, cried out "he does it to make himself first consul! Napoleon like!")

You will be reminded by your own recollection of Mr. Martin Van Buren, what a mild, smooth, affable, smiling—what a polite man he is—(Laughter)—a man who never wielded a sword when his country called for his services—and is he to be suspected of such a daring attempt at military usurpation? Gentlemen, you have not read human nature as I have read it, if you have not interpreted that humility "in young and old ambition's ladder" too. (Applause). Look at Cromwell! Was, not his usurpation in the name, and avowedly for the benefit, of the dear people? Look at Bonaparte!

When he turned out the council of five hundred, did he not do it in the name of equality, and for the sake of the dear people? And I set up Mr. Van Buren against all the men of other times in reverential regard for the "dear people." Gentlemen I have called your attention to what Cromwell has done in regard to this very militia—his regular army has become a little refractory; he could not depend upon them for the purposes of despotic power, and therefore, he wanted to make a lodgment on the people? What did he do? Precisely what Mr. Van Buren has attempted to do. He created a standing army under the name of militia, because he conceived they would be more dependent upon the executive than your regular army. (He has taken that, as he takes all his projects, from Europe). Yes, my friends, he has taken them from all the old rotten despotisms of Europe, and even from the piratical island of Cuba, the land of the sub-treasury and the bloodhounds too. (Immense cheering and roars of laughter).

Mr. Rives commenced speaking at ten minutes past two, and finished at thirteen minutes to six o'clock.

After Mr. Rives closed his speech, there were loud cries of "Legare! Legare!" As it was now nearly dark, Mr. L. begged to be excused. "No excuse," shouted the people. "My friends," said Mr. L. "I shall not do myself justice." Cries of "go on."

Mr. L. "Well, then, I shall have to speak in the dark,"

The crowd. "Very well; we'll stay and hear you."

Lights were then brought and placed in the trees, and Mr. Legare then spoke from six o'clock until half past eight. Mr. L. was very happy, fervid and eloquent.

Joe Hoxie then sang the song given above, with this verse added impromptu by one of the reporters for the Herald:

"And now nine cheers for Rives and his friend—friend
—friend!
And their states, too!
They'll help us soon the times to mend—
For Tippecanoe and Tyler too!
For Tippecanoe and Tyler too!
And with them we'll beat little Van—Van—Van—
Van is a used up man!
And with them we'll beat little Van!"

This verse was responded to by "aine cheers for the Old Dominion." These were given. Judge Sandford then read a long address and several strong resolutions. These were put by the venerable president, and carried. Joe Hoxie then sang the song of "Up Salt River," and the meeting adjourned about 9¼ o'clock at night, peaceably and quiet; and several of the ladies remained till the last moment.

CHRONICLE.

AQUATIC LIFE HAT. This pa ent is of the most important character, and surpasses every other discovery for the preservation of life from drowning, and fully justifies the name given to it. Its great excellence consists in adapting that part of the dress which is universally worn in all stations to the purposes of a life buoy, and is so contrived that there is not any perceptible difference, when upon the head from the common hat, which circumstance, together with its lightness and small cost, cannot fail in making it a favorite with the public. But in addition to the above recommendation, the person who uses it can, at his pleasure, and while supported by it, increase its buoyancy sufficiently to save three other persons who may be struggling around him. There is no doubt that, when these facts become generally known, the life hat will be universally used by the crews of the royal navy, merchant vessels, and different yacht clubs, watermen, and all description of persons whose avocations take them frequently upon the water. The experiments under the direction of Mr. Williams, the superintendent of the Royal Humane society, whose experience and opinion, being valuable, it may be added, speaks in the highest terms of the excellence and utility of the invention. [*London papers.*

ALLEGANY COUNTY, Md. The population of Allegany county, according to the census just taken, is 15,686—being an increase of 5,084 since 1830.

BALTIMORE CITY. Population 101,490 souls—being an increase of 20,865 since 1830.

BANKS. The Commercial bank of Millington, Kent county, Md. has exploded, and one of the concern has been arrested.

BOOKSELLERS. Three individuals at this moment have almost monopolized the bookselling trade in Germany. The most powerful of these is baron Cotta, the proprietor of the Allgemeine Zeitung. The baron is likewise proprietor of six literary periodicals, of high standing, and is said to have from 300 to 400 editors in his pay. He is proprietor of the copy right of all the works of Goethe, Schiller, Herder and Uhland. The second of these literary grandees is Reimer, of Berlin, who owns the copy-right of all the works of Jean Paul, Tiek, Kleist, Johannes von Muller, Novalis and Schlegel. The third is Brockhause, of Leipsic, proprietor of the "Conversations Lexicon," which alone employs the time and talents of 100 literary men. Brockhause is likewise the publisher of a most colossal Encyclopedia, which, when finished, will consist at least of 200 volumes; and a few months since he commenced a new daily paper, and is about to publish, at this moment, a periodical work, upon a most extensive and peculiar scale.

BRANDY FROM POTATO STARCH. A great revolution is at present going on in the distilling trade, from the recent discovery that potato flour, or starch, is capable, by due fermentation, of yielding a very pure and well tasted spirit. Some specimens have recently been submitted to the spirit merchants, which even the most experienced among them have scarcely been able to distinguish from French brandy; for even the true vinous flavor of cognac has been successfully imitated by certain chemical composition which the English refiners have been enabled to add to the spirit from potato starch. Three distilleries for the production of this kind of British brandy have recently been erected in the metropolis, and two of those are already in operation. [*London paper.*

COTTON. In New York, prices remain at our last quotations—and little done in the article lately.

Mobile, Oct. 19. For the last six weeks the weather has been as fine for the planter as he could desire. The equinoxial storm, so severe here, did not extend into the interior, and the picking of cotton has gone forward with rapidity. No casualty that may now befal the crop can possibly make it a short one. I have no doubt our receipts will reach 400,000 bales, and the production of the U. States 18 to 1900,000 bales, so that we have no prospects of prices going above those of last year.

Our receipts of cotton last year made 446,775 bales, valued at $14,300 000; the year before last, 251,742 bales, valued at $16,500 000. The exports from this city, however, year before last, made a loss to the shippers of over $2,000,000.

The little doing in cotton is at a decline from the prices of two weeks ago, of ¼ to 1¼ cents. Sales of fair are making at 9¼ cents, and other grades in proportion. A further reduction is anticipated on the receipt of a large accession to our present light stock.

CUBA. The island contains a popula ion of about a million and a half. Upon this number of inhabitants, the government raises a revenue of twe e millions of dollars.

DEATHS during the last week. *In Philadelphia*, 77, of which 32 were under two years of age, and 10 were people of color. *In Baltimore* 33, of which 22 were males and 11 females; 8 were colored persons, 4 slaves and 4 free; 11 were under 3 years of age.

DEATH OF PROFESSOR BONNYCASTLE. A letter from the university to a gentleman of this city announces the death of Charles Bonnycastle, esq. professor of mathematics in that institution. This event inflicts a serious loss, not merely upon the institution, but upon the cause of science in Virginia. Professor B. was a gentleman of great integrity, and justly esteemed for his private worth and many excellent qualities.

[*Richmond Whig.*

EMIGRATION. A detachment of two hundred persons, mostly farmers from England, are now congregating at Buffalo, and will proceed in a day or two for Illinois. The men and boys are sturdy, athletic fellows, and the mothers and daughters the picture of health itself. Another dot upon the expansive prairies.

EXCHANGE. New York on London 108¼a109; on France 5 12½; on Philadelphia 2¾; on Baltimore 1¼a1¾; Richmond 2¼a3; Charleston 1¼a1½; Savannah 3¼a3½; Augusta 4½; New Orleans 2a2½; Natchez 20a25; St. Louis 5¾a6.

FLOUR, *in N. York*, Genesee arrives freely and readily commands $5a5 12½ for eastern market.—Georgetown is dull at $5 87½, and Richmond mills at $5 25. At Philadelphia, superfine readily commands $5. At Baltimore about 3,000 bbls. sold during the week, mostly at $4 94; receiving price $4 87½; of city, mills about 3,000 bbls. have been taken for export at $4 87½; Susquehanna is held at $5. The inspections of the week 12,627 bbls. and 372 half bbls.

GALLICIA. According to an official census of the population of Gallicia, recently published by the Vienna papers, it appears that the total number of inhabitants is 4,763,661, of whom 32,212 are gentlemen, and 4,783 ecclesiastics. The Roman Catholics are 2,094,443; United Greeks, 2,077,995; Greeks, 269,327; Protestants 25,128; and Jews 283,345.

IRON SHAFT. At the iron works of Mr. L. B. Ward, New York, there is now in process of manufacture a wrought iron steamboat shaft, weighing upwards of four thousand pounds.

LOUISVILLE MANUFACTURES. Cotton goods manufactured in the neighboring towns of Kentucky are sold annually at Louisville, to the amount of $1,000,000.—In 1839, a year of limited activity, there were sold in Louisville, brown cottons to the value of $276,035, prints to the value of $249,824, cotton yarn to the value of $221,819, bleached cottons to the value of $89,859, and checks and ticking to the value of 68 180 dollars; making in all the sum of $978,773. Louisville also distributes the iron manufactures, tools, machinery, &c. &c. manufactured in the same towns.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, Md. The population is 14,659; being a decrease of 5,157 since 1830.

NAPOLEON'S TOMB. The model of the tomb of Napoleon, now erecting by M. Marochetti, under the dome of the invalides, is composed of a large base, surrounded by columns and bas reliefs, supporting at the four corners as many statues, one holding the globe, another the sceptre, and a third the hand of justice, and the last the imperial crown. Upon this is another base, two-thirds the width and one-half the height of the first, also decorated with bas reliefs, and having at each angle an angle with expanded wings. This again is surmounted by a pedestal eight feet high, decorated with bas reliefs, and bearing in the centre the word Napoleon, upon which is an equestrian statue of the emperor, wearing the imperial mantle, and having the brows crowned with laurel. The left hand holds the bridle, while the right carries the sceptre of the empire, raised to the height of the head. The two bases and pedestal, which rise to the height of nearly forty feet, are of wood, and the statues of carton. The equestrian statue is 15 feet high, the eagles 6, and the other ornaments in proportion. The effect is exceedingly grand, and worthy of the subject; it is expected to occupy M. Marochetti three years.

NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND, has a population of 8,321.

PHRENOLOGY EXPANDING. A French philosopher, M. Bellocque, has discovered that each organ in the brain has a corresponding cauphon or bulging in the hands and feet, and that the developments of particular portions of these members would indicate not only the size of the corresponding organ of the brain, but also the function and activity of that organ. He demonstrated the fact to the academie de science, basing it upon thousands of careful observances and admeasurements.

[There would seem to be something appropriate in the idea of looking elsewhere than to the *head* for the *understanding*.]

PRESBYTERIANS—*the gown.* The New York Sun states, that the presbytery of New Brunswick, at a recent meeting, recommended to their brethren the adoption of the gown in the pulpit.

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY. The population is 19,476; being a decrease of 997 since 1830.

POTOMAC AQUEDUCT. We learn from the Army & Navy Chronicle that the coffer dam of the eighth and last pier has been prepared, and the excavation of mud from the bed completed and the foundation laid upon rock, twenty-five feet below the surface of the water. It is expected that the pier and abutments will be finished before navigation closes that winter. The timber for the trunk of the aqueduct is in process of "Kyaniring," and will be laid in the ensuing spring. Major Turnbull of the engineer corps is the superintenant of this stupendous work.

SAN ANTONIO, the Mexican frontier town of Texas, has quite a feudal aspect, and its churches and towers, and moats and bridges remind one of some of the dilapidated cities of Old Spain. It was settled by Spaniards, and by emigrants from the Canary islands as early as 1730, and once contained a population of some 12,000 or 15,000 souls. It is built chiefly of stone.

SHEPHERDIA. We have received from the Messrs. Winship, some rich clusters of the Shepherdia, (Buffalo berry) or American olive, as they very appropriately term it. The fruit is very fine, fully ripe, of a clear bright red color, sweet and delicious in flavor, and very luscious as fruit. The berry is of the size of a large English currant, but more perfectly round in shape.—The crop is abundant and prolific, covering the wood almost entirely, with a beautiful rich deep green leaf, pendant through the clusters. It yields fruit from a mere shrub. It is one of the most desirable trees for ornament, and when in full fruit, its splendor is magnificent. They can be procured, male and female, of any size, on application at the nursery, at Brighton.

[*Transcript.*

SILK. A company of English capitalists have undertaken the culture of silk on a large scale in Guatemala.

A SPLENDID SERVICE OF SILVER PLATE, consisting of seven pieces, richly chased, of massive appearance, and beautiful pattern, has just been completed at the silver manufactory of Messrs. R. and W. Wilson, at the corner of Fifth and Chesnut streets. From the inscriptions on each piece we learn that it is a present to "Robert Gamble of Wekanee, from the officers of the United States army, serving in Middle Florida, 1839." This elegant present, we understand, is to be transmitted to-day to its destination. [*Pennsylvanian.*

STEAMERS. The Acadia, captain Miller, left Boston on the 1st, at 1 o'clock, P. M. on her way to Halifax and Liverpool, with 45 passengers for Liverpool, and 7 for Halifax.

The President, left New York on the 2d, for England, with eighty-five passengers, and about $150,000 in specie.

The Britannia arrived at Liverpool at 2 o'clock on the morning of October 15, in 13¼ days from Boston and 11 days 3 hours from Halifax.

The British Queen arrived off Cowes at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 17th, in 16 days and 20 hours, having left New York on the 1st. She had contended with strong easterly winds.

STOCKS. In New York market, Ohio 6 per cent — sold at 98; Illinois 6's at 80 New Orleans bonds, second municipality, to the extent of 5,000 were sold at 75. Indiana sixes 79½; United States bank 65a65½ Vicksburg bank 12½a15; Illinois bank 70.

ROBESPIERRE. Mr. Brownson, in speaking of those who call him a "Jacobin," and the "American Robespierre," says: "We like these names; and if we can find leisure, we intend to immortalize the old *sans culottes* in a novel, to be entitled 'The Jacobin,' of which Robespierre shall be the hero. When his true history shall be told he will be a man for Americans to respect, and not to screech over."

TOBACCO. The Baltimore American of the 30th Oct. says: 'The demand for Maryland tobacco has fallen off considerably this week, the shippers having mostly filled their orders for the present. There is still, however, some inquiry, and sales of small parcels suitable for certain purposes are occasionally made. Holders are quite firm, and prices are the same as last week, viz: inferior and common $4a5 50; middling to good $5 50a7 50; good $8a8 50, and fine $9a13. The receipts of Ohio are light, and the article in less demand. Former prices are fully sustained, viz: inferior and common at $4a4 50; middling $5; good $5 50a6 50; fine red and wrappery $8a12; and fine yellow at $7 50 a10. The inspections of the week comprise 470 hhds. Maryland 140 hhds. Ohio; 20 hhds. Kentucky; and 5 hhds. Virginia—total 635 hhds.

UNCAS MONUMENT. An effort is making in Norwich, Connecticut, to erect a monument to the memory of Uncas, the glory of Mohegan, the friend of the white man. The ladies of Norwich, having waited a long time in vain for the gentlemen to go on with the work, having undertaken the business, and availed themselves of the occasion of the whig convention held there on the 15th instant, and got up a fair of refreshments in fine style, the nett proceeds of which amounted to the sum of $312.

WASHINGTON, D. C. The number of inhabitants of the city of Washington, as ascertained by the census, is 23,777.

MR. WEBSTER. The Boston Atlas says: "We regret to learn that Mr. Webster is quite ill at his farm in Franklin, N. H. He was unable to be at Salisbury on Monday, according to his engagement; and it is altogether probable that the state of his health will not allow him to visit any of the other places, where he has been expected, before the election."

WHEAT in New York, Genesee and Ohio, commands 103 to 104½. At Philadelphia—good red at 100 a 103; 8,000 bushels have been purchased for the next Liverpool packets. At Baltimore, prices remain at our last quotations, 70 to 100 for Virginia and Maryland inferior to prime red—Pennsylvania prime red commands 103 a 104.

WEATHER. Snow fell in Massachusetts during the nights of the 20th, 21st and 22d ult. to the depth of six inches. After that storm the weather became, and has since remained, mild for this period of the year.

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NILES' NATIONAL REGISTER.

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THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

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FOREIGN ARTICLES.

ENGLAND.

The London Sun says that, at Marseilles, France, a rabble had assembled and grossly insulted the English and Russian consols in their respective dwellings. It is said they were strangers to the town.

Destructive fire in London. On Sunday, October 18, about eleven o'clock at night, the extensive manufactory of Messrs. Smuds, Bros, engineers in Summer street, Bankside, Southwark, was found to be in flames. The firemen of the different divisions were soon upon the ground, and commenced their operations, their utmost endeavors could only confine the fire to the stack of buildings (covering half an acre of ground) which formed the establishment, after several hours hard work, the fire was subdued, but not until it had completely destroyed the buildings. As the firemen were preparing to return home, another alarm was sounded, and on proceeding to the spot, a far more destructive fire than the preceding was found to be raging in the lumber yard of the Messrs. Roslings, extensive timber merchants and proprietors of the steam saw mills, Bankside, and within a hundred yards of the scene of the other conflagration. The spectacle at one time was magnificent, a number of piles of timber forty feet high being at the same time enveloped in flames. While the fire was raging above, it made its way to the arches beneath, to which the most valuable timbers are kept, most of which were destroyed. The loss of the Messrs. Roslings, is very extensive.

An extensive fire has also raged in Manchester, destroying before it was subdued, the extensive cotton and wool warehouse of Mr. John Shawcross, in Hulfmoon street, the cotton warehouse of Mr. Mitchell, and Messrs. Hilton, paper makers. The loss is estimated at $150,000.

FRANCE.

The attack on the king of France. The following account of this affair is copied from a late French paper:

Darmes, the assassin, said, on his examination, that the carbine with which he fired at his majesty was loaded with five bullets and eight buck shots. This fully accounts for the bursting of the barrel, and the circular direction taken by the charge, to which in all probability the preservation of the lives of the king, queen and madame Adelaide was owing. In fact, the barrel burst with such violence that it produced nearly the same effect as the explosion of a shell. One of the footmen, named Grus, was struck on the right leg. The wound is not serious, and it has not been ascertained whether it arose from one of the projectiles or a fragment of the barrel. It also confirms the account of the wound in the hand of the national horse guard, M. Bertolacci.—The middle of the right side of the king's carriage, the rail and one of the springs were struck. The carriage was brought back from St. Cloud yesterday morning for examination by the magistrates.—The surgeons who were appointed to dress the wounded hand of Darmes on Thursday evening, inspected it again yesterday morning, and amputated three of his fingers. They thought it likely that a further operation would be necessary. The following are particulars as to the person, habits and life of the assassin:—Darmes is a little man, of forbidding countenance, and somewhat deformed. His forehead is low, and gives to his countenance a vulgar aspect. He wears his beard cut to a point, and his mustaches of a light yellow tint and very thin. On being asked what use he intended to make of the pistols and poniard found upon him, he replied that he carried them for the purpose of defending himself. Fortunately he was so stunned and confused by the explosion of the carbine and his wound, and surprised by the promptitude with which he was seized, that he had neither time nor self-possession to make use of these arms.

A search was made at his lodging, which consists of a small room which he has occupied for about six months past. Before this time he lived in the Rue Trevise, and was expelled for bad conduct. At his lodging in the Rue de Paradis there was found a great number of papers, nearly all copies of pamphlets and revolutionary proclamations, in his own hand writing. Amongst them were copies of a speech of Saint-Just, and of a speech destined to refute the proclamations of prince Louis Bonaparte. Besides these papers, there were a great many others covered with notes on the most celebrated republicans of antiquity. Several passports of different dates show that Darmes had been successively a servant, a porter, and a frotteur. Some time before he committed this attempt, Darmes went into a wine shop and drank a glass of wine. He then went on towards the Quai des Tuileries, and like Alibaud, did not fix upon the spot for committing the crime until much calculation. The ball of the barrels of the carbine, which was not found immediately after the attempt, has been discovered in one of the trenches of the Place de la Concorde, and some of the fragments were found near the parapet of the Quai.

SPAIN.

Spanish refugees in France. A serious case has arisen in the dependence of the thirty thousand Spanish Carlist refugees on the French treasury.—These heroes of the high road, who hate the French, and whose cause the government has so long labored to put down, insist he fed; will not work; cannot be murdered; accept readily French support; and thus, the defeat of their cause imposes a fresh tax on France of millions of dollars. We have news of fresh dissensions in the government of Spain, resignations of ministers, rivalry of generals; which may engender another civil contest, and send across the Pyrenees swarms of refugees of new denominations, all destitute, and vastly more eager than grateful for French hospitality.

The accounts, received yesterday, of the summary execution of many of the Carlist officers and soldiers, and women accused as spies, excite horror, notwithstanding the plea that extreme severity will alone accomplish the dissolution of the surviving bands of Don Carlos, the costly prisoner, who has been, since the 15th of September last, safe and comfortably at *Bourges*.

Espartero. The number of *La Revue des Deux Mondes*, for the 15th ult. contains an authentic and ample biography of Espartero, which exhibits an extraordinary career and heterogeneous character. He was born at a small village in La Mancha, in the year 1792; his father a wheelwright or wagoner; he received from his elder brother, who became a Franciscan friar, a clerical education; in 1808, he enlisted as a private against the French; he afterwards went through a course in the military school in the island of Leon, which he entered by the favor of an old Andalusian marchioness; he left that school a sub-lieutenant; embarked in Murillo's expedition to South America; rose to the staff; signalized his valor in many engagements; was twice severely wounded; acquired a large fortune by *gambling*, in which he was the keenest and luckiest of the whole expedition. On his return in 1824 a colonel, he was quickly invested with the rank of brigadier; he carried off the only child and heiress of a rich proprietor of Andalusia; commanded a regiment several years at Majorca; his wife, now the duchess of Victoria, is unrivalled for beauty and manners and influence at court. The titles of the wagoner's son exceed in number and sound those of any duke of the old Spanish regime. It is probable that it will soon be necessary to proclaim him dictator in all the forms and attributes. The destinies of Spain, says the review, are at the mercy of a soldier of fortune. The old order of society is destroyed; the new one a mere embryo; the *prestige* of royalty, worked by queen Christine, a woman of intellect and intrepidity, and the military force wielded by the patriotic and judicious will of an Espartero, are the only remaining elements of real government—the only securities against total anarchy, in that Spain which, so few years ago, was fanatically monarchical and ecclesiastical beyond any other example of modern times.

AFRICA.

The following account of the pay, dress and equipment of the regular troops of Abd-el-Kader is given by the *Constitutionnel*:

"The uniform of the infantry is composed of a jacket of grey serge without ornament, with a hood, a waistcoat of blue serge, pantaloons of the same, and a red cap. Every three months each soldier is supplied with a linen shirt and a pair of shoes of yellow leather. To this dress he adds, at his own expense, a bournous and a haik. The equipment consists of a cartridge-box of morocco leather, suspended by a strap over the left shoulder, and attached to a belt. Each soldier has a musket and bayonet, and some have pistols and a yatagan in the belt; but these latter are furnished by themselves. Every soldier receives daily a pound and a half of bread cake, and a pound of coarse flour, with which he prepares his couscoussoo. Twice a week a sheep is given to every twenty men. The troops, however, find more considerable resources in pillage. The pay is from four to six boudjous per month. The sub-lieutenants have 8 boudjous, the lieutenants 12, and the agha only 36. The sub-lieutenants are distinguished by an embroidered sabre on each shoulder; the lieutenants have two sabres crossed. The officers have also a silver ring on the third finger of the left hand, which is presented by the emir. On this ring is a seal, with the name, rank and date of appointment of the officer. There is an agha or superior commandant of infantry for each khalifa, from whom he receives orders for the movements of the troops. There is also an agha in chief for the whole of the infantry with the emir. The uniform of the regular cavalry of Abd-el-Kader does not differ from that of the French spahis. It is composed of a jacket of red cloth, with black stripes on the sleeves and back, and a waistcoat of red cloth faced with blue. Each soldier adds to this uniform a muslin haik, with which he covers his head and shoulders, and which he ties with a cord made of camel's hide. This haik replaces the turban. The horse soldier receives a horse and harness, but no bournous. He is armed with a musket without bayonet, or with a carabine, a sabre and a pistol. He has the same cartridge box as the foot soldier. The spahis of the emir are only regular cavalry in name; they are altogether without military instruction. The regular cavalry have trumpeters like the French, and they sound in the same way. The artillery is composed almost exclusively of French deserters, Turks and Kooloughlis. The emir has not a man capable of pointing a gun properly, and accidents in the military exercises are frequent. All the materiel is out of order and almost unfit for service. The guns are mounted upon very heavy carriages, with wheels of a single piece of wood."

TEXAS.

From the New Orleans Picayune of the 28th ult. we have the annexed important and interesting intelligence from Texas. That paper says:

The steam packet ship Savannah, captain Wade, arrived yesterday morning from Galveston, bringing

us dates from the new republic to the 23d instant. We find the following news in our files:

The Austin Sentinel of a later date contains the following extract of a letter, dated

"*La Villa de los Jacales, Sept.* 20.

"Sir: An express arrived at the head quarters of the federal army, yesterday from Monclare, bringing information that general Urrea was twelve miles from the city of Mexico, in momentary expectation of being attacked by the united forces of Bustamente and general Santa Ana, who had formed an alliance to sustain centralism.

"The Texian fleet had been at Yucatan; they were received as a national fleet; the ports were illuminated, and one of the grandest and most splendid festivals ever known in the country was given to the officers of the Texian fleet in Campeachy.—The federalists of Yucatan and Campeachy were anxious to form an alliance with Texas.

"Col. Jordan sent an express a few days ago to general Canales, to march with all expedition to the Rio Grande; that gen. Reyas was within 30 miles of him, with 700 men, with orders from Arista to attack him forthwith, but that he was in such a position that gen. Reyas could not do it.

"Canales is determined to attack Reyas as soon as he can unite his forces with those under colonel Jordon, which will now be in a few days. His force amounts to 500 Americans and 600 Mexicans.

The letter says, the rifles have done their duty before this.

"Gen. Reyas asserts, on the authority of Gomez Farrias, the present president of Mexico, that the independence of Texas would be acknowledged before the expiration of six months, by Mexico.

"I have a letter from Montere, from an old acquaintance, which makes the same assertion. He is just from the city of Mexico. If you have any speculations on hand, push them, unless general Urrea meets with a defeat, and as yet all is in his favor."

We have a private letter from Galveston, written on the 23d, which states that the Houston Morning Star, received the previous day, contained information direct from the west, to this effect: "That Arista was marching up the Rio Grande (this side) in pursuit of a division of the federalists, (probably those under col. Jordon), when Canales, with the remainder, fell upon his rear, and the other party wheeled and attacked him in front. In a short time Arista capitulated, surrendering all his baggage, six cannon and 1,200 men. One of the provisions of the capitulation was, that Matamoras should be at once given up to the federelists."

The Austin Sentinel says:—"We have been informed by a gentleman from San Antonio, that the federal cause in northern Mexico is still flourishing, and that they have every prospect of ultimate success. Col. Seguin has been tendered the office of brigadier general in the federel army, and he is now awaiting orders on the Medina, with 80 American volunteers. It is probable he will resign his seat in the senate of this republic.

Major Howard, with one hundred and fifty regular troops, and one hundred volunteers, has left San Antonio on an expedition against the Comanches. This is the second party that is on its way into the Indian country.

A military post is to be established on the San Marcos, about half way between Austin and San Antonio.

It is said that gen. F. Houston's projected Indian campaign does not seem to meet with very general approbation, and it is thought impossible for him to raise as large a force as that desired.

Congress is to meet on the first Monday in November.

THE BRITISH PROVINCES.

The special council of Lower Canada is summoned to meet on the 5th of November. One of the ordinances to be submitted provides for a general registry of deeds throughout the province. This is a reform that has long been called for.

The legislature of Newfoundland is summoned also, to meet on the 2d of January.

The legislature of Nova Scotia was dissolved by the governor on the 21st ult.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT. Enos Lowe, register of the land office at Burlington, Iowa, vice A. C. Dodge, resigned; to take effect 30th November, 1840.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION. Sufficient returns are received to place the result beyond all question. It is now certain that WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON will be elected president, and JOHN TYLER, vice president of the United States, for the term of four years, commencing on the 4th of March next.

So great an excitement and anxiety to ascertain the result of an election, as was manifested in the community the last fortnight, has not existed since the memorable contest, in congress, between Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Burr. The "long agony" is now over, and the community is quieting down.

The amount of the majorities in their favor is yet unknown, but it is obvious that they will obtain considerebly more than to the proportion of two electoral votes to Mr. Van Buren's and col. Johnson's one.

The following states have been heard from, not all of them officially, but sufficient to place their votes beyond all doubt.

STATES.	*Electoral vote.* Harrison.	Van Buren.	*Aggregate vote.* Harrison.	Van Buren.
Maine,	10	0		
New Hampshire,	0	7	25,483	31,919
Massachusetts,	14	0		
Rhode Island,	4	0	5,157	3,181
Connecticut,	8	0		
New York,	42	0		
New Jersey,	8	0		
Pennsylvania,	30	0	144,018	143,675
Deleware,	3	0		
Maryland,	10	0		
Georgia,	11	0		
Kentucky,	15	0		
Ohio,	21	0		
Indiana,	9	0		
	185	7		

Necessary to a choice 148.

The vote throughout the union appears to have been vastly larger than has ever before been taken. In Pennsylvania, for instance, the congressional and state election was warmly and closely contested but two weeks before, yet the presidential question attracted 31,454 more voters to the polls, than attended on that occasion, the aggregate, on the 30th ult. being 287,693 votes, and yet the majority, as will be seen by reference to the official returns given under the Pennsylvania head, was only 343 votes.

By the returns, so far as received, from Virginia, it appears probable, that the people of that state have divided between the two contending parties with equal nicety, as those of Pennsylvania. Only six counties remain to be heard from, and should they have voted as they did at the spring election, the Van Buren ticket will have a majority of 1,605 in an aggregate of 68,333 votes.

The vote taken in New Hampshire, exhibits a large Van Buren gain in that state since their preceeding election. It is likely that a comparison with the popular vote given by Virginia in May last, with the vote now taken for president would show some additions to the Van Buren strength in that state. Every other state from which we have yet heard shows a rapid accession of whig strength since the preceeding trial of strength at the polls.

It is now probable that over three-fourths of the states of the union will have given their votes to the successful candidates.

Without filling our columns with the incomplete and unofficial returns as yet received, our readers would no doubt prefer having in brief terms the result in the several states as far as ascertained.

MAINE.

Three hundred and fifty-one towns are heard from. The vote stands as compared with the September election as follows:

November.		*September.*	
Harrison,	44,701	Whig,	45,761
Van Buren,	43,733	Van Buren,	45,527
	968		234

Showing a whig gain of 734 votes.

Twenty-three small towns remain to be heard from, and it is supposed that they will not materially vary the majority.

MASSACHUSETTS.

There was a furious storm on the 9th inst. the day of election in this state, notwithstanding which a very large vote was taken. From returns received, it is probable that the whig majority will range between twelve and fifteen thousand. The vote for governor stands, thus far, as compared with the vote of 1839:

1840.		1839.	
Davis, (whig)	53,695	Everett, (whig)	37,947
Morton, (V. B.)	40,864	Morton, (V. B.)	38,000
Whig majority,	12,839	V. B. majority,	53

Congress. Eleven whigs are elected to congress. Mr. Parmenter, (V. B.) is said to have succeeded by a majority of eight votes; and in the 10th district, now represented by Henry Williams, (V. B.) the vote stands, Williams, 5,995; Borden, (whig) 5,991: scattering votes 73. There is therefore no election in this district.

Boston gave 11,349 votes, being 2,941 more than was polled in 1839. The whig majority 2,867, being a gain of 1,663.

CONNECTICUT.

The majority for the Harrison electoral ticket is 6,382. In 1836 the Van Buren electoral ticket was elected by a majority of 532 votes. The whig gain since the spring election is something over 1,800.

NEW YORK.

There are a few counties not yet heard from, but the result will not materially change the returns, which so far as received stand, as compared with the election for governor in 1838, as follows, in majorities—

1840.		1838.	
For Harrison,	24,792	For Seward, (W.)	20,921
Van Buren,	12,302	Marcy, (V. B.)	10,534
	12,490		10,387

Showing a whig gain of 2,012 votes.

Governor Seward's majority will fall something short of the majority for the Harrison ticket.

Congressmen. It is ascertained that 17 whigs and 18 Van Buren representatives are elected, five remain to be heard from. So far the whigs have lost six and gained three members.

In the state senate the whigs have lost two and gained two members.

The house, it is probable, will stand 66 whig to 62 Van Buren members.

DELAWARE.

New Castle county, heretofore the strong hold of the Van Buren party in this state, has given the Harrison electoral ticket a majority of 135 votes. In Kent county its majority is 438. Sussex, not yet heard from, is the strong hold of the whig party. The legislature will be entirely whig, not a single Van Buren man being elected at the election in the state.

There are two United States senators to be chosen from this state at the ensuing session.

VIRGINIA.

We have returns from all but six counties. The account stands, as compared with the election of prestdeal in 1836:

1840.		1836.	
For Van Buren,	33,592	Van Buren,	29,126
For Harrison,	32,987	White,	23,005
Van Buren maj.	605		6,121

The following counties remain to be heard from, and voted as stated in 1836.

	1836	
	W.	*V. B.*
Fayette,	129	136
Lee,	62	330
Logan,	57	167
Nicholas,	119	53
Russell,	9	285
Scott,	10	316
	377	1,377
		377
		1,000

OHIO.

Fifty-one counties heard from give the Harrison ticket a majority of 6,103, being a whig gain on the October election of 2,251.

TENNESSEE.

Returns are in from six counties only. In those the whig gain is over two thousand votes.

KENTUCKY.

We have returns from every few polls as yet, but in every instance, they show a gain for the Harrison ticket over the whig vote at the August election.

OHIO.

We have returns from 67 counties, which stand

For Harrison,	34,893
Van Buren,	9,287

INDIANA.

We have returns from only 27 counties—upwards of 60 counties yet to hear from. The majorities so far stand, as compared with votes at the August election.

Nov. 1840.		*Aug.* 1840.	
For Harrison	10,326	For Corwin, (W.)	27,840
Van Buren	1,102	Howard, (V. B.)	22,110
	9,224		5,530

Showing a whig gain of 3,694 votes.

ILLINOIS.

There are but few returns, and those very scattering, but they indicate a whig gain in almost every instance since the last election.

LOUISIANA AND MISSOURI.

From these states we have only the evidence of an increased aggregate vote since the recent elections. No returns have yet reached us.

MICHIGAN.

We have returns from only 8 counties, they are highly favorable to the Harrison ticket.

	President, 1840.		Governor, 1840.	
	Harrison.	*V. B.*	*Harrison.*	*V. B.*
Eight counties,	1,346	295	1,207	1,004

We shall furnish our readers with the remarks of some few of the leading papers on each side of the controversy, upon the result.

THE PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION SETTLED. It has pleased the Almighty to give to the oppressed people of this misgoverned and suffering country a victory over their weak and wicked rulers. The news of yesterday, by announcing the glorious triumph in New York, and that Pennsylvania, too, has finally thrown her weight into the whig scale, has decided the contest, and sealed the fate of the administration. The reign of incompetency, imposture and corruption, is at length arrested, and the country redeemed. An administration which one ought almost suppose had said to itself "evil be thou my good," has fallen before the power of an abused and indignant people. Most heartily do we congratulate every long struggling patriot throughout the land on this great and happy event; and when we cast a glance at what would have been the awful condition of the country had the power of the government been continued and confirmed in the present weak and wicked hands, we shudder at the view, and fervently unite with every patriotic heart in praise and gratitude to the Almighty Disposer of events for vouchsafing to exempt our beloved country from a calamity and from consequences so dreadful, and for giving to us, in the auspicious change he has granted, a confident hope of renovated prosperity and happiness for the country, and of restored respectability, purity and dignity to its government. [*National Intelligencer.*

THE ELECTION. It becomes our duty to announce to the public, that we have received returns of the elections in a sufficient number of the state to render the final result no longer doubtful. General Harrison, the standard bearer of the federal and abolition parties, has been elected, if the process by which this result has been brought about can be called an election. What that process has been, we have during the canvass endeavored to point out, and it is not our purpose now to go into that subject. We shall endeavor, in due time, to give it the attention its importance demands, in reference to the purity of our elections, the preservation of our popular institutions, and the maintainance of the public morals. In this important duty we trust that we shall not be disappointed in a confident reliance on the powerful co-operation of the entire democratic press of the country.

Democratic Pennsylvania (for she is such now, as she ever has been), being, unfortunately, the headquarters of that new species of voters, called "pipe layers" has given her vote to the standard bearer of federalism, by a majority of from one hundred and fifty to two hundred and fifty, in an aggregate vote of two hundred and eighty two thousand. New York, where in general our democratic friends have discharged their duty with a spirit and energy deserving of all praise, was have lost by the blindness and fanaticism of the anti-masonic and abolition factions in a few counties, called the infected district. In other parts of the state, the democracy have exhibited an increase sufficient to have redeemed and rescued the state from the hands of the profligate and corrupt cabal which now control it, had the same spirit prevailed in the counties referred to. The loss of these two large states decides the election against us.

Virginia has nobly sustained her ancient democratic character, and has confirmed her claim to be invincible from all the assaults and influences of federalism and apostacy. New Hampshire has also well supported her proud title of the Granite state. Her democracy are as firm and stable as her everlasting hills. In this severe conflict, in which the democracy of other states have been overthrown, she occupies a proud pre eminence. And in all the states, the honest democracy have nobly discharged their duty. The fault is not theirs. In every state they have sustained their usual votes, and in most of them greatly increased them. This proves that there has been no changes against the administration, and that the sound democracy of the country have stood fast by their principles, and nobly sustained the candidate who has proved himself so able and honest an exponent of them. They have been beaten, but not conquered. At this very time the democratic party is more firmly united, and will poll more votes than it ever did before, when it has been victorious. They have been beaten by a new description of voters, some having flesh and bones, and others mere men of straw. The former have been raked and scraped from the sewers, jails and penitentiaries, who have been called together at the log cabin rendezvous, and organized for the first time for political action. The latter consist of pipe layers, the illegal and fraudulent voters, who have been trained and instructed by the Stevenses, the Rodgerses and the Gleotworths, to perpetrate frauds, by voting twice, changing their names and dress, going to different polls, putting in two votes, and in every way that the ingenuity of man could devise.

Money has been the chief agent in producing these abominable frauds and enormities, and millions have been expended in this election. It is, however a mockery to call this an election. It is a result brought about, not by the free action of the popular will, resulting from the popular intelligence, but in defiance of it. It is the first instance in our republic of the triumph of the power of money over the intelligence of the country. This contest forms a new era in our political history, and has disclosed a source of danger to our free institutions, that demands a remedy which, if not speedily provided, will prove fatal to our liberties. To provide that remedy, will present a new and most momentous issue, in support of which the whole democracy of the country will rally as one man.

Mr. Van Buren has been beaten, whilst he has received a popular vote probably exceeding by more than twenty per cent. that by which he was elected in 1836, or which any of his predecessors received. This proves either that a new description of voters have been brought into the elections, or that immense frauds have been practised. The vast increase of votes has, no doubt, proceeded from both sources. These new species of voters have been mercenaries—the hired, bribed and purchased wretches which the corruption fund has secured for the whig ticket.

Let the profligate leaders of these combined factions rejoice, and make the most of a victory obtained by fraud and corruption. Their triumph will be short. They are only gathering up wrath against the day of wrath. They will yet learn, that though profligacy and corruption may obtain a temporary triumph, the spirit of a free and moral people cannot be easily overcome. There is a divinity within us that shapes our ends, rough hew them as we may. There is an overruling Providence that directs the affairs of men and of nations; and in public, as in private concerns, seeming evils are often only the means of working out a more abundant and lasting good. And we firmly believe that the temporary triumph of the aristocracy, effected by debauching and corrupting the most degraded of the people, will result in their more complete prostration and disgrace. Those who have been deceived by their hollow pretensions, will now have an opportunity to test them by their acts, and to learn what their real principles and purposes are. The honest democracy of the country have no reason to be discouraged. We will not now allude to their course for the future, further than to say, that this is no time for them to relax their vigilance or their exertions. They will not disband, but keep and improve their organization, and keep their arms in their hands. If, when in the majority, their constant vigilance was necessary to frustrate the schemes of the enemies of liberty, when those enemies are in power will there not be much more necessity for their exertions and watchfulness? Whether in a majority or a minority, they have ever been the defenders of the constitution, and of the rights of the states and the people.—Nothing but their ceaseless vigilance can now resist the mad schemes of profligate factions, without even any pretence of fixed principle, and with a mere nominal executive, to be used as may suit their selfish purposes. Although a minority, they can yet save the constitution and the country from faction and fanaticism—they can arrest the mad schemes of speculators who desire a bank, and all the fanatics who are nothing loath to break up this glorious union. They can save the south, notwithstanding a portion of it, in a moment of infatuation, shoulding wildly from their spheres, have lost sight of their own interests, their own safety, and united with their most deadly enemies. In the distractions of those combined factions, each having their own objects in view, the democracy alone can save the country. [*Globe.*

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Lake harbors and commerce. Twenty years ago, the commerce of the lakes gave employment to about 16 vessels, and one steamboat. A good vessel could make on an average one voyage per month from Black Rock to Detroit. East of Sandusky, Black Rock was the only harbor on Lake Erie.—From that port vessels had to be towed up the rapids to the lake by oxen, and if they encountered a gale between Black Rock and the islands, they had to run back to the Niagara, and there wait a change of wind, when the ox team would again tow them to the lake, whence they could resume their voyage. The charge for the ox help was about as much as is now charged for carrying a cargo of salt to Ohio.—The mouths of the rivers were usually so barred by sand, that not even a boat could enter, and often were so entirely closed that wagons could drive across them. Freight was generally landed by the vessel's boats on the beach; but this could only be done when the water was smooth. A vessel having freight to deliver at various places, often returned without being able to land it. Sometimes a part of it would be landed and the wind rising suddenly, the vessel, unsafe at anchor, would have to make off the coast with the remainder. Passengers by steamboat for Grand River, Cleveland, or other places up to the lake were not unfrequently carried through to Detroit, in consequence of the weather not permitting the boat to communicate with the shore. The same difficulty might prevent their landing on their return, so that after a week's absence, they would be brought back to the point whence they started.

The citizens of Buffalo, finding that without a harbor they could not participate in the commerce of the lakes, a few of them formed themselves into a company, and by the construction of a wooden pier secured a good channel for the entrance of vessels into the creek. The success of this experiment induced the general government in 1826 to make appropriations for the improvement of the harbor at Buffalo, and subsequently to construct several others, which they continued to strengthen and improve. In fact the construction of harbors on the lakes had become a part of the system of internal improvements adopted by the government in accordance with the wishes of a large majority of the nation. Many southern statesmen however regarded this system as unconstitutional, and opposed appropriations for carrying it on. Since the commencement of Mr. Van Buren's administration, many of his northern partisans have united with the south in opposing this system. This opposition has continued to gain strength from year to year, until at the last session a harbor bill could not even be reported. The government, as though resolved to cut off all future aid, have ordered the materials, tools and machinery, provided for these works to be sold. These sales will probably be about as good a speculation as that of selling corn in the interior of Florida for six cents a bushel, which had been provided for the army at an expense of between three and four dollars.

The harbors on Lake Erie, except that at Buffalo, have been imperfectly constructed of perishable materials, requiring continual repairs until rendered permanent by stone. Who ever recollects the effects of the gale of 1826 on the harbor at Buffalo, will anticipate the fate of many of our harbors, abandoned as they are by the general government. The late gales have already begun the work of destruction on some of the most important, which the coming winter storms will complete; others will follow in rapid succession, until we shall be carried back to our ox team navigation.

How are these evils to be avoided? Will the citizens in the immediate vicinity of the harbors undertake to repair them? We apprehend not. The expense is greater than they can bear, nor would it be just to impose this tax upon them. These harbors have not been constructed for their particular benefit, but for the benefit of every man in the adjoining country, who raises a barrel of flour, pork or other article of commerce. Will the states in which the harbors are located preserve them? These will refuse on principle, believing that the duty belongs legitimately to the general government, which raises a revenue from commerce, and is therefore bound to furnish facilities for carrying it on.

Without harbors on the lakes, how will the 800,000 barrels of flour, and the 900,000 bushels of wheat (a low estimate of the crop) which will come forward the ensuing years be transported? It will be admitted that one hundred vessels can do more transporting with good harbors, than five hundred can do without them. Let our harbors be filled up, and it will be found utterly impossible to get the next crop, or even one-half of it to New York market. This will not only bring ruin on the grain growing west, but seriously effect the business of our whole country, for it is the west which furnishes provision for our Atlantic cities, the means of carrying on our extensive coast trade, and aids greatly in furnishing our remittances to Europe. Deprive us of our harbors and these advantages are lost, the west would be thrown back twenty years. The millions of stock traveled in but sixty steamboats would be-

come valueless, and the Erie canal unproductive.—Burn our cities and towns, and individual distress arises, but the production of the soil are not lessened in value. Burn the city of New York, and she would soon rise from her ashes, but close up her harbor, and ere long the owls would hoot in her desolate habitations. [*Com. Adv. & Jour.*

THE ARMY.

Fatal accident at West Point. On Tuesday while the officers were practising riding, lieutenant S. J. Bronsford was thrown from his horse and so badly hurt as to cause his death a few hours after. [*Express.*

The Savannah Republican contained a report, that lieut. Judd and four soldiers had been killed by the Indians, near St. Augustine. By later accounts however, it is ascertained that the lieutenant, at the time, was in advance of his escort, and being dressed in citizen's clothes, he was not fired upon. The sergeant who accompanied him was killed, and two or three of his men wounded.

Great hopes are entertained by many of the officers of the Florida army, that the negociations now pending may result in a close of the war.

Extract of a letter to the editors of the Savannah Republican received from an officer of the Florida army:

"*Pilatka, Nov. 1st*, 1840.

"By last night's express I am enabled to give you the result of the conference of the Indians with gen. Armstead at Tampa Bay.

"Hellaek Tustaougga, Tiger Tail, and six others, came in at the appointed time, and among other things, agreed to meet the general with 300 of their people at Fort King on the 7th instant, for the purpose of further negociations. It is expected that the two chiefs named, will proceed to Washington and visit the president in *propria persona*.

"If they should deem it their interest to come in good faith, it may end the war, as they probably have it in their power to dictate terms of peace; but I opine that if the war is ended only upon the good faith of the Indians, it will last forever and a day. They are like England on the boundary question; they will appoint commissioners and negociate until doomsday—and until doomsday hold on to the country.

"Colonel Worth, the gallant commander of the '*Republic's own*,' with two companies, left here a few days since for Fort King, where he will meet the balance (eight companies) of his regiment."

The St. Augustine News of the 30th ult. states that a few days before, a party of Indians made their appearance at colonel Hooson's plantation, two miles from St. Augustine, and plundered it. They retired hastily for fear of an attack from the military. Lieutenant Brown, 3rd artillery, was promptly on the spot with eleven men. While the latter were on the watch, they discovered signs of an approaching party at 2, A. M. and fired upon it. It proved to be a detachment of United States dragoons, of which lieutenant Graham, of the dragoons, was shot in the arm, and sergeant Wolcott, of his company, killed. Lieutenant Graham, it seems, was approaching with great caution, (he having, at Picolata, received an express, informing him that Indians had been at the plantation), and the fact of the alarm having taken place some time previous, brought him in collision with the troops in charge, who were anticipating the approach of the enemy. *Little Rock, (Ark.) Oct.* 14.

The river took a sudden rise on Sunday, and has risen 10 or 12 feet; which enabled the steamboat Cherokee to pass down on Sunday night for New Orleans, having on board one company of the 4th United States infantry, under the command of capt. Morrison, on their way to Fort Jesup, where they have been transferred by a recent order of the secretary of war, to relieve companies D and E of the 3d infantry, ordered to Florida.

Among the passengers on the steamboat were capt. Page, United States army, with a delegation of fourteen or fifteen Seminole Indians and negroes, from the Indian country west, who are proceeding to Florida for the purpose of endeavoring to persuade their hostile brethren in that region to cease hostilities, and emigrate with them to the country selected for their nation in the west. All the persons that composed the delegation were opposed to emigrating, and left their native land with the greatest reluctance; but, since they have explored the country where they are located, they have become perfectly reconciled, and declare that they would not exchange it for the one they left.

They are the first of the emigrants who have returned, and they voluntarily accepted the offer to revisit Florida, (leaving their wives and children as pledges of their fidelity), for the purpose of removing the erroneous impressions imbibed by their hostile brethren and endeavoring to induce them to emigrate with them to the far west, where they may still hope to exist and be respected as a nation. It is to be hoped that the representations that they will make will have the desired effect, and cause the hostile bands who still hold out in Florida to lay down their arms and immediately emigrate to the fine country appropriated for them toward the setting sun.

Captain Armstrong is associated with captain Page in conducting this important and delicate negotiation; and from our knowledge of their experience and discretion, we feel assured that it could not be entrusted to better hands. [*Gazette.*

THE NAVY.

The United States sloop of war, Preble, arrived at Boston on the 2d inst. from Portsmouth.

The United States sloop of war Concord, Boerum, fitted out at Boston for the West India station, is to be sent to the Brazils.

The store ship Relief, now loading at the navy yard, Brooklyn, with stores for the Pacific, will sail soon, and affords an excellent opportunity for forwarding letters to officers, &c. on that station.

Commander C. K. Stribbling has been detached from the United States rendezvous at the Norfolk station, and received orders for the navy yard, Washington.

Lieut. Jno. L. Saunders has been ordered to the Macedonian as her 1st lieut.

Brig Malech Adel. This vessel, whose suspicious course has excited so much attention, has, we learn, put into Bahia, and was there taken in charge by an American ship of war, who carried her to Rio de Janeiro. Commodore Ridgely had entered into an investigation of the extraordinary conduct of the captain, and it is probable he will send him to the United States. In letters received in this city from the captain, he says that his chronometer having run down he was anxious to correct it, and fired at the vessels who reported his conduct, with blank cartridge, to compel them to heave to that he might obtain the time from them. The respectable house who despatched the vessel from this port do not know that he had any shot on board. [*N. Y. Courier.*

STATES OF THE UNION.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Election returns.

	Harrison.	*Van Buren.*
Rockingham,	4,043	4,953
Strafford,	3,352	6,755
Merrimack,	2,750	5,026
Hillsborough,	3,753	4,727
Cheshire,	3,657	3,280
Sullivan,	2,128	3,154
Grafton,	3,452	4,967
Coos,	358	1,051
	25,483	31,919
		25,483
		6,436

Mr. Page, the Van-Buren governor is elected by a large majority.

RHODE ISLAND.

Election returns.

	1840.		1836.	
	Harrison.	*V. B.*	*Harrison.*	*V. B.*
Providence county,	3,490	1,701	477	511
Newport county,	834	365	238	159
Kent county,	670	372	39	147
Bristol county,	478	136	49	14
Washington county,	687	507	31	223
	5,157	3,151	824	1,054
	230			824
	5,387			230

NEW JERSEY.

Official returns of the election for president.

	Whig maj.		*V. B. maj.*
Gloucester,	624	Bergen,	360
Salem,	290	Warren,	1,054
Essex,	1,804	Hunterdon,	904
Somerset,	372	Atlantic,	421
Cumberland,	307	Sussex,	1,761
Burlington,	1,006		4,500
Cape May,	502		
Mercer,	528		
Monmouth,	66		
Middlesex,	310		
Hudson,	231		
Passaic,	390		
Morris,	364		
	6,794		
	4,500		
Total whig maj.	2,294		

NEW YORK.

New York legislature—complete.

Senate.

1st district	John B. Scott, V. B. gain.	
2d "	Robert Denniston, V. B.	
3d "	Henry W. Strong, V. B. gain.	
4th "	John W. Taylor, whig gain.	
5th "	Henry A. Foster, V. B.	
6th "	Nehemiah Platt, whig gain.	
7th "	Elijah Rhodes, whig gain.	
8th "	Samuel Works.	

Whig gain 3; loss 3. Nett whig gain 1. The senate will stand—whigs 31, Van Buren 11. Total 32. Last year, 20 and 12.

Assembly.

	1840.		1839.	
Counties.	W.	V. B.	W.	V. B.
Albany,	3		3	
Alleghany,	2		2	
Broome,	1		1	
Columbia,		3	3	
Cayuga,	3		1	3
Chautauque,	3		3	
Chemung,		1		1
Chenango	3		3	
Cattaraugus,	2		2	
Clinton,	1			1
Cortland,	2		2	
Ontchess,		3	3	
Delaware,		2		2
Erie,	3		3	
Essex,	1		1	
Fulton & Hamilton,	1		1	
Klin,	1		1	
Greene,		2		2
Genesee,	4		4	
Herkimer,		2		2
Jefferson,	3		3	
Kings,	3		1	1
Lewis,		1	1	
Livingston,	2		3	
Montgomery,		2		2
Madison,	3			3
Monroe,	3		3	
New York,		13		13
Niagara,	2		3	
Oswego,	2		1	1
Onondaga,		*4	4	
Otsego,		3		3
Oneida,		4		4
Ontario	3		3	
Orange,		3		3
Orleans,	1		1	
Putnam,		1		1
Queen's		1	1	
Rensselaer,	3		3	
Rockland,		1		1
Richmond,	1			1
Schoharie,		2		2
Schuectady,	1		1	
Saratoga,	3		3	
Suffolk,		3		3
Sullivan,		1	1	
Seneca,		1		1
Steuben,		3		3
St. Lawrence,		*2		3
Tompkins,	2		2	
Tioga,		1		1
Ulster,	2		2	
Washington,	3		3	
Westchester,		2		2
Wayne,	2		2	
Warren,		1		1
Yates,		1		1
	66	62	70	58

Whig majority last year 12. This year 4.

Recapitulation and comparison.

	1840.		1839.	
	W.	V. B.	W.	V. B.
Senate,	31	11	20	12
Assembly,	66	62	70	58
Joint ballot,	87	73	90	70

Whig majority on joint ballot last year 20; this year 18.

The steamer President, which left New York on the 2d inst. returned to that port on the 9th. The passengers have published the following reasons for her return:

On the morning after our leaving New York, Nov. 3d, we encountered a severe head wind from the N. E. which gradually increased to a hard gale, with a very heavy sea, against which the ship was propelled by steam for four successive days, without making a greater progress during the whole of that time, than about 300 miles on our way.

On Saturday, the 7th of November, capt. Keene assembled his passengers together, and communi-

*Doubtful.

coted to them that he had received a report from the engineer, stating that there remained only fourteen days' consumption of coal on board, and there being every prospect of a continuance of the adverse gale for several days longer, he deemed it his duty to make it known to his passengers without delay.

He then frankly expressed his opinion, that it would be running too great a risk to proceed farther on the voyage under such circumstances; as fourteen days was the shortest time in which he could hope to reach England, if the adverse gale should cease immediately and we should be favored with fair winds and fine weather for the greater part of the way.

But as we could not safely reckon on this, our position would be a very painful one, if, after exhausting our 14 days' supply of coal, we should then find ourselves approaching the English coast, without any fuel on board. He thought it his duty, therefore, for the interest of all concerned—both owners and passengers—to return to New York while the gale lasted, there to take in the requisite supply of coal, and then resume the voyage. He wished, at the same time, by submitting these facts and reasonings to the passengers, to obtain an expression of their opinions on the subject.

On this a deliberative conversation followed among the passengers, in which some difference of opinion appeared to exist on minor points, it was thought best to take the decision of the whole body present on the main question, and accordingly their votes were taken—those who approved of the return to New York, and who thought the reasons for this step abundantly sufficient, being requested to answer in the affirmative—and those who thought a further perseverance preferable, to answer in the negative—when only two appeared to embrace the latter view out of at least sixty gentlemen assembled on the occasion.

After expressing full confidence in the abilities and attention of capt. Keene, his officers and crew, the passengers conclude by saying:

At the same time, we feel it due to the public and ourselves, to express our unqualified disapprobation of the conduct of those, with whom the responsibility lies, who caused the ship to be sent to sea for a winter passage, with an inadequate supply of fuel, and an equally manifest deficiency in hands in the crew; and more especially as no intermediate depot of coal has been formed at any place to which the ship could repair in case of need.

The census of 1840 for the city of New York. The deputy marshals appointed to take the census of this city have completed their returns. They have not all, we believe, sent in their books to the U. States marshal's office, but we have with great labor and care copied the following official returns from the books of the several deputy marshals, on whom we have called during the last few days. Here are the returns from the several wards:

Wards.	*Total Pop'n.*	WHITE. *Males.*	*Females.*	BLACK. *Males.*	*Fem's.*
1	10,829	5,723	4,433	186	284
2	6,405	6,571	2,550	149	136
3	11,581	5,764	6,312	192	613
4	15,775	8,216	7,149	162	245
5	19,159	7,592	6,051	934	1,432
6	17,199	7,566	7,821	859	953
7	22,985	15,386	12,039	218	842
8	29,073	11,921	14,290	1,118	1,844
9	24,765	11,271	12,995	204	330
15	29,093	12,981	14,960	483	659
11	17,052	7,989	8,595	167	271
12	11,678	6,207	5,083	253	215
13	18,522	6,378	9,560	251	333
14	20,230	8,828	9,825	662	911
15	18,560	8,752	9,289	279	651
16	22,275	10,608	15,898	641	435
17	18,663	8,475	6,757	146	239
Total,	313,629	144,324	153,630	6,637	9,038
			144,324		9,637
		Whites,	297,654		15,676
		Blacks,	15,675		
		Total,	313,629		

Comparative increase.

	Total.	*Males.*	*Fem's.*	*Lun.*	*Blind.*
Census of 1835,	270,089	131,524	138,465	54	105
Census of 1840,	313,629	130,961	162,688	191	141

In 1835 there was no less than 14,977 blacks, who were not taxed. The total of negroes now in the city is only 15,675

We have also compiled with great labor and care the following relative statements from the returns on the separate books of the deputy marshals. We must here premise that in some of the following calculations, the thirteenth and fifteenth wards are not included, owing to some omissions by the deputy marshal.

White deaf and dumb in the city,	253
Black do. do.	6
Total deaf and dumb,	259
White blind people,	133
Black do. do.	8
Total blind,	141
White insane people and idiots,	180
Black do. do.	11
Total insane,	191
Revolutionary pensioners in all,	31
Do. over 80 years of age,	17
Do. over 90 do.	3

Statistics.

Persons engaged in mining,	62
Do. do. agriculture,	2,750
Do. do. commerce & merchants,	15,597
Do. do. manufactures & trades,	29,411
Do. do. navigating the ocean,	2,388
Do. do. do. rivers, canals, &c.	654
Lawyers, parsons, engineers, scientific and professional persons,	2,320
Universities and colleges,	2
Scholars at do. do.	226
Academies and grammar schools,	109
Scholars of do. do.	5,163
Primary and common schools,	182
Scholars of do. do.	10,951
Scholars at public charge,	9,217
Total number of schools, &c.	292
Total number of scholars in them,	34,108
Total number of persons over 20 years of age,	6,690

Relative ages.

White men over 155 years of age,	2
White women do. do.	4
White men over 90 do.	18
White women do. do.	42
White men over 80 do.	148
White women do. do.	287
Black men over 100 do.	0
Black women do. do.	12
White males between 15 & 20 years of age,	13,082
White females do. do.	16,750
White males between 20 and 30 do.	30,640
Male children under 5 years of age,	23,201
Female children do. do.	23,199

Such are the curious results which we have obtained from a hasty inspection of the returns of the late census. [*N. Y. Herald.*

PENNSYLVANIA.

Official. The following are the official returns of the election for president, compared with that of 1836:

COUNTIES.	1840. *Har.*	*V. B.*	1836. *V. B.*	*Har.*
Adams,	2,453	1,528	1,190	1,520
Alleghany,	7,625	4,576	6,074	3,623
Armstrong,	1,260	1,714	1,528	1,514
Beaver,	3,143	1,715	1,075	2,077
Bedford,	2,910	2,446	1,587	1,920
Berks,	3,592	7,425	4,967	1,584
Bucks,	4,705	4,488	6,081	3,289
Bradford,	2,631	2,844	1,462	1,531
Butler,	2,105	1,804	1,009	1,166
Crawford,	2,469	2,908	1,814	1,232
Chester,	6 643	4,882	3,277	3,921
Columbia,	1,325	2,429	1,634	555
Cumberland,	2,790	2,695	1,894	1,696
Cambria,	811	920	450	554
Centre,	1,447	2,212	1,809	924
Clinton,	637	649	New county.	
Clearfield,	499	812	499	284
Clarion,	648	1,366	New county.	
Dauphin,	3,124	2,187	1,372	1,993
Delaware,	2.561	1,335	1,030	1,224
Erie,	3,636	2,061	1,312	2,134
Fayette,	2,755	3,035	2,102	1,747
Franklin,	3 886	2,892	2,155	2,575
Greene,	1,350	2,015	1,138	615
Huntingdon,	3,828	3,266	1,345	2,628
Indiana,	1,953	1,209	692	1,489
Jefferson,	476	592	244	229
Juniata,	966	1,543	627	596
Luzerne,	2,774	4,119	2,008	1,415
Lancaster,	6,678	5,472	4,144	8,250
Lebanon,	2,369	1,402	1,168	1,487
Lehigh,	2,405	2,451	1,987	1,784
Lycoming,	1,504	2,181	1,705	938
Montgomery,	4,068	4,866	6,446	2,409
Mercer,	3,249	2,336	1,253	1,991
Monroe,	345	1,447	796	166
Mifflin,	1,226	1,269	917	748
McKean,	262	275	150	85
Northampton,	2,846	3,838	2,378	1,426
Northumberland,	1,851	2,187	1,431	721
Philadelphia co.	15,189	13,303	7,957	6,536
Perry,	1,072	1,675	1,107	476
Philadelphia city,	7,655	4,774	3,528	5,747
Pike,	135	524	358	50
Potter	180	363	162	62
Somerset,	2,501	765	611	1,905
Schuylkill,	1,881	2,184	1,380	687
Susquehanna,	1,560	2,023	1,146	866
Tioga,	895	1,721	1,027	400
Union,	2,423	1,519	1,143	1,328
Venango,	855	1,275	967	660
Washington,	4,147	6,611	2,445	2,805
Wayne,	675	1,186	724	940
Warren,	827	629	498	254
Westmoreland,	2,778	4,704	2,878	1,726
York,	3,792	4,682	2,756	2,006
Total,	144,018	143,676	91.475	87,111
	143,675		87,111	

Harrison's maj. 343 V. B. maj. 4,364

An examination of the official returns, in the office of the secretary of the commonwealth, establishes the fact, that the variation between the highest and lowest electors on the Harrison ticket, does not exceed twenty votes. The whole thirty are elected.

The whole number of votes polled for the abolition electoral ticket in the state was 343.

Pennsylvania legislature—Session 1841.

State senate.

District 1. Philadelphia city—Frederick Fraley, Henry S. Spackman.

2. County of Philadelphia—*Michael Snyder, Chas. Brown, Benj. Crispin.*

Montgomery, Chester and Delaware—Nathaniel Brooke, Abraham Brower, John T. Huddleson.

4. Bucks—Samuel A. Smith.

5. Berks—*Samuel Fegely.*

9. Lancaster and York—John Strohm, Thos. E. Cochran, William Hiester.

7. Dauphin and Lebannon—John Killinger.

8. Huntington, Mifflin, Juniata, Perry and Union—Robert P. Maclay, James Mathers.

9. Columbia and Schuylkill—*Samuel F. Headly.*

15. Leigh and Northampton—*John S. Gibbons.*

11. Luzerne, Monroe, Wayne and Pike—*Ebenezer Kingsbury, jr.*

12. Lycoming, Centre, Clinton and Northumberland—*Robert Fleming.*

13. Bradford and Susquehanna—Elihu Case.

14. Franklin, Cumberland and Adams—C. B. Penrose, *Thomas Miller.*

15. Bedford and Somerset—Samuel M. Barclay.

16. Westmoreland—*John C. Plumer.*

17. Washington—John *M.* Ewing.

18. Fayette and Green—*Wm. C. Coplan.*

19. Alleghany and Butler—Thos. Williams, Chas. C. Sullivan.

20. Beaver and Mercer—John J. Pearson.

21. Crawford and Erie—Joseph M. Sterrett.

22. Jefferson, McKean, Potter, Tioga, Venango and Warren—*Gen. Samuel Hays.*

23. Indiana, Armstrong, Clarion, Cambria and Clearfield—*Finley Patterson.*

Van Buren 13, in *italics;* whigs 20, in roman.

House of representatives.

Adams—Daniel M. Smyser, Dr. George L. Faoss.

Alleghany—William Dilworth, George Darsie, Isaac Lightner, Daniel McCurdy.

Armstrong—*William F. Johnston.

Bradford—*Stephen Pierce.*

Beaver—Matthew T. Kennedy, James Sproft.

Bedford—Daniel Washabaugh, Richard Bard.

Berks—*Daniel B. Kutz, Henry Flannery, Robert M. Barr, Samuel Moore.*

Bucks—*John Apple, Isaac Vanhorn,* Joseph Titus.

Butler—Isaac S. Pearson.

Crawford—*Gaylord Church, Joseph Douglass.*

Centre—*George Beal.*

Chester—John D. Steel, Wm. K. Correy, Dr. John B. Chrismen, Robert Futhey.

Columbia—*Daniel Snyder.*

Cumberland—*A. S. McKinney, J. Zimmerman.*

Dauphin—Benj. Musser, Samuel H. Clark.

Delaware—Joshua P. Eyre.

Erie—James D. Dunlop, Stephen Skinner.

Franklin—Andrew Saively, Joseph Pumroy.

Fayette—*Robert P. Flenniken, John Fuller.*

Greene—*Thomas P. Pollock.*

Huntingdon—Joseph Higgins, John G. Miles.

Indiana—John Cummins.

Juniata, Mifflin and Union—John Funk, Ner Middleswarth, Joseph A. Bell.

*A conservative and volunteer candidate.

Lancaster—C. Keiffer, Benj. Pennell, Jacob Forsman, P. Von Neider, Hugh Andrews, Joseph McClure.
Lebanon—John Bruner.
Lehigh—*Benj. Fogel, Peter Huss.*
Lycoming, Clinton and Clearfield—*James S. Gamble, Geo. Leidy.*
Luzerne—*Hendricks B. Wright, A. Carterright.*
Mercer—James Banks, James Montgomery.
Montgomery—*Ephraim Penton, William B. Hahn, William Bean.*
Northampton and Monroe—*Richard Broadhead, jr. John Flick, John Trach.*
Northumberland—*Jesse C. Horton.*
Pike and Wayne—*John H. Brodhead.*
Perry—*William B. Anderson.*
Philadelphia city—William A. Crabb, Edward D. Law, Isaac Meyer, Benjamin M. Hinchman, G. Rush Smith, Jacob Gratz, John Rush.
Philadelphia county—*John Felton, Edward J. Penniman, John Painter, William Wilkins, Thos. M. Scott, Thomas McCully, William Bonsall, Lewis Crousillatt.*
Susquehanna—*Franklin Lusk.*
Schuylkill—*John Weaver.*
Somerset and Cambria—Joshua F. Cox, John Hanna.
Tioga and Potter—**John Wakeley.*
Venango and Clarion—*Alexander Haleman.*
Washington—Jonathan Letherman, Samual Livingston, Aaron Kerr.
Westmoreland—*Samuel Hill, William Johnson.*
Warren, Jefferson and McKean—*James L. Gillis.*
York—*Isaac Garretson, J. May, Adam Ebaugh.*
Those in roman are whigs—in *italics*, Van Buren.

ALABAMA.

No member of the union has fulfilled her engagements with greater punctuality than the state of Alabama. The only debt she owes, is that invested in the capital stock of her banks. The first half million of her bonds became due in London the present year; and although the state reserved its right to extend the period of their redemption, the whole sum due was anticipated and paid by the banks for which it was issued.

The interest upon another portion of the debt, payment in New York and New Orleans in November and December, is already provided. A part of that due in London in January next, has gone forward: and the Great Western carries with her today, remittances to cover the residue. Indeed all the payments of the state prior to April 1841, are thus anticipated.

The legislature of Alabama, at its last session, passed an act recalling the whole of the state bonds issued and still unsold. These have all been accordingly returned and cancelled, thus leaving the state debt, $10,500,000. The governor also in his last message to the legislature, recommended the establishment of a sinking fund for the gradual extinguishment of this debt, and this judicious measure will in all probability be adopted the ensuing session.

With an annual export of cotton, worth at its present low price, twenty millions of dollars; with a very trifling amount of imports during the past and present year, and with a faithful and economical policy in the management of her finances, the state of Alabama ought to rank amongst the highest in credit, as she is in her resources.

[*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

LOUISIANA.

Commerce of New Orleans. We condense from Hunt's Merchants' Magazine for November, the following very interesting statistics of the commerce of New Orleans, a city which has sprung up in the southwest with a population of 102,000 souls, and now in power and importance, the third perhaps in the United States. The city of New Orleans should be a matter of national pride, as it is the offspring of our free institutions, standing as it does at the outlet of that giant stream, the Mississippi, which waters the richest valley upon the earth for thousands of miles, and must be to coming time, as it now is, the grand channel of western commerce.

Bales.

Cotton—Exported to various ports in	
1839, '40,	934,191
1830, '31,	424,684
	509,507

The above synopsis of the cotton export, shows an increase of business in the branch of cotton export in nine years of 509,507 bales—of the whole quantity exported, the largest quantity has been sent to Great Britain, and the next largest quantity to France, and but a small portion of the whole amount has been shipped coastwise.

	Hhds.
Tobacco—Exported to various ports in	
1839, '40,	28,028
1830, '31,	34,968
	6,940

Showing a decrease apparently of 6,940 hogsheads. In the years 1834 to 1838 the amount exported was much greater than in 1839–40, particularly in the year 1835–36, when the amount exported reached 43,941, the greatest part of the tobacco has always been shipped coastwise.

	Hhds.	*Bbls.*
Sugar—Exported to various ports in 1839–40	45,511	5,978
1835–36,	5,677	3,138
	39,834	2,840

Showing an increase of 39,834 hogsheads, and 2,840 barrels in five years. With the exception of a very small portion, this sugar is shipped coastwise.

	Hhds.	*Bbls.*
Molasses—Exported to various ports in 1839–40,	8,937	42,926
1835–36,	1,012	9,289
	7,925	33,637

Showing an increase in five years of 7,925 hogsheads, and 33,637 barrels. Nearly the whole of this article is shipped coastwise, and we believe is chiefly used in the distillation of rum.

These tables shew to what a great extent the commerce of New Orleans has increased during a few years past, it may also give us some idea of the vast resources of the west, and enable us to form some conception of the future greatness of that fertile portion of country. When we reflect that these data are taken during a time of unexampled commercial prostration, our wonder will be increased. Progressing as she does the day is not far distant when New Orleans will take her stand among the mightiest cities of the world.

IOWA.

Election. Mr. Dodge, the Van Buren candidate for delegate to congress, has been re-elected after a warm contest by a majority of 688 votes. We have not yet met with the particulars.

SPEECH OF MR. W. C. JOHNSON, OF MD.

ON THE SUBJECT OF THE REJECTION OF PETITIONS FOR THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

In house of representatives, Jan. 25, 27 and 28, 1840.

The house having under consideration the proposition of Mr. *Thompson*, of South Carolina, to amend the rules by the addition of the following:

"*Resolved*, That upon the presentation of any memorial or petition for the abolition of slavery or the slave trade in any district, territory, or state of the union, and upon the presentation of any resolution or other paper touching that subject, the *reception* of such memorial, petition, resolution or paper, shall be considered as objected to, and the question of its reception shall be laid on the table, without debate or further action thereon."

And the proposition of Mr. *John Q. Adams*, as a substitute to the foregoing, in the following words:

"*Resolved*, That the following be added to the standing rules of this house, to be numbered the 21st:

"Every petition presented by the speaker, or by any member, with a brief verbal statement of its contents, shall be received, unless objection be made to its reception for special reasons; and whenever objection shall be made to the reception of a petition, the name of the member objecting and the reason of the objection shall be entered on the journal. The question in every such case shall be, '*shall the petition be rejected?*' and no petition shall be rejected but by a majority of the members present."

Mr. *Johnson*, of Maryland, upon gaining the floor, said that, before entering on the subject of discussion before the house, he had one word to say in reference to the unpleasant occurrence of last evening.

He had understood that the gentleman from North Carolina, (Mr. *Bynum*), before he made the motion for him to proceed in his remarks, had retracted the offensive words applied to the gentleman from New York, (Mr. *Peck*). Amid the confusion and noise, he did not hear all that fell from the gentleman, but he had since learned, from the report in the Globe of this morning, that he had not done so. If he had so understood last night, he would not have requested the gentleman from South Carolina, (Mr. *Thompson*), to withdraw his resolution, nor would he have made the motion which he did.

Mr. J. said, that he thought this explanation due to himself, for he was the last member in this house to justify or palliate unparliamentary language, and he believed that such language was always more calculated to injure those who used it, than those to whom it was intended to apply.

Mr. *Johnson* then proceeded, and said: I have always, Mr. Speaker, been opposed to the discussion of abolition in this house, in any manner whatever. I have never regarded it a debatable question in the congress of the United States. It may have been supposed by many that, from my anxiety to get the floor, I was desirous to participate in the discussion of this exciting subject. Such was not the case — For the first ten days, my anxiety to get the floor was simply to call the previous question on the proposition of the gentleman from South Carolina, (Mr. *Thompson*), for the purpose of arresting the discussion; but, from the vast range which the debate has taken, not on the merits of the question only, but for the purpose, as I am constrained to believe, of making political capital out of it, upon which members may trade at home, in or with their party, I feel called on to depart from the course of silence which I had prescribed to myself, and must now trouble the house with a few remarks.

Mr. Speaker, were I to move the previous question now, the vote, under the change already made in the rules this session, would not be the first taken on the resolution of the gentleman from South Carolina, but would now have first to be put on the amendment recently offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. *Adams*); and in reference to this amendment, and to some of the remarks which fell from its able supporter, I desire to say a few words.

I consider the resolutions heretofore offered too vague and indefinite to effect any useful purpose or practical good; and before I conclude, I will offer an amendment to the proposed amendment of the gentleman from Massachusetts, which will meet the question fairly and fully, which shall contain no ambiguity, and which will allow no gentleman to deceive his constituents, or leave "*undefined*" his position in relation to this subject. It is in these words:

"*Resolved*, That no petition, memorial, resolution or other paper, praying the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, or any state or territory, or the slave trade between the states or territories of the United States in which it now exists, shall be received by this house, or entertained in any way whatever."

Mr. *Johnson* said that he felt it due to his constituents, and to the state which, in part, he represented, that he should claim, for a short time, the indulgence of the house. He felt this duty strong upon him, from the peculiar position of his district, and the situation of his state, and the more especially so, when he thought that efforts had been made, by various gentlemen who had preceded him in this debate, to conciliate favor with the abolitionists of the north, at the expense of the feelings and interests of the south; whilst others who had spoken had endeavored to throw reproach and odium upon the character of general Harrison, whose name they had introduced only for party purposes and political speculation. The tone and character of the debate, in conjunction with the fact, that Maryland was more interested in the question than any other state, made it manifestly proper, in his opinion and sense of duty, to waive his reluctance to *discuss* the question. He would, therefore, present the views of his state, as far as he represented it, on this deeply agitating question, with the opinions which he himself entertained, or such ideas as might occur to him while addressing the chair, with frankness and sincerity, and with an intention not to offend the feelings of any one on this floor, or elsewhere, whatever might be the diversity of sentiment, differences of opinion on doctrines of principle, or questions and measures of expediency.

Some days since, sir, I voted to lay the resolution of the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. *Coles*), on the table.* No one is more willing than myself to

*Nominated by V. B. opposed to the regular ticket.

*(*Wednesday, Jan. 15, 1840.—Journal, page 212.*)

A motion was made by Mr. *Coles* further to amend the rules by inserting therein a rule in the words following:

"All petitions, memorials, and papers touching the abolition of slavery, or the buying, selling or transferring of slaves in any state, district or territory of the United States, shall, upon their presentation, be laid on the table, without being debated, printed, read or referred, and no further action whatever shall be had thereon."

Same day.—(*Page 215.*)

The question was then put on the motion of Mr. *Thompson*, of South Carolina, that the amendment to the rules, moved by Mr. *Coles*, do lie on the table, and passed in the affirmative—yeas 102, nays 98.

Those who voted in the affirmative, are—Messrs. J. Quincy Adams, Julius C. Alford, John W. Allen, Simeon H. Anderson, Landaff W. Andrews, Osmyn Baker, Daniel D. Barnard, John Bell, Edward J. Black, William K. Bond, George N. Briggs, John H. Brockway, Anson Brown, Samson H. Butler, William B. Calhoun, Zadok Casey, Thomas W. Chinn, Thomas C. Chittenden, John C. Clark, Walter T. Colquitt, Jas.

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accord to that gentlemen the best feelings, and the strongest interest for the south. I know full well his devotion to the interests of his constituents, and their deep aversion to the intermeddling of the abolitionists of the north with their vested and unquestionable rights; but his resolution admitted the right of petition, and denied the right of reference, and without intending such a consequence, virtually invited the abolitionists to send their memorials here, and then to smother them on the table.

The reception of a petition carries with it the admission of a correlative right to have it referred; for the deliberative body which will entertain a petition by so far considering it as to receive it, admits, by the very act itself, that the petition should be referred and gravely considered. It does more; it admits jurisdiction on the subject-matter of the petition; for it cannot be said, in justification of receiving a petition, that the contents of the petition could not be known until received, referred and reported to the house, since the rule of the house requires each member offering a petition to give a short verbal statement of its contents. Thus, by the act of presentation, the house is at once apprized, before the petition is received, of its contents, and, I maintain, the house should never for a moment entertain such petition when it has not jurisdiction over the subject-matter.

Upon this point, (said Mr. *Johnson*), I will make a few additional remarks, before I conclude what I have to say; but at this time I will make a passing remark upon what fell from the gentleman from North Carolina, (Mr. *Bynum*), who has just taken his seat, in relation to the report and resolutions offered by Mr. *Pinckney*, of South Carolina, as chairman of a select committee on the subject of abolition memorials, in the twenty-fourth congress.

The gentleman from North Carolina spent at least an hour in eulogizing that report and the resolutions which were adopted by the house, and was willing, either directly or indirectly, to charge every member who differed with the report and resolutions as either an abolitionist or an accessary to abolitionism, and an enemy to the south. At the hazard of such a denunciation, I have no hesitation in declaring that I do not subscribe to either the report or the resolutions, and for this single reason: the report and the resolutions waive the expression of a decided opinion in relation to the powers of congress on the subject of slavery in the District of Columbia. They do not deny the power of congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia; and, by their silence on the question, the very head and front of all the memorials referred to that committee, the report and resolutions, tacitly admit both the power and the jurisdiction of congress in the premises. Willing, then, am I thrown myself within the limit of the gentleman's denunciation; and willing am I that he, and others who think with him, may call me an abolitionist and an enemy to the south, when I declare that I utterly deny the power of congress to interfere in any way whatever with the relation of master and slave in the District of Columbia, and openly, frankly and fearlessly declare that I believe that congress has no power whatever to interfere with the question of slavery in any district, territory or state, in which it existed at the time of the adoption of the federal constitution.

The gentleman spent quite as much time in panegyrizing the resolutions of the gentlemen from New Hampshire, (Mr. *Atherton*), passed by the last congress, and usually denominated "*Atherton's resolutions.*" Were these resolutions the offspring of the south? Were the feelings or interests of the south consulted? Were the representatives of the south frankly consulted as to the merits or tendency of those resolutions? Were any but the friends of the administration consulted in relation to those peculiar resolutions? No, sir. The resolutions were prepared, concocted and digested by a party, and solely for party effect, without the slightest regard to the interests of the south, and with a view solely to entrap the south into support of the administration, by pretending that a gentleman of the north, who was a friend of the administration, had taken the south under his especial care and protection; that the friends of the administration in the south might declare here and elsewhere that the administration was all right upon the subject, and that the friends of the administration in the north consulted nothing—thought of nothing—but the welfare of the south, and in their great love of the south, would willingly make themselves martyrs to the cause. I represent (said Mr. J.) a district more interested in the question of slavery than any other in the U. States, because it extends from the District of Columbia, a part of which was taken from my district, to the Pennsylvania line; yet I was not consulted, nor was a single representative opposed to the administration, from Mason and Dixon's line to the Gulf of Mexico. It was no part of the plan that we should be consulted, and this was more than immaterial, in reference to the purposes sought to be effected; therefore were the resolutions prepared in the dark—in conclave—and concocted as the ingredients of Shakspeare's witches, in order that politicians might make them boil and bubble in the great political caldron as the arch magician waved his mystic wand.

But, sir, what was the character of these famous resolutions, so much eulogized by the gentlemen from North Carolina? Were they calculated to quiet the apprehensions of the south? Were they so framed as entirely to exclude this angry question from the halls of congress? Did they deny the right of congress to legislate on this subject, for the District of Columbia? No, sir; they did not. They virtually admitted the right, by their silence, that congress had jurisdiction in the matter, and they left unprotected the most important point and region in the whole controversy. Did they deny the right of petition on this subject? Did they even assert that congress would not entertain the petitions of abolitionists? No, sir, they did not. They admitted the right of petition, and made it the duty of the house to receive all petitions on the subject, and thus far they went the whole length and breadth of abolition, but they refused to refer such petitions—laid them on the table—so that, whilst they pleased the abolitionists of the north, by receiving their petitions, as an offset to this courtesy, the south was to be pleased by laying them on the table. They encouraged the abolitionists to petition, by receiving their petitions, by acknowledging their right and the jurisdiction of congress; and, by refusing to consider them further, calculated to lull the alarm of the credulous south. Such was the character of these "Atherton resolutions," and such as I have described them were the motives for moving them. If such were not the motives, why were not southern gentlemen, who had as deep an interest as any of the friends of the administration—why were they not consulted? Why were the resolutions moved without the knowledge, privity, or consent of a single opposition member from the south? And why was the previous question called by the mover after he had made a speech, without allowing a single opposition member from the south to say one word? The administration had the majority in the house, and knew full well that they could carry any resolutions, however ambiguous and indefinite. It is true that I voted for all of these resolutions when the vote was taken separately upon them, except one, which contained so much jargon and vain circumlocution that I understood it about as well as the gentleman who moved it.

There is another resolution, Mr. Speaker, which has met with high commendation in this discussion—the resolution offered by a gentleman from Virginia, and generally known as "Patton's resolution." I well remember its history: about the time that it was offered, some great moves and changes were about being made on the political chess-board. Abolition excitement in the north was to be met ostensibly by counter-excitement in the south, and a struggle ensued who could be most ultra in advocating southern rights. The south was invoked, and southern representatives were called on to take firm ground in the hall real, half imaginary, yet wholly selfish conflict. They were invited to withdraw from the hall, and nearly all the southern representatives did withdraw to the committee room of the District of Columbia. I looked calmly on this heroic piece of acting, and was about the last to withdraw, and not then until urged by a friend, (Mr. *J. L. Williams*, of Tennessee), whose seat was beside mine, and who viewed the whole performance in the same light that I did. I went to the committee room with no feelings of excitement, but with a firm purpose to expose and denounce the first member who should propose a dissolution of the union. No proposition of the kind was made; I attended no subsequent meeting, and resolved within myself never again to secede from the hall, unless it should be never again to return to it.

[Mr. *Williams*, of North Carolina, here rose and said that he would take this occasion to say that he, as one of the representatives from the south, did not agree in the movement, nor did he attend the meetings.

Mr. *Graves*, of Kentucky, also rose and said that, although he withdrew, he had not, for a moment, contemplated a dissolution of the union.]

Mr. *Johnson* resumed, and said he had been speaking of his own course, and of that with reluctance. He had now, as then, speculated upon the course of others, without, however, for a moment intending to make the slightest allusion to, or reflection on, the course of the two gentlemen who had just given explanations. He would be understood elsewhere. He did not allude to the past for the purpose of causing excitement now, but to express his belief that at that time it was more pretended than real.

I saw, then, (said Mr. J.) or thought I saw, that some gentlemen from the south were using the excitement, or rather trying to create the excitement in order to use it, to gain for themselves personal political importance for ulterior movements. The gentlemen from South Carolina, (Mr. *Bynum*) has alluded to the meeting of the southern delegation on that occasion, and has highly complimented the resolution which was adopted. He has spoken of it as containing the deliberate, permanent sentiments of the south and said that the resolution was all that the south had a right to ask or desire. Let me tell the gentleman and the house, that, so far from the resolution reported by Mr. *Patton* containing the fixed and permanent sentiments of the southern representatives, it was intended only to be a temporary measure, to meet the exigency of the question in the house the next morning.

As these proceedings have not transpired, I will give them at length, as showing the tone and temper of the times. They have been politely furnished, at my request, by my friend Mr. *Wise*, whom I am sorry to find too unwell to be in his place and to participate in this debate.

"At a meeting of a portion of the members of congress representing slaveholding states, held at the room of the committee of the District of Columbia on the 20th day of December, 1837, the following resolution was adopted:

"'*Resolved*, That the chairman of this meeting appoint a committee, to consist of *three senators* and of *three members*, of the house of representatives, one of each from the three grand divisions of the slaveholding states, to consider of, and report upon, such proceedings as ought to be adopted by a meeting to be held by the senators and representatives of the slaveholding states this evening, at 7 o'clock, P. M. in the room of the committee of the District of Columbia, on the subject of the legislation and proceedings of congress touching the abolition of slavery.'

Cooper, Mark A. Cooper, Thomas Corwin, George W. Crebb, Robert B. Cranston, John W. Crockett, Edward Curtis, Caleb Cushing, Thomas Davee, Edward Davies, Garrett Davis, William C. Dawson, James Dellet, John Edwards, John Ely, Geo. Evans, Horace Everett, Millard Fillmore, Charles Fisher, Isaac Fletcher, Rice Garland, Seth M. Gates, Meredith P. Gentry, James Getry, Joshua R. Giddings, Patrick G. Goode, Francis Granger, William J. Graves, John K. Griffin, Moses H. Grinnell, Richard W. Habersham, Hiland Hall, William S. Hastings, Thomas Henry, Solomon Hillen, jr. Ogden Hoffman, Francis James, Charles Johnson, William Cost Johnson, Thomas Kempshall, Abbot Lawrence, Levi Lincoln, Joshua A. Lowell, Richard P. Marvin, Charles F. Mitchell, Christopher Morgan, Calvary Morris, Charles Naylor, Eugenius A. Nisbet, Charles Ogle, Thomas B. Osborne, Rufus Palen, William Parmenter, Luther C. Peck, Francis W. Pickens, John Pope, George H. Proffit, Benjamin Randall, Joseph F. Randolph, James Rariden, John Reed, John Reynolds, Joseph Ridgway, David Russell, Leverett Saltonstall, William Simonton, Wm. Slade, Truman Smith, Edward Stanly, William L. Storrs, John T. Steuart, Thomas D. Sumpter, Waddy Thompson, jr. Jacob Thompson, Joseph L. Tillinghast, George W. Toland, Joseph Trumbull, Peter J. Wagner, Lott Warren, John White, Thomas W. Williams, Joseph L. Williams.

Those who voted in the negative, are—Messrs. Judson Allen, Hugh J. Anderson, Charles G. Atherton, Lyne Banks, William Beaty, Julius W. Blackwell, Linn Boyd, David P. Brewster, Aaron V. Brown, Albert G. Brown, Edmund Burke, John Campbell, Wm. B. Campbell, John Carr, James Carroll, William B. Carter, Reuben Chapman, Nathan Clifford, Walter Coles, Henry W. Connor, Robert Craig, Isaac E. Crary, Edward Cross, Amasa Dana, John Davis, John W. Davis, Edmund Deberry, William Dunn, Andrew W. Dog, George C. Dromgoole, Nehemiah H. Earl, Ira A. Eastman, John G. Floyd, Joseph Fornance, James Garland, William L. Goggin, James Graham, Robert H. Hammond, Augustus C. Hand, John Hastings, Micajah T. Hawkins, John Hill, of Virginia, John Hill, of North Carolina, Joel Holleman, Enos Hook, George W. Hopkins, Talghman A. Howard, David Hubbard, Thomas B. Jackson, Joseph Johnson, Nathaniel Jones, John W. Jones, George M. Keim, Gouverneur Kemble, Daniel P. Leadbetter, Isaac Leet, Stephen B. Leonard, Dixon H. Lewis, William Lucas, Abraham McClellan, George McCulloh, James J. McKay, Meredith Mallory, Albert G. Marchand, William Medill, James de la Montanya, William Montgomery, Samuel W. Morris, Peter Newhard, Isaac Parish, Virgil D. Paris, Lemuel Poynter, David Petrikin, John H. Prentiss, William S. Ramsey, Green B. Samuels, Tristram Shaw, Charles Shepard, Albert Smith, John Scott, Thomas Smith, David A. Starkweather, Lewis Steenrod, Theron R. Strong, George Sweeny, John Taliaferro, Philip F. Thomas, Philip Triplett, Hawkins L. Turney, Aaron Vanderpool, David D. Wagener, Harvey M. Watterson, John B. Weller, William W. Wick, Jared W. Williams, Lewis Williams, Christopher H. Williams, Sherod Williams.

"In pursuance of the foregoing resolution, Mr. Wise, of Virginia, Mr. Yell, of Arkansas and Mr. Turney, of Tennessee, of the house of representatives, and Mr. King, of Alabama, Mr. Cuthbert, of Georgia and Mr. Crittendon, of Kentucky, of the senate, were appointed the committee; and at the subsequent meeting, at 7 o'clock, Mr. *Wise* from the said committee made the following report:

"'The committee appointed to report to the meeting of the senators and representatives of the slaveholding states to be held at 7 o'clock this evening, on the subject of the legislation and proceedings of congress respecting the abolition of slavery, beg leave to submit the following resolutions. With a view to *immediate* action and *temporary* measures, the committee recommend to said meeting to adopt the following:

"'*Resolved*, That, reserving the question whether congress has the constitutional power to *receive* memorials and petitions praying for the abolition of slavery in any district, territory, or state of the United States, it be, and is hereby, recommended to the house of representatives to adopt and pass the following resolution, to wit:

"'*Resolved*, That all petitions, memorials and papers, touching the abolition of slavery or the slave trade in any state, district or territory, of the United States, be laid upon the table, without being debated, printed, read or referred; and that no further action whatever shall be had thereon.

"'And with a view to *permanent* measures of caution and safety, in defence of slaveholding rights and interests, this committee recommend to said meeting to adopt the following:

"'*Resolved*, That the respective delegations of the slaveholding states be requested to meet, as early as their convenience will permit, for the purpose of concocting and digesting measures for the defence of the rights of the slaveholding states, of the constitution, and of the union: and that they shall each appoint a committee, to constitute, with others, a general committee, to embody the views and opinions of the senators and representatives of the slaveholding states on the subject of the abolition of slavery, and to report the same to a general meeting of the said senators and representatives, to be called and held at such time and place as said general committee shall appoint.'

"The report having been read, the meeting amended the first resolution, recommended to be reported to the house, by striking out the words '*slave trade*,' and inserting the words '*buying, selling, or transferring of slaves*.' And thereupon the meeting adopted the report, and ordered the chairman (*Mr. Patton*) to report the said resolution to the house of representatives."

Thus it will be seen that it was expressly declared in the preamble to the resolution, which preamble was not reported to the house but adopted by the meeting, that the resolution was intended as a temporary measure for the urgent time and immediate action, and was not intended to compromise the question of a rejection of all abolition memorials.

Such is the plain and true history of that resolution, which has found such marvellous favor in the eyes of the gentleman from North Carolina, that it seems he would denounce all as abolitionists, or aiders and abettors of abolition, who for a moment doubt the wisdom of that temporary expedient as a permanent measure. It was adopted upon the spur of the moment, to meet the question which was so quickly to recur, the representatives from the south agreeing to consult, as early as their convenience would permit, upon some fixed and more decisive measures of action.

That the matter ended here, and that nothing further of consequence occurred, was, I believe, because the various parties and interests began to look upon each other with distrust; for, in my apprehension, there was abundant cause for suspicion; and the designing members found themselves foiled.

I will not be so unjust as to say that every gentleman who differs with me in opinion on this question is an abolitionist; nor will I indulge in harsh, unmeasured language of invective. Whilst I have my own fixed views on the whole question, I am willing to believe that those who differ with me are as honest as myself.

But this famous resolution, which Mr. Patton reported as chairman of that extraordinary meeting, was far from terminating the excitement in the house, incident to the question of abolition—and why? Because it admitted the right of reception, and then laid the petitions on the table without debate. Yes, even under that very resolution, more than one angry insidental debate was forced upon the house, which caused much more irritated feeling than if the reception of the memorials, in any and every form, had been at once and forever refused.

Such, Mr. Speaker, I believe, and in a great degree know, to be the history of the past on this vexed and harassing question; all of which, summed up in a single sentence, shows that congress by their vacillating action, by receiving petitions and then laying them on the table, has tantalized the south with the hope of peace and quiet, whilst the abolitionists have been indirectly encouraged to move on with their agitation and excitement; hoping, no doubt, that, by the reception of their petitions, they have gained a foothold on the ramparts of the constitution, and, by perseverance, that they may overthrow the union, and deluge the south in blood.

But, sir, I now say to members from the south, if they are as anxious as myself to quell this question, if they feel its importance as I do, and think with me, let them vote with me on a proposition which will admit of no doubtful construction; which will meet the crisis, and will meet it firmly, and I trust effectually. If they differ with me, let them vote against my proposition. I, for one, am tired of this annual, almost perpetual discussion, which can effect no social, moral, or political good; which cannot benefit, but may deeply injure the south; which has this session, as on former occasions, had a political bearing on the parties of the day, instead of being contemplated as a great constitutional question, involving, not only measures of expediency and the powers of the government, but the very perpetuity of the union.

On the other hand, I know full well that gentlemen from the north view this question as involving the right of petition; and, wanting the moral courage to separate the question, they, in fact, give life and vigor to the agitating movements of the abolitionists by supporting the broad principle of the right of petition. They are unwilling to give a direct vote, because, if they vote their real judgment, they will offend the abolitionists; if they vote to please the abolitionists in all they wish, they not only outrage the interests and rights of the south, but will violate the feelings and principles of a large portion, perhaps a majority, of their constituents. Thus, some middle, unmeaning, or rather double-meaning proposition would be more agreeable to them; and the more Janus-faced the proposition, the more popular it will be with the mere politicians of the house, who, without intending disrespect to any, I greatly fear are a majority. All the gentlemen who have spoken admit that, if congress possesses the power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, it is inexpedient to exercise that power. Then why not tell their constituents so? Why not frankly tell them that they will not present their petitions upon a question which is fraught with excitement and mischief? Are their constituents reasonable and intelligent men? If they are and mean no evil to their country, they would thank a representative who would frankly admonish them on the subject. If their constituents are rioters and would overthrow the government, their representatives are conspirators with them in aiding and abetting so unhallowed a purpose. If congress has the power to abolish slavery in any regions of the south where it now exists, and the members of this house think it unwise, inexpedient and dangerous to the union to exercise the power, they should refuse to present petitions fraught with such evil. If they believe that congress has no power over the subject of slavery where it now exists, the very act of presenting petitions becomes criminal against the government.

Then, if the constitution gives congress no power over the subject, or if it tolerates and sanctions the power, and the representatives of the people think it unwise, dangerous and subversive of social peace and constitutional rights to exercise such power, they should not force the petitions of the abolitionists upon this house. I do not advocate principles nor commend a policy to others which I would not exercise myself. It is most true that I utterly deny the power of congress to exercise any power, constitutionally over the subject of slavery in the District of Columbia, or in the states and territories in which it existed at the time of the adoption of the constitution, yet I admit that congress has power, to a certain extent, over the subject in the territories in which slavery did not exist. I admit that congress has power to legislate over the subject of the foreign slave trade, to legislate over the subject of fugitive slaves, and to legislate in relation to the independence of Hayti, as well as to make commercial treaties with that government, and other republics of a similar character. The expediency of legislating in relation to Hayti, I am, however, fully prepared to oppose. It was during the last congress that a memorial was handed to me for presentation by a constituent of mine, who had liberated a large number of slaves and sent them to Hayti, praying that congress would establish commercial relations with Hayti, and receive and interchange ministers or commercial agents. The memorial was signed by a large and respectable number of my constituents; but I refused to present it, upon the ground that it would lead to angry debate, and effect more evil than good. Upon my return home, I informed the signers of my course, and my reasons for it, and not one that I conversed with but approved of my conduct; and my majority, on re-election, was nearly double what it ever had been before. I thought that to present the memorial would be to throw a firebrand into the house; and my forebodings were realized. My constituents sought some one else to present it; but when the astute and vigilant gentleman from Massachusetts took occasion to refer to that memorial in reply to my then colleague, the then chairman of the committee on foreign relations, in the debate, I gave some explanation as to the respectability of the character of the petitioners, and afterwards found myself credited in the Emancipator, which reported the speech of the gentleman from Massachusetts, as having presented that very petition. I have introduced this circumstance for no other purpose than to show that I have practised upon principles of expediency in relation to questions over which I consider congress has full power to legislate, and thus, with greater force and propriety, to urge those gentlemen who think that congress has jurisdiction over the question of slavery in the District of Columbia, and believe that it would be inexpedient to exercise the power, to say so to their constituents, and refuse to present their malign petitions. This I am persuaded they will do, unless they think that the doctrine of expediency had better be construed in favor of their popularity with the abolitionists, than for the good of the country; unless they esteem the peace, quiet and general welfare of the country of less consideration than their favorable standing with the fanatic advocates of abolition. My estimation of the true character of a member of congress is that he stands, or should stand, as a middle barrier between encroachments on the constitution by the executive or the legislative branches of the government, and infractions of social order, of civil and political liberty, which may be attempted by designing men, either to subserve their own evil purposes or to gratify the bad passions of the disaffected and turbulent. Sworn to support the constitution, he should not, directly, or indirectly, allow its violation, nor aid and abet the movements of those who would endanger, in the slightest degree, the peace and integrity of the union. In the language of another, instead of being a weathercock on the temple of freedom, to be blown in any and every direction by every gust of popular prejudice and caprice, he should be one of the firm pillars of state to support the noble edifice.

But some gentleman have argued, with seeming sincerity, that this question caused too much excitement and alarm in the south. They say that the south is too quickly excited—that, in presenting the petitions of the abolitionists, they only want to defend the right of petition, and to declare, in the calmest way possible, that they are opposed to immediate abolition, but think slavery a moral, social and political evil which the south should make ready to abolish. They say that if the south will not take the benefit of their friendly warning and voluntary advice, the time may come, nay, will come, when the abolitionists cannot be restrained; and if there should be insurrections, assassinations and murders, why, the south will be to blame, because they did not take the early and friendly advice to hold their peace and allow the abolitionists to do as they please. These gentlemen say that whilst they know that an open brawler on abolition would not be tolerated in any portion of the south, and ought not to be, they, as members of congress, have a right to discuss the whole question here; to speak of slavery as a crime and a sin, and talk of the immorality of the south in the very heart of the south; that they have a right to make speeches here, which go to every part of the union, which can be read by every free negro or slave who can read, showing how strongly the doctrine of abolition is sustained by able members from the north in concert with thousands of fanatic petitioners and hypocritical sympathisers. Sir, it may be very easy for some of these gentlemen to declaim; it may be very amusing to be eloquent, and it may be politic in them to *appear* humane, when it costs them nothing, but gains them political capital; but he who at this day and in this country, in speaking of slavery, talks of stains, without showing how they can be effaced—of crimes, without showing how they can be suppressed—of wickedness, without showing how it can be avoided, however signal his own virtues and illustrious his talents, teaches but an extravagant and false morality, and exhibits proofs of the inconsistency and fatuity of the highest human intellect under the hallucinations of fanaticism. Yet some gentlemen think it marvellously wonderful that the representatives from the south will not let the aboli-

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tionists of the north thrust their hands into the pockets of the people of the south; they think it strange that the south will not place their property, held before the constitution, in despite of the constitution, and by the constitution, on the speaker's desk, and go into grave and solemn discussion and legislation to determine whether it is their property or not. They say they only ask the south to do this to settle the question and to quiet the abolitionists; and when they say that in friendship to the south—they will vote that it is really the property of the south—that a slave is the property of his master—they affect to be astonished that we will not trust the question with them. But let me tell those gentlemen, that while they are honest, all who succeed them may not be. Let me tell them that to admit the right of congress to decide that slaves are the property of the south, is at once to admit the right of congress to legislate on the subject; ones admit the right of congress to decide in favor of the south, or to decide at all, and you admit the right to decide against the south, if it should be deemed wise, prudent or expedient. Principle, our rights anterior to the constitution, the constitution itself, forbids that congress should legislate upon our property; and expediency, self-protection, admonish us not to hold or listen to a discussion on the subject.

But, Mr. Speaker, I would not have trespassed on the time of the house more than a quarter of an hour, had not the learned gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. *Adams*), made a speech. I endeavored to obtain the floor when he had concluded, but failed. I must say, with great candor and sincerity, that I regret highly, perhaps enthusiastically, admire the vast and varied erudition of that gentleman, his great political knowledge, his eminent virtues and distinguished services. But, notwithstanding all this, I was grieved at the course which he pursued in debate. I had fondly hoped that, having gained the acme of his fame; having filled the highest office in the gift of the most potent republic in the world; having passed through all the ranks of distinction in the zodiac of honors, he would have been willing, ay, anxious, to throw oil on the troubled waters, instead of endeavoring to increase their angry commotion. But no: he strikes them with his wand, yet not as one of old did, that healing may come from them. I had hoped that he would have looked upon this question as one of vast national interest, in which were involved the destinies of a whole people. I had thought that he, above all men in congress, would have taken an expansive and statesmanlike view of the whole subject; would have examined the philosophy of our government, ennobled the constitution as the established result of concession and compromise, and would have esteemed the union too dear and sacred to admit its value to be calculated. I know full well the peril which I encounter when I attempt to attack the positions of that learned and distinguished gentleman; but, at the risk of meeting all his powers, great as they are acknowledged to be, I must not hesitate to debate the most of his arguments, to dispute the most of his premises, and do deny the majority of his conclusions. I shall do this, because I know that the opinions of the distinguished gentleman have more influence than those of any half dozen gentlemen on this floor; and in saying this, I neither mean disparagement to others, nor an idle compliment to him.

What have been the principal points of the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. *Adams*)? He has raised five or six. The first was, that congress had jurisdiction under the laws of nature; the second was upon the law of God; the third upon the Declaration of Independence; the fourth upon that provision in the constitution which gives congress the power to legislate upon the interests of the District of Columbia; and the last was upon that clause in the constitution which declares the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

Now, sir, as to the first point. I would ask the learned gentleman if we were assembled here for the purpose of dispensing the laws of nature? Were the members of the American congress of the U States elected to examine and conform to the laws of nature? Have we sworn, in the discharge of our high duties, to obey, sanction and carry into effect the laws of nature? What are the laws of nature? Who will be hind enough to explain them? for the learned gentleman has omitted to do so. Although he has alluded to them with so much earnestness, and made them the basis of his argument, I frankly confess that, as much as I have read of the speculative theories of the laws of nature, I have never been able to form any very distinct idea upon the subject. If I have any opinion on the question, it is, that a state of nature is a state of war, where sense of justice and law is unknown; where might constitutes right; where physical power is the only empire; and where written laws are totally unknown, or, if known, totally disregarded. It was from reflecting upon man in a state of nature, no doubt, that induced Hobbes to say that "*the natural state of man was war.*" Then, would the gentleman resolve us into that state? Read the history of the world, from the earliest dawnings of civilization to the present time, and what lesson does it teach us? Does it not exhibit one endless scene of confusion and war? Does it not present one unbroken, shoreless sea of blood and carnage? Man, in a state of nature, is a savage animal, without the restraint of reason—governed alone by the impulses of passion and his lawless domineering self-interest. Are we to go back to the days of barbarism, of individual prowess and physical power? Are we to forget that we have written laws and an established constitution? Will the honorable gentleman class us with the red men of our wild and romantic forests? What are our Indians in their almost state of nature? Have they an idea of written laws; or are they not governed by the usages of savages?—Do not wild daring, a contempt of life, a disregard of an overruling Providence, mark their character? Must we, like Push-mat-a-ha,* who has been interred in your congressional burial ground, believe that human existence is generated in the clouds, and springs from the lightning of heaven; that he, like Minerva, sprung into existence full grown and full armed for conflict!

I trust the day *is* far distant when the members of this house will urge, as a justification for the overthrow of the constitution, that it is a restraint upon natural rights; that we are not a political body, but an assemblage of lawless men, each acting under the impulses of feeling, and hardly two agreeing in the application of the laws of nature. Civilization is spreading abroad, as with the wings of light, and man is fast being reclaimed from a state of nature. With civilization, the human mind expands in moral power, and the richest blessings of life are spread around. The brightest and the best of these is a government which secures civil, religious and political liberty. Whilst constitutional law restrains those natural rights which interfere with civil order, and are injurious to the body politic, it guarantees the rights of property, and secures freedom of conscience, and allows it to commune with the Divine essence, without the fear of being harmed by human fanaticism and the self-constituted of orthodox theology.

But, Mr. Speaker, I grieved more when, on the second point of the gentleman, I heard an invocation of the laws of God. Have we been sent to congress by the people of the United States, to discuss the laws of God? Where do we derive the power to resolve ourselves into a house of bishops, to dispute points of theological controversy? Who will undertake to say that he is the inspired instrument to decide upon the ordinances, the precepts, and the laws of the Supreme Being? Who will here undertake "to hurl damnation round the land on all he deems God's foe?" I have always believed that the congress of the United States was circumscribed in the sphere of its action by written human laws, and that the constitution, the organic law of the nation, gave it existence and limitation; that we had pledged ourselves, by the highest human means, and the most solemn injunctions, not to wander beyond the strict letter of that instrument; yet in all this I must be mistaken, if the gentleman's argument has force and application. But, sir, whilst I find in the constitution no authority to legislate upon the principles of the law of nature, I find in it an express prohibition to discuss the Divine law. "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof." Thus are we restrained from legislating about religious creeds, or intrafering with the human conscience. The doors of every church are thrown open to the American people by that instrument, and each and all can worship in his own manner, and after such form as his conscience may dictate. In what I have said, I do not mean to deny the obligation under which every human being must be to the Divine law; but I insist that this is not a place for its discussion or its enforcement; yet were it, it would not be difficult to find in the holy Bible high sanction for slavery; for, from almost the beginning to the end thereof, will be found the institution of slavery recognised and referred to, and no where can be found an authority or sanction for a good Christian to covet his neighbor's property—his man servant or his maid-servant.*

But, passing from the contemplation of the Divine law, which I would regard as profanity in me to quote or use in a deliberative assembly like this, except as the oldest and most authentic history, I come to the next argument of the gentleman from Massachusetts. It was urged by him, as also by others who preceded him in debate, that we should recognise the right of congress to abolish slavery in

*Push-mat-a-ha signifies superior excellence. In the language of his tribe, it is a distinction of honor. He twice gained it by the accord of his tribe, after having resigned it and become a brave. He was a warm friend of the United States during the last war, and his idea of his existence was expressed in a council of conference, as reported to me by one who was present. It surpasses any thing in Ossian.

He said that "Push-mat-a-ha never drew sustenance from woman, nor was dandled on her knee. A dark cloud passed over the horizon; a flash of lightning rent a tall pine asunder; and out stepped Push-mat-a-ha, a full grown warrior, with a rifle on his shoulder."

He died at Washington: his last words are written on the humble monument that marks his place of burial: "When I am dead, let the big guns be fired over me."

*Of the slavery which the Supreme Being has permitted throughout all time to exist, to Asia and Africa, and at this very moment to a great part of Europe also, I say nothing; I draw no inference from it, in extenuation of our crime in holding slaves, whose emancipation would be no less ruinous to themselves than to their owners. Nor will I avail myself of the fact, that the patriarch Abraham, to whom the Bible records a promise from heaven "that in his seed should all the nations of the earth be blessed," was the proprietor at one time of three hundred servants, (slaves, in the meaning of the Hebrew word), all of whom were born in his own house. Nor of the fact that his son Isaac was not deemed unworthy of the special favor of God, although he also had "great store of servants." All these things may be passed by. The Jewish code of laws, proceeding, as we are taught to believe, immediately from God himself, authorises slavery among his chosen people; points out distinctly the mode in which a freeman, loving his wife and children who are slaves, may himself become a slave forever; and expressly authorises the Jews to purchase the children of the strangers that sojourn among them to be bondmen forever, and to be an inheritance for their children. All this being expressly laid down in the Bible, the Pentateuch must be abandoned as an absolute imposture, if the law authorising slavery is not of Divine origin; and he who calls domestic slavery, whether by compact or by birth, "the consummation of all wickedness," will find it difficult to exculpate himself from the charge of blasphemy against the Most High. Bishop Newton, in his Dissertation on the Prophecies, urges the present and past condition of the Africans as a fulfilment of a prophecy, and as evidence, of course, of the divine authority of the Bible. Noah, in his prophetic wrath, had said, "cursed be Canaan; a servant of servants shall he be unto his brethren; and blessed be the Lord God of Shem, and Canaan shall be his servant. God shall enlarge Japheth, and he shall dwell in the tents of Shem; and Canaan shall be his servant!" Now, the Africans, the bishop undertakes to show, are the descendants of Canaan, and their slavery is an accomplishment of Noah's prediction.

This is not all. At the time when the Christian religion was first preached among mankind, slavery existed, and had long existed, not only in Judea, but in Greece and Rome, and in every part of the world then known. Among the Jews, the law of Moses was yet in force. Of this law, concerning slavery, no direct notice was taken by the founder of the Christian religion. As to the precepts under it, he is equally silent. But he "came not to destroy the law or the prophets, but to fulfil." He not only does not condemn slavery, but actually gives to it a sort of sanction, by borrowing from that state, in its most tremendous form, an illustration of his parables. The kingdom of heaven itself is likened "to a certain king, who would take an account of his servants, and forasmuch as one of them 'had not to pay,' his lord commanded him to be sold, and his wife and children, and all that he had, and payment to be made." The servant, having fallen down and "worshipped" his master, was released; but, being accused of harshness to another servant, he was "delivered over to the tormentors." The kingdom of heaven is again compared to a master travelling into a far country, and who, on his return, directs his servant who had buried his talent to be cast into utter darkness. A third illustration, equally grave and solemn, is taken from the return of a master, whose servant, knowing his lord's will, prepared not himself, neither did according to his will, and is "beaten with many stripes." Now, if domestic slavery had been deemed by our Saviour an atrocious crime, would it have been passed over without censure? Would the doctrine of salvation have been illustrated by a reference to it, direct and unequivocal? Should we not have been told, not that the rich man, but that the slaveholder, could not enter the kingdom of heaven? Let it be remembered, too, that Paul preached among the Gentiles, particularly among the Greeks and Romans. He could not have been ignorant of the condition of the slaves among the latter.—He must have seen the ergastula in which slaves were confined, and the porter chained to the gate of his Roman master. Yet, instead of denouncing the toleration of slavery as a crime, he and Peter both exhort servants to be "obedient to their masters, with fear and trembling," "to please them in all things, not answering again," &c. &c. The practice of St. Paul, on this subject, corresponded with his precepts. The Epistle to Philemon is nothing more than an intercession in behalf of Onesimus, a fugitive slave, who had probably run away from his master, to listen to the eloquence of the apostle by whom he was converted.

the District of Columbia, and its jurisdiction over the subject in a broader and more extended manner, under the Declaration of Independence of the United States. Do gentlemen forget that that eloquent recital of the wrongs and grievances of the colonies, which was drawn up by a southerner, and sustained in council and in the battle-field by southern men, complains, "That he [the British king] has excited domestic insurrection among us?" Do gentlemen forget that, when the revolution commenced, in enumerating the causes which impelled the people of the colonies to abjure their allegiance to the king of Great Britain, he was expressly charged with "*prompting our negroes to rise in arms against us*—those very negroes whom, by an inhuman use of his negative, he hath refused us permission to exclude by law?" Does the course pursued by the abolitionists differ widely from this now?—But, whether slavery be a curse or not, the very authorities which gentlemen quote, and well attested history, will show that we of the south are not to be reproached with its institution or its continuance. Slavery was introduced into this country at a time when no scruples were entertained by any class of Christians upon the subject. Who were the participators in the traffic of slavery?—Whose ships and whose seamen were engaged in the slave trade? Or where is now enjoyed the wealth amassed and boarded up from its successful prosecution? The puritan of the north was as much a party to the traffic as the planter of the south.—From New England the slave ships were fitted out; in New England the shackles were forged to bind the slaves; and if they were landed and sold at the south, it was only because there they could be employed to the best advantage. It was a misfortune that their climate had permitted the evil to take deep root; while at the north it had been stayed in its growth, not by the superior virtue of the people, but by their sagacious attention to their own interests. They found that slavery would be a burden in their cold region, and shook it off upon their neighbor. Were gentlemen to consider these facts, were they to remember how slavery was introduced among us, were they to look about and see where the curse and denunciation would fall, instead of invoking the judgment of heaven and declaiming about the laws of nature, before pronouncing sentence of condemnation on a high minded and generous people for holding slaves, they would consider how they obtained them, and inquire whether they can now get clear of them without producing more evil than good.

The next argument urged by the gentleman from Massachusetts was founded on that provision in the constitution which declares that congress shall have power "to exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of congress, become the seat of the government of the United States." With becoming respect and great deference to the opinions of others, I say to the many learned gentlemen, distinguished statesmen, and able constitutional lawyers, who have admitted the right of congress to legislate on the subject of slavery in the District of Columbia, that they have not, in my humble judgment, done themselves or the question justice. Removed from the point of agitation and danger, they have seldom if ever examined the whole question; they have read the clause in the constitution without considering other matters and circumstances which give to it interpretation and meaning; they have thus formed a hasty opinion, and then brought their ingenuity and all their reasoning powers to sustain their first conceived impressions. In no other way can I account for what I believe to be their erroneous opinion and mistaken conclusions. I humbly conceive, Mr. Speaker, that a gentleman who occupies the high station of an American legislator and statesman should, upon so important a question as this, translate his mind back to the history of the times of the formation of the constitution. He should take a philosophical view of the institutions of the country anterior to the constitution, and consider well the purposes which that instrument was intended to affect.

I have already shown how slavery was introduced into this country, and that, from the character of the climate, its stable productions, and other causes, there were more slaves in the southern than in the northern colonies. The colonial trade was under the absolute dominion of the mother country; and many of the southern colonies not only endeavored to discourage the importation of slaves, by various duties imposed at different times upon their purchase, but petitioned the throne to remove those restraints of the governors which inhibited their assent to such laws as might check so very pernicious a commerce. Such was the state of things from the Declaration of Independence, in 1776, to 1781, when the several state legislatures made an act of federation, as allied sovereigns. Look into that compact, those original articles of confederation, and you will nowhere find power over the question of slavery given to the confederate government.

But the confederation under which the states had leagued for common defence, at all times feeble, became every day weaker from the influence of sectional jealousies and the rivalship of power, and it is a fact of curious interest that the convention which formed the present constitution assembled simply to revise, in a few important particulars, the articles of confederation. The conflict between Maryland and Virginia, in relation to the navigation of the Potomac river, gave the first impulse to a revison of the original confederation, and I trust that the conflict on its banks, in this capitol, will not destroy the present government. In 1786, there was a convention of delegates at Annapolis, the result of whose deliberations was a recommendation to the several states to send delegates to a grand convention in Philadelphia, for the purpose of rendering the constitution of the federal government "adequate to the exigencies of the union." This grand convention did meet in 1787, and proposed the constitution which, by the acceptance and confirmation of the people of the several states, in their own time and manner, gave life and being to this republic. In the letter which was addressed to congress by the convention, we find some of the causes which embarressed the action of the convention, and, indeed, delayed the adoption and ratification of the constitution, by some of the states, for a long time. "It is at all times difficult to draw with precision the line between those rights which must be surrendered and those which may be reserved; and on the present occasion, this difficulty was increased by a difference of opinion among the several states, as to their situation, extent, habits and particular interests.—And thus the constitution which we present, is the result of a spirit of amity, and of that mutual deference and concession which the peculiarity of our political situation rendered indispensable." Thus we see that, while all felt that an efficient national government was necessary, it was admitted that this could only be obtained at an immense sacrifice.—Compromise was to lie at the foundation of any government at all—concession, free, voluntary and ample, was required on every side, or no integral government could be established out of separate and independent sovereignties of antagonist opinions, customs and interests. But with all these difficulties pressing upon them, what was the result of the deliberations of the convention? Looking into the constitution, we find that "no state shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility." That "no state shall, without the consent of the congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the nett produce of all duties and imposts laid by any state on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the congress." And that "no state shall, without the consent of congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops, or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay." While to the congress of the general government was given, among other powers, the high power "to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises; to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; to borrow money on the credit of the United States; to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes; to establish uniform laws of naturelization, and bankrupteies; to coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin; fix the standard of weights and measures; to punish counterfeiting, piracies and felonies committed on the high seas; to establish post offices and post roads; to declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal; raise and support armies; provide and maintain a navy; to make rules and articles of war; to call out, organize and govern the militia; exercise exclusive legislation over the seat of government, and over forts, arsenals and dock yards; to assent to the formation of new states; to dispose of and make rules concerning the territory or other property belonging to the United States, and to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by the constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof." It will also be found that the constitution declares, that "representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states, which may be included within this union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other persons;" that "the actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the congress of the U. States, and within every subsequent ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct;" that "no capitation or other direct tax, shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration herein before directed to be taken;" that "all debts contracted, and engagements entered into, before the adoption of the constitution, shall be as valid against the U. States under the constitution, as under the confederation;" that "the migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the congress prior to the year 1808, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person;" that "no person held to service or labor in one state under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due." Thus in the enumeration of these several powers, restrictions and concessions, we see what were the sacrifices and concessions made by the people of the individual states, "in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity."

The constitution giving an increased representation to the white population of the slaveholding states, was considered to compensate this inequality, by shifting, in part, the burden of direct taxation from the north to the south. The constitution recognising slavery, and providing for its continuance, guaranteeing the vested rights in the owner, and providing for the recapture of fugitive slaves, was entered into deliberately by the non-slaveholders, as a contract upon what were deemed good considerations. Among these considerations, were the advantages growing out of commerce, and especially the coasting trade, for American vessels. Experience had already proven how inadequate had been the articles of confederation to quell the discontents and conflicts about commercial advantages; and never was it to be expected that thirteen *distinct and separate governments*, viewing commerce under *different* relations, would be brought to concede to each other the peculiar advantages which they possessed from climate, soil, or the nature of their productions. How great were the commercial advantages which the north expected to realise, and which they have, in fact, realized, by the adoption of the constitution, will, in some degree, appear when we consider that the product of slave labor forms the staple of the commerce of the world. "Let it be traced," says an eloquent writer, who has ably vindicated the south from some of the aspersions of northern rant and fanaticism, "let it be traced through all its ramifications, in the shipping, navigating, commercial and manufacturing concerns of New England and New York; in all the domestic and household arrangements in every dwelling in the country; with every family where cotton is used, or sugar eaten; with every fortune that has been acquired by inheritance or marriage; and with the price of labor among the poorest members of the community, and it will be found that, under the contract of the constitution, a very large part of the profit of slave labor is gathered and possessed in the free states, while the ignominy and curse of the institution are thrown upon the states where that labor is performed." But, besides the advantages flowing from commerce, which the non-slaveholding states secured by the adoption of the constitution, let it be remembered that a government was created which has reimbursed them for their expenditures during the revolutionary struggle—which has paid millions for that purpose, besides the immense amount which has been paid by way of pension to the soldiers of the war of independence. Again, let it be borne in mind that the slaveholding states, upon coming into the union, voluntarily surrendered to the general government, for the common use and benefit, millions of acres of valuable land, already the residence of millions of freemen, and destined to be the residence of countless millions more.

Thus, sir, have I shown that, not only by the consent, but by the approbation, contract and agreement of the north, slavery was not only recognised and secured by the constitution, but incorporated

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into the very political existence of the government—incorporated in the representation on this floor—political power given to it, is the very election of the executive, and, through him, into the election of all the military, civil and other officers of the general government; for every officer of government, before he can discharge any duty of his office, is first bound to take an oath to support the institution of slavery as it exists, because he is bound to take an oath to support the constitution. It is incorporated, too, in the taxing power of congress; and congress would violate the constitution, and its law would be a violation of a fundamental feature of the compact of the states, as written in the constitution, if it did not levy direct taxes upon the slaves of the states, as there provided. The slightest infraction of this fundamental article of the constitution would absolve a state from all liability, and resolve it into its original unqualified sovereignty.

But, Mr. Speaker, there is another view of the subject, upon which I will, at this time, say a word: At the time of the adoption of the constitution, slavery existed in almost all the states. Vermont declared, in her constitution of 1777, there should be no slavery within her limits. New Hampshire, Connecticut and Rhode Island did the same in 1784. In Massachusetts, in the first action, involving the right of the master, which came before the supreme judicial court, after the establishment of the constitution, the judges declared that, by virtue of the first article of the declaration of rights, slavery in the state was no more.

In New York, by an act for the gradual abolition of slavery, all children born of slaves subsequent to the 4th of July, 1779, were declared to be free, but to *continue* servants to the owners of their mothers—males till the age of 28, and females till the age of 25; and, by an act of the 31st of March, 1817, every negro, mulatto or mustee, within the state, born before the 4th of July, 1799, it was declared should, from and after the 4th of July, 1827, be free.

In Pennsylvania, by the act for the gradual abolition of slavery, passed on the 1st of March, 1780, every person who at the time was a slave was to remain a slave, unless his owner omitted to register him on or before the 1st day of November then next ensuing. Children born after the passage of the act, were born free, subject, however, to a temporary servitude till the age of 28; and the issue of such children could not be held to any servitude.

In New Jersey various laws have passed for the gradual abolition of slavery; but, according to the census of 1830, there were, at that time, in the state no less than two thousand two hundred and forty-six slaves.

Now, sir, at the time of the adoption of the constitution, did any member from the north move and carry any proposition in the convention authorizing congress to abolish slavery within its territory, or within the limits of the influence of the constitution? Did Pennsylvania, New York, or any other northern state, then or since, ever call on congress to abolish slavery within its limits and jurisdiction? Slavery has been abolished—*gradually abolished, mark ye*—in nearly all the states north of Maryland, but was the power of congress invoked? Did not the general voice of the people call on their state authorities? and was not abolition effected by the acts of their own state legislatures? The whole legislation of the non slaveholding states demonstrates that they regarded the question of slavery as one of state jurisdiction alone; and every fact which I have given, goes far in illustration of that provision of the constitution which declares that "the powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states, respectively, or to the people."

But, Mr. Speaker, notwithstanding the legislation of each and every state in reference to the abolition of slavery shows that it has always been considered a question of state jurisdiction; notwithstanding some of the abolitionists here and elsewhere disclaim all pretence of power in congress to abolish slavery in the states, they yet contend that full, ample and absolute power is given to congress over the question in this District, by the grant of power contained in the eighth section of the first article of the constitution. They have rung the changes upon the terms used in the clause referred to, and said much about the phrase "to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such District;" they have argued that this gave congress ample, unbridled, absolute power of legislation over the question here. I shall answer some of these arguments presently; but I would here say that there is one part which all the learned commentators seem entirely to have overlooked. They tell you that you have full and ample power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, and only ask you to exercise your authority where you have jurisdiction. In this District there are about 6,000 slaves, and it cannot be that the energies of the whole body of abolitionists are directed to no other object than the emancipation of so small a portion of the slave population of the country. No, sir. Walled around as are the rights of the slaveholder, the abolitionists have little hope to break through the constitutional barriers: their only hope is to steal in at some loophole; and, with this view, they would persuade us *assumption of power*, under the plausible pretext that congress has jurisdiction, because *exclusive* legislation has been given in congress in all cases whatsoever over this District. I have gone into the history of the origin of slavery in this country, of its institution both before and under the constitution, of the legislation of the states upon the subject, to order to show that congress can exercise no legitimate authority to abolish slavery in any of the states where it now exists, or where it existed at the time of the adoption of the constitution. If this doctrine be true—if the abolitionists and their supporters here admit it—then must all their arguments fail, which go to establish the power of congress to abolish slavery in this District under the eighth section of the first article of the constitution; because, whatever power congress can exercise over this District, they may exercise in any and every other part of this country, in any and every state in this union: and to prove this, we have only to read the language of the constitution itself, when it declares that congress shall have power "to exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and *to exercise like authority over all places* purchased by the consent of the legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings."

Much has been said, Mr. Speaker, about the powers of congress, as a local legislature, over this District; but, sir, a territory over which congress could exercise separate and exclusive jurisdiction was not sought for the purpose of establishing a utopia or an oligarchy, but that congress might have an established seat of government independent alike of state influence and state favor—a seat of government where they could exercise an exclusive jurisdiction in all matters of police for their personal protection. The proceedings of the old congress show distinctly that such was the object; and in fact the outrage which occurred at the close of the revolution to awe the deliberations of congress by threat and mutinous excitement, which proved how little protection could be expected from state authorities alone, no doubt contributed greatly to the introduction of the clause in the constitution which gives to congress the exclusive legislation over the seat of government. On the 7th of October, 1783, a resolution was passed providing "that buildings for the use of congress be erected on or near the banks of the Delaware, provided a suitable district can be procured on or near the banks of the said river for a federal town, and that the right of soil, and exclusive or such other jurisdiction as congress may direct, shall be vested in the United States."

On the 21st of the same month, 1783, another resolution was passed, preceded by a preamble:

"Whereas there is reason to expect that the providing buildings for the alternate residence of congress in two places will be productive of the most salutary effects, by securing the mutual confidence and affections of the states:

"*Resolved*, That buildings be provided for the use of congress at or near the lower falls of the Potomac or Georgetown, provided a suitable district on the banks of the river can be procured for a federal town, and the right of soil and an exclusive jurisdiction, or *such other* as congress may direct, shall be vested in the United States."

Such were the views entertained by the old congress, such the considerations which influenced the convention which framed the constitution, and such the understanding of the people of the several states when they accepted, ratified and confirmed the constitution. The jurisdiction was intended to be made so exclusive as to prevent conflict between federal and state authority in municipal laws and regulations, and to give to congress all the power, and none other, which should be indispensably necessary for its own protection, and to render all the departments and officers of the federal government entirely independent of state authority.

It must also be recollected that no *place* was designated in the constitution as the seat of government; the convention only thought it expedient to specify the limits and extent, and the character of the legislation, leaving its location to depend upon the cession of particular states, and the acceptance of congress. It will also be recollected, that there was great rivalry among the states as to the point to be selected.

The journal of the old congress will show that, from the 28th of July, 1788, up to 13th of September, 1788, the subject of determining with respect to the place for commencing proceedings under the new constitution was continually under discussion, and gave rise to many motions and much debate; the relative advantages of New York, Hudson, Philadelphia, Wilmington, Lancaster, Baltimore, Annapolis, and other places being pressed with great zeal and earnestness. After congress had assembled under the constitution, the bill for locating a district of territory, not exceeding ten miles square, on the Potomac, "between the mouths of the eastern branch and Conogocheague," which originated in the senate, passed that body by a vote of fourteen to twelve, and in the house was the subject of much discussion. Four distinct propositions were made in the shape of amendments, to change the seat of the federal district, by motion to strike out "the Potomac," and insert some other place:

1st. "To substitute the Delaware instead of Potomac"—ayes 22, noes 39.

2d. "To the state of Pennsylvania, including Germantown"—ayes 22, noes 39.

3d. "Between the Susquehanna and Potomac"—ayes 25, noes 36.

4th. "State of Maryland, including Baltimore"—ayes 26, noes 34.

Now, can any man of rational mind believe that the representatives from Maryland would have voted in favor of establishing the seat of government at Baltimore, or its legislature would have offered Annapolis for such a purpose, if they had, for a single instant, thought or believed that congress would possess the power to abolish slavery in the very centre of the state? Can any rational mind believe that Maryland would have recognised or sanctioned such an interpretation, or allowed the general government to hold its seat in the centre of the state, armed with such antagonist powers against her peace and interests? I think it impossible to sleep a moment in saying that she never would. What can be the difference, whether the powers now claimed for congress be exercised in the centre or on the borders of the state? If the power of congress to abolish slavery could not have been allowed at Baltimore, it cannot be at Washington. That part of the District north of the southern bank of the Potomac was as much a part of Maryland as Baltimore. If it cannot be inferred from any thing which occurred at the adoption of the constitution, as a contemporaneous interpretation of that instrument, that it was admitted that congress had the power to abolish slavery within the limits of any state in which it existed, who can resist the inference, or debate the conclusion, that the letter, the spirit, and philosophy of the constitution totally deny the assumption of such power by congress? And no lapse of time can enlarge the powers of congress without an alteration of the constitution itself. There is no where in the constitution, any power given to congress to abolish slavery; yet this power is attempted to be drawn from the constitution by implication. Gentlemen admit that congress cannot intermeddle with the institution of slavery in any portion of the union where it existed at the time of the adoption of the constitution. It did exist, and does exist, in that portion of Maryland and Virginia which became the seat of government; yet, in the absence of all expressed or implied power, they would have congress alter the then and now existing relations of master and slave. If it was intended to have given congress the power, the convention omitted to express it; and, having failed so to express it, the omission denies the right of jurisdiction.

Mr. Speaker, in considering these features of our constitution, I am forcibly struck with the analogy, which the whole instrument bears, in many respects, to the articles of union between England and Scotland, adopted by the parliament of both those kingdoms in 1707.

Article 3d declares—

"The United Kingdom shall be represented by one parliament."

The 1st section of the 1st article of the constitution of the United States provides—

"That all legislative powers herein granted, shall be vested in a congress of the United States, which shall consist of a senate and house of representatives."

Article 4th declares—

"There shall be a communication of all rights and privileges between the subjects of both kingdoms, except when it is otherwise agreed."

The 2d section, 4th article of the constitution of the United States, provides—

"The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states."

Article 9th declares—

"When England raises £2,000,000 by a land tax, Scotland shall raise £48,000."

Section 2d, article 1st of the constitution of the United States provides, that—

"Representatives and *direct taxes* shall be apportioned among the several *states* which may be included within this union, according to their respective *numbers*, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, *three fifths of all other persons*."

Article 18th declares—

"The laws relating to trade, customs and excises, shall be the same in Scotland as in England. But all the other laws of Scotland shall remain in force, but alterable by the parliament of Great Britain; yet, with those laws relating to public policy, are alterable at the discretion of the parliament. Laws relating to private rights are not to be altered but for the evident utility of the people of Scotland."

The 2d section of the 6th article of the constitution of the United States provides, that—

"This constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land."

Article 1st, section 8th of the constitution declares, that—

"Congress shall have power to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes."

The 5th article of the amendments provides, that

"No person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation."

The 9th article provides, that—

"The enumeration in the constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people."

The 10th amendment declares—

"The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states, respectively, or to the people."

Article 22d of the union states—

"Sixteen peers are to be chosen to represent the peerage of Scotland in parliament, and forty five members to sit in the house of commons."

Section 3d, 1st article of the constitution declares, that—

"The senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state," &c.

Section 2d of the same article, as quoted, prescribes the representation in the house of representatives.

Upon these articles of union of England and Scotland, sir William Blackstone remarks:

"These are the principles of the twenty five articles of union, which are ratified and confirmed by 5th Anne, chap 8, in which statute there are also two acts of parliament recited, the one of Scotland, whereby the church of Scotland, and also the four universities of that kingdom, are established forever, and all succeeding sovereigns are to take an oath inviolably to maintain the same; the other of England, 5th Anne, chap. 6, whereby the acts of uniformity of 13th Elizabeth and 13th Charles II, (except, as the same had been altered by parliament at that time) and all others then in force, for the preservation of the church of England, are declared perpetual; and it is stipulated, that every subsequent king and queen *shall take an oath inviolably to maintain the same within England, Ireland*, Wales and the town of Berwick upon Tweed. And it is enacted that these two shall forever be observed as *fundamental* and *essential conditions of the union*."

And he continues:

"Upon these articles and acts of union, it is to be observed, that the two kingdoms are now so inseparably united that nothing can ever disunite them again; unless, perhaps, an infringement of those points which, when they were separated and independent nations, it was mutually stipulated shall be '*fundamental* and *essential conditions of the union*.'"

Will not these remarks of the great commentator upon the constitution and laws of England apply with equal force to the constitution of the United States? If an infringement of the fundamental and essential conditions of union would disunite two kingdoms, would not the same violation dissever these states? Sir, I repeat, that, at the adoption of our constitution, slavery not only existed, but was acknowledged, and, as a prominent and fundamental principle, was incorporated into the very fabric of the government; and any meddling with it now would be an infringement of "the essential conditions of the union." But the institution of slavery, whether right or wrong, does not owe its existence or continuance to the constitution: it is above and independent; pre-existing and beyond that instrument, though sanctioned and guarantied by it. And I maintain that slavery, having pre-existed—having been recognised, adopted and guaranteed by the constitution—no afterthought of fanaticism or pretended humanity can, for specious purposes, seize upon the property of any citizen, whether in a slave or non-slaveholding state; nor can alter the then existing state of things, without violating the spirit and letter of the constitution; without disregarding the solemn compact entered into by these states, and thereby jeoparding the integrity of the union. Considering the question wholly by the constitution, and that instrument solely and strictly by its letter, will gentlemen contend that congress has power to legislate in this matter exclusively over the District? But, by the same instrument, congress is in part a representative of slaves. The constitution, recognising and providing for the representation of slaves, requires, in the appointment, that every five slaves shall be equal to three freemen. If the framers of the constitution had such horror of slavery as is affected at the north now, why did they allow to it political importance, or even being, by representation on this floor? The answer is a plain one. In the first place, the constitution was a matter of concession and compromise to affect a perfect union; and, in the second place, to effect this union, the institution of slavery was not only to be acknowledged as a fundamental and essential principle, but to be guarantied and secured against all interference, by giving to it, as property, political power. By the constitution, then, slavery is recognised and *abolition* is not. Will you be governed by the constitution, or will you assume powers not delegated, because a few self-righteous men to the north, thinking themselves wiser than their ancestors, fancy they can abolish such parts of the constitution as may not suit their present views or interests?

But, Mr. Speaker, the third section of the sixth article of the constitution declares that "the senators and representatives," (of the congress of the United States), "and the members of the several state legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States, and of the several states, shall be bound by an oath or affirmation to support this constitution." With, then, the existing provisions of the constitution; with slavery recognised, guarantied, incorporated into that instrument, how can gentlemen reconcile it to themselves to vote for the abolition of an institution which they have sworn to support? How can they console themselves while advocating abolition petitions, which would have them violate their solemn oath of office? Do the abolitionists require the members of this house to have easy and pliant consciences, to be moulded according to the prejudices or caprices of fanaticism? Under this constitutional requirement of an oath of office, it matters not what may be the local legislation of the states, the rights of the slaveholder are guarantied most amply and most fully; and this doctrine has been recognised by the most solemn decisions of the highest courts in several of the non-slaveholding states, particularly Pennsylvania, New York and Massachusetts. These decisions, to the high credit of the judiciary, show that the constitution is beyond the reach of local prejudice or sectional views of policy. I have not time to cite many of the cases alluded to; but I beg the indulgence of the house to read from one which, in 1835, came before the court of errors of New York—a court constituted of the president of the senate, chancellor of state, judges of the supreme court and all the senators, wherein the chancellor declared:

"If the person whose services are claimed is in fact a fugitive from servitude, under the laws of another state, the constitutional provision is imperative that he shall be delivered up to his master upon claim made; and any state officer or private citizen who owes allegiance to the United States, and has taken the usual oath to support the constitution thereof, cannot, without incurring the moral guilt of perjury, do any act to deprive the master of his right of recapture, when there is no doubt that the person whose services are claimed is in fact the slave of the claimant. However much, therefore, we may deplore the existence of slavery in any part of the union, as a national as well as local evil, yet, as the right of the master to reclaim his fugitive slave is secured to him by the federal constitution, no good citizen, whose liberty and property are protected by that constitution, will interfere to prevent this provision from being carried into effect according to its spirit and letter; and even when the forms of law are resorted to for the purpose of evading the constitutional provision, or to delay the remedy of the master in obtaining a return of his fugitive slave, it is undoubtedly the right, and may become the duty, of the court in which any proceedings for that purpose are instituted, to set them aside, if they are not commenced and carried on in good faith and upon probable grounds of believing that the claim of the master to the services of the supposed slave is invaded."

Mr. Speaker, an impartial interpreter of the constitution will not mark the particular passage which alludes to the ten miles square; but he will look at the whole instrument and examine each part in relation to the whole—he is bound to make them harmonize if they will agree. Can a construction be given to that part which relates to the ten miles square which shall empower congress to abolish slavery, without overthrowing and obliterating that part which recognises slavery, which provides for its representation and taxation under certain circumstances, or which prohibits congress from interfering with private property, and secures its recapture, if it should flee from the owner in the District of Columbia? What novice in law, or who is so little skilled in the interpretation of contracts, but will say that you must make all parts of an instrument agree if it be possible; or, if the various parts conflict, the intention is to be come at by the plain and obvious meaning of the writing? The construction which the gentlemen give who advocate the cause of the abolitionists would blot out every part which recognises, provides for, or guarantees the existence of slavery, and, by doing so, would change the whole representation in congress and vary the apportionment of direct taxation. Again, sir: How can you reconcile the power of congress to abolish slavery with the prohibition not to interfere with private property? for slaves, not only by the laws of the states, but under the constitution itself, are recognised as property. The doctrine of the abolitionists superadds difficulty to difficulty, while in a fair and just interpretation of the constitution all its parts will stand perfect, and have full scope and influence.

I have already shown, from concurring circumstances and the plain reading of the legislation of the time, what was contemplated by the framers of the constitution, in requiring a certain extent of territory to be established as the seat of government for the United States.

They desired a distinct and separate place, not for the purpose of remodelling society, but to keep it as it was—where there should be no fear of civil commotions—no popular threatening of the deliberations—no interruption of their proceedings, and no other control or legislation to govern their officers, servants or agents. There are in this District, even now, thousands employed by the government—officers, public agents, clerks and laborers upon the public buildings. Had Maryland or Virginia jurisdiction, the whole business of the government might be stopped or delayed at the pleasure of either. Owing allegiance to the state, every man might be called away to serve on juries or to perform militia duty; as it is, exclusive legislation belonging to congress, our legislation can control the action of all persons employed by the government. I admit, sir, that the seat of government might have been established upon the public domain; and slavery, to a certain extent, might have been prohibited where it did not previously exist; but to abolish it where it had existed is very different. Congress was content to select a place where slavery did exist, and it was not then pretended that slavery was either a moral, social or political evil. If they thought so they did not express the opinion, nor had they the right so to express themselves, or to act upon such conviction. Experience has shown that, by the existence of slavery in this District, neither the legislation of congress nor the operations of the government have been impeded. It has shown, that slavery could exist in the ceded territory, and that that provision which made slaves taxable property could be carried into effect.

But, sir, there is another view of this subject which has been slightly alluded to, but which, I think, has not been sufficiently enforced. Granting that there was nothing implied or secured by the silence on the question of slavery at the adoption of the constitution, did congress take, or could this government have taken, this District without certain limitations and reservations? I maintain that congress neither did, nor could. Slavery existed here: the right to regulate or abolish it belonged to Maryland or Virginia, within the limits of their respective jurisdictions; and the question was settled by the adoption of the constitution. While Maryland and Virginia held jurisdiction, slavery might have been abolished by acts of legislation, operating over all parts of each state respectively;

but neither state could, by partial legislation, have abolished slavery in any particular section or district of its territory, nor could they, by a cession of jurisdiction to any other authority, have impaired or put in jeopardy the rights secured to the citizens of each state, not only by the constitution of each respective state, but by the constitution of the United States. But, waiving all these considerations, did the states of Maryland and Virginia give up a portion of their territory to the unlimited and absolute jurisdiction of congress? Read the acts of cession and you will find they did not. They were willing to cede a portion of their territory; but, not resting the rights of the citizens of such ceded territory on the provisions of the constitution alone, by express reservations in their articles of cession, they denied the power to congress to interfere with the right of property.

The act of cession from the state of Virginia declares—

"That a tract of country, not exceeding ten miles square, or any less-er quantity, to be located within the limits of this state, and in any part thereof as congress may by law direct, shall be, and the same is hereby, forever ceded and relinquished to the congress and government of the United States, in full and absolute right, and exclusive jurisdiction, as well of soil as of persons residing or to reside thereon, pursuant to the tenor and effect of the eighth section of the first article of the constitution of the government of the United States: *provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to vest in the United States any right of property in the soil, or to affect the rights of individuals therein, otherwise than the same shall or may be transferred by such individuals to the United States."

The act of cession from the state of Maryland declares—

"That all that part of the said territory called Columbia, which lies within the limits of this state, shall be, and the same is hereby, acknowledged to be forever ceded and relinquished to the congress and government of the United States, in full and absolute right, and exclusive jurisdiction, as well of soil as of persons residing or to reside thereon, pursuant to the tenor and effect of the eighth section of the first article of the constitution of the government of the United States: *provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed to vest in the United States any right of property in the soil, or to affect the rights of individuals therein, otherwise than the same shall or may be transferred by such individuals to the United States: *and provided, also*, That the jurisdiction of the laws of this state, over the persons and property of individuals residing within the limits of the cession aforesaid, shall not cease or determine until congress shall, by law, provide for the government thereof, under their jurisdiction, in manner provided by the article of the constitution before recited."

Such are the articles of cession. Now let it also be borne in mind, that the seat of government could not have been established, nay, congress could not even have assembled in any state where slavery existed, without the consent and sanction of that state; and these articles of cession must be regarded, not only as limitations upon the powers of congress, but as compacts and treaties between high contracting parties.* These articles of cession are, in fact, paramount to the constitution, in this, that the constitution could not have gone into effect here without them. The articles of cession were made under the sanction of the constitution by three high sovereign parties—sovereign and independent within their respective spheres, and qualified and competent to enter into compact. These parties were Maryland, Virginia and the general government. Now, sir, for nearly forty years the general government has existed here, and slavery has existed here; the local law which governs here, with but slight variation, is the law which existed here before the constitution was formed; the rights which that law gave, and the obligations which it was intended to enforce, were recognised and declared to be in force before the government was established here, and have been continued ever since. No intimation has ever been made that the existence of slavery here has produced the slightest inconvenience or danger to any department of the government; but, on the contrary, so convenient have the services and labor of slaves been found, that, by act of congress, the owners of slaves resident in Maryland and Virginia have been authorised to hire them here; and, by another act of congress, passed 24th June, 1812, as if to give increased value and security to such kind of property, it is expressly declared:

"That hereafter it shall be lawful for any inhabitant or inhabitants in either of said counties, owning and possessing any slave or slaves therein, to remove the same from one county into the other, and to exercise freely and fully all the rights of property in and over the said slave or slaves therein, which would be exercised over him, her or them, in the county from whence the removal was made, any thing in any legislative act in force at this time, in either of the said counties, to the contrary notwithstanding."

Yet, after all this, a new reading is to be given to the constitution, and new powers are to be exercised by congress. Will congress assume power by implication? Will you say that the clause of the constitution giving power to legislate exclusively over these ten miles square, allows congress to establish a despotism here, to trample on the rights of the citizens of this District, and to establish here a citadel of abolition, from which predatory incursions may be made upon the institutions of neighboring states; that by this means you may interfere with the rights of property not only here, but with those existing in the close contiguity of Maryland and Virginia? Nay, more; that, by so doing, you jeopard the peace and security of the people here and in those states, and yet that Maryland and Virginia have no right to complain and denounce such legislation as a usurpation and a violation of the compact, both expressed and implied? Have not Maryland and Virginia the same right to construe by implication what they surrendered, or what they did not surrender, as you have? Then, to avoid all collision, is it not the duty of congress to refrain from all attempts to assume powers not expressly delegated? And is not any attempt on the part of congress to exercise a power not delegated, a usurpation and a direct infraction of the constitution? If, sir, congress has not been invested by the constitution, nor by the articles of cession, with the power now pretended to, of abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, it is the bounden duty of Maryland and Virginia to interfere, should the federal government ever attempt to exercise such power. Every state in the union would be called upon to protect the constitution from infraction, but it would be the especial duty of Maryland and Virginia to see that the rights of their children's children should not be invaded. Already has the voice of Maryland been raised upon this question; she has declared, with almost unprecedented unanimity, that you have no jurisdiction over the subject of slavery; that she never intended to give you such jurisdiction, and that if you attempt to exercise such power it will be a violation of the compact; that the compact will become a dead letter; and that she will resume her original jurisdiction over all that part of the ten miles square which lies north of the southern bank of the Potomac.

In the session of the general assembly of Maryland, 1837, Mr. Joseph S Cottman, a gentleman of ability, submitted, in his place in the senate, the following resolutions, an account of which he has furnished since:

"*By the senate, February* 18, 1837.

"WHEREAS, A communication from the executive of this state was yesterday received, enclosing certain resolutions passed by the general assembly of Vermont, and transmitted by the governor of said state to his excellency the governor of this state, with a request that the same be laid before the legislature, which resolutions are in the following words, viz:

"*Resolved by the general assembly of the state of Vermont*, That neither congress nor the state governments have any constitutional right to abridge the free expression of opinions, or the transmission of them through the public mail.

"*Resolved*, That congress *do* possess the power to abolish slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia.

"*Resolved*, That his excellency the governor, be requested to transmit copies of the foregoing resolutions to the executive of each of the states, and to each of our senators and representatives in congress.

"And whereas respect and courtesy are due to *all* communications from *the executive of Maryland*:—Therefore,

"*Resolved by the general assembly of Maryland*, That neither congress nor the state governments have any constitutional right to indulge in the "expression of opinions, or the transmission of them through the public mail," so as to endanger the union of these U. States, or to infringe the rights of individuals, or to interfere with the domestic institutions of any of the states of this union.

"*Resolved*, That congress does *not* possess the power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia; and, in the opinion of this legislature, the abolition of slavery in said District by congress, would be a violation of the terms and conditions upon which the cession of the District of Columbia was made to the federal government; and, in the event of such violation, the territory included in said District, ought, and of right will, revert respectively to the states of Virginia and Maryland.

"*Resolved*, That his excellency, the governor, be requested to transmit copies of the foregoing resolutions to the executive of each of the states, and to each of our senators and representatives in congress.

"For the above resolutions, Mr. Bowie offered the following as a substitute, which was read and *negatived*.

"*Resolved by the general assembly of Maryland*, That the communication from the governor of Vermont, covering certain resolutions of that state, in relation to the power of congress over the rights of slaveholders in the District of Columbia, and the transmission of incendiary proceedings through the mail, be not received, the same being an offensive interference with the domestic relations and private property of citizens, over whom the legislature of Vermont has no control. And that his excellency, the governor of Maryland, be requested to return the same to the executive of Vermont."—Maryland senate journal, session 1836, page 176.

"On the 20th of February, the resolutions were again taken up, and the following amendments were, on motion of Mr. Brown, *assented to*.

"Strike out the words 'so as,' 5th line 1st resolution, and insert the word 'calculated.'

"After the word 'be,' 4th line 2d resolution, strike out the letter 'n,' and insert 'contrary to the understanding and intention of all the high contracting parties, if not in.'

"Same resolution, 9th line, after the word 'ought,' strike out the word 'and,' and in the same line strike out the word 'will' and insert the word 'to.'

"The following amendment, on motion of Mr. Bowie, was *assented* to:

"Strike out in the second resolution all after the word 'government,' 7th line, to the end of the resolution."—Ibid. page 183.

"On the question of engrossing for a third reading, the first was passed nem. con. and the second was ordered to be engrossed, with one (Mr. Tuthill) in the negative. Mr. Tuthill, who was unwilling to assert that congress had *not* the power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, made a motion expressing his views, which was negatived without a division.

"The preamble and resolutions were then read the third time, by special order, and assented to—(Ib. p. 184), and were *sent* to the house of delegates.—Page 185.

"These resolutions were received by the house of delegates while the new constitution was under discussion, and were never, in consequence, acted on. House journal, session 1836, p. 356."

Such are the opinions, and such the declared intentions, of one of the high contracting parties, and such will be her course, whenever a majority in congress shall be so reckless as to violate the rights of property in this District. But the general assembly of Maryland did not stop here: at the same session, they had under consideration an alteration of the constitution of the state; and as, at this very time, the abolitionists were trying to effect a servile revolution in the south, by insidiously circulating their inflammatory tracts and addresses, the legislature deemed it expedient to engraft a new provision upon the organic law, to the following effect:

"That the relation of master and slave in this state shall not be abolished, unless a bill so to abolish the same shall be passed by a unanimous vote of the members of each branch of the general assembly, at three months before a new election of delegates, and shall be confirmed by a unanimous vote of the members of each branch of the general assembly, at the next regular constitutional session, after such new election; nor then, without full compensation to the master for the property of which he shall be thereby deprived."

Such are the opinions of the people of Maryland, and such the safe-guards which they have thrown around their property. Such, too, are the fruits of abolition excitement. It has forced Maryland to stand firm upon her rights; to restrict the former privileges of her colored population by more rigid laws. The abolitionists have prolonged the time of abolition of slavery in Maryland at least a century beyond the period at which it might otherwise gradually and quietly have terminated. They have placed it beyond the reach of legislation, or what, from the restriction, is equivalent; for the clause in the state constitution which I have quoted never

*"The operation of the constitution must, of necessity, be like that of a treaty of cession by a foreign state to the United States. The act ordered of cession is the *title* to power or property according to its terms, operating by way of grant or treaty, compact or contract." [*Baldwin's Constitutional Views, p.* 83.

will be altered. The abolitionists have forged tighter the bonds of slavery, and have compelled the people of Maryland to tie them up as with a gordian-knot, which the sword of no Alexander can cut in twain. Yet, sir, no state, not even the loudest and noisiest about abolition, has done so much as Maryland towards emancipation and the amelioration of the condition of the African race. Her early statutes protected them from any possible inhuman treatment, and authorised their manumission. And at a later period, with munificent liberality, she has founded a colony in Africa, at the expense of some two hundred thousand dollars of her people's money. She has done all this with limited means—with no parade or ostentation of humanity; and her whole people have approved the legislation. With these evidences of the sentiments of the people of Maryland, will any one doubt their unanimity in defence of their rights, and the rights of that portion of the territory which she conditionally surrendered to the general government? It is true that the delegation of Maryland on this floor, have not been as vehement as the representatives of states further south; and hence, from this forbearance, gentlemen have often, in debate, on former occasions, and two or three members have during this discussion, alluded to the Potomac river as a divisional line, should the abolitionists so grow in strength as to require and force a dissolution of the union. Let me tell those members, and all who think with them, that the courage of Maryland has always been true when required, although she boasts but seldom about it. She has left the danger of her position too anxiously to vapour. She knows

"When valor preys on reason,
It eats the sword it fights with."

Those removed afar from danger, may display their theoretical prowess without the possibility of its being called into requisition; and, perhaps, if the danger were greater or nearer, their courage might be less. Those who are in the front rank will not flourish their hats or their sabres in the air in vain-boastings; those in the rear may, when they know the strong columns in front shield them from harm. The steady gaze of the eye of the former, which reads the adversary's intent, the calm judgment of the mind, which teaches the arm to aim the blow aright, and the suppressed voice betoken the courage of those whom it were fearful to meet in hostile conflict. Let me tell gentlemen from the south, who designate the Potomac as a dividing line, that if aggression upon Maryland comes from the south, then are they correct; for then will she meet them on her southern border, and then will the bright waters of the beautiful "river of swans" be crimsoned with the deepest die; then on its banks will be the death fight and its agony. But let me tell gentlemen from the south and from the north, that if the rights of Maryland are attempted to be invaded from the north, Maryland will be ready to meet it on its farthest border, and her citizens will form a Chinese wall on Mason and Dixon's line with their bodies, and when the last man falls, the barricade of their bodies will be a rampart behind which those further south may fight with full protection and security. But I will dismiss from my mind such imaginings, which are more speculative than possible; for I trust such a time will never come, and I am no alarmist to hasten it by imaginary apprehensions. Maryland is the heart of the union, and I hope she will ever remain so.

Mr. Speaker, having shown that congress has no power to interfere with the question of slavery or the slave trade between any of the states, territories or districts of the United States, in which it existed at the time of the adoption of the constitution, I might rest my argument here, with the conclusion, from the foregoing premises, that the people of the United States have no right to petition congress on the subject, for it has been conceded on all sides of the house that we should not entertain petitions on any question over which this house has no jurisdiction; but as the question of the right of petition has been elaborated with great ability by many gentlemen who have spoken on both sides of the question, I will trespass a little while longer, in order to present one or two views of the question which have been omitted by the able gentlemen who have preceded me.

There is no gentleman on this floor who can hold the right of petition in greater respect than the individual who has the honor to address you; no one who would go further than myself to protect it in its just and legitimate exercise. It is one of those solemn and valuable rights, which, to be useful, valuable and sacred, must be under wise and proper restraints. What right that is sacred to the people and essential to liberty, that has not its restraints? The freedom of debate is as sacred and essential to liberty as the right of petition; yet, is not debate in this temple of liberty, this hall of freedom, checked, restrained, and justly so, for legitimate purposes? The "freedom of speech" is another sacred constitutional right, but it has its restraints, and he who abuses that sacred privilege is amenable to the law. The "freedom of the press" is as essential to liberty, and more so, than the right to petition; yet it is restrained from licentiousness. Liberty itself is synonymous with law, and its truest definition is "the right to do every thing which the law does not forbid." Every right reserved in the people carries restrictions upon its exercise, and every delegated power in government itself has a limitation upon its use. Every human power, individual, social, moral or political, has limitations upon its exercise. I care not how broad the grant, how clear the title, how ample the guarantee, limitation is essential to its enjoyment. To cause enjoyment, you must preserve harmony; that society may exist, you must lay it under restraints. The laws of society give an individual the right to acquire, possess and enjoy property; but will it be contended that, because it may suit his pleasure or his fancy to beautify his estate by hanging lamps and lights on the trees on his beach, which decoy and deceive the mariner by night, his lamps cannot be abated, and he himself punished for what to him was innocent pleasure, but the cause of death to others? A man may burn down his own dwelling, if he inflicts no injury upon others, and he will only be considered a madman; but should he injure the property of others, he will be held responsible for the mischief, and be punished accordingly. But gentlemen go further than this, in the consequences growing out of the doctrine which they advocate. The effect of their reasoning amounts to this, that a man may burn down his neighbor's house, if its construction offended his taste or his rules of architecture; if the sight annoys him, he can with impunity set it in flames. Gentlemen defend the right of abolitionists to petition; they debate and protect them in the right; they present their memorials and send abroad their exciting speeches; they appeal to the laws of nature and the laws of God, to fire the zeal and enlist the declamation of the professors of religion; they sow broadcast the seeds of disquietude and strife; they aid in lighting the wild fire of civil servile war; they encourage the delusions of fanaticism; and, after lending their talents and influence to do all this, they tell us to keep cool, they are only defending the right of petition. Sir, what is it but, under the pretext of defending the right of petition, asking us to permit the abolitionists to seize our property, to set fire to our houses, with the calm and empty promise that if we do, they will aid us to recover the one and to extinguish the other? Gentlemen do not anticipate the evils which we know impend; they will not believe that we know our interests and our danger better than they who are removed from it. Once let loose the wild fires of civil and servile war, and they will have no power or ability to aid us; our only safety is in the total exclusion of the danger. If, sir, it were written in the constitution, that the people had the right to petition on this subject, I would still advocate a rejection of their petitions unless those petitions contained the sentiments of a majority of the people of the north. Then I would receive them once, and that once only to advocate a dissolution of the union; for I would regard a dissolution of the union as nothing in comparison with the blood and carnage of a civil servile war. I would reject the petitions, because where the exercise of our power would annihilate and destroy all the other powers of the constitution, I should feel it a duty so to do, which I should owe to my country. Sworn to support the constitution, I would do so by rejecting or refusing to receive memorials calculated to bring about a dissolution of the union, and the overthrow of the government. If an institution is worthy of being preserved, and it contains within itself a clause of self-destruction, I would neglect to observe that clause, and especially when that clause was speculative, theoretical, and made dangerous when made operative—when the exercise of the right would even embarrass much more when it would be the means of overthrowing the government. But I need not rest my objections to the reception of abolition petitions upon this consideration. I would here say a few words to those gentlemen who dwell with so much earnestness upon the *unlimited* right of the people to petition, and upon its being the foundation of our national liberty and independence. We have been told that it is a sacred right, not only guarantied by the constitution, but inherent and inalienable in the people as the birthright and heritage of freemen. Let me tell those gentlemen that they are under a delusion, and have not advanced with the age and times in which they live, if they suppose that the only tenure of our liberties depends upon the right to petition upon all questions, whether salutary or mischievous, constitutional or unlawful. In this enlightened age, no man, whatever may be his talents and his reputation, can make himself famous like a Sydney or a Hampden, and be cherished as a benefactor and a martyr, for defending abolition memorials on this floor. In this land of constitutional law, a man may gain notoriety by pressing his advocacy to an extreme; but it will be a notoriety which his calmer reason will condemn, and his posterity will blush to acknowlege. In the feudal days of Europe, and especially of England, when the people were allowed but few rights, and for these had to acknowledge allegiance, do service, and fight for their king and the bold barons—when all powers were centered in the hands of a king and a few nobles—the right of petition was a boon, and its champion was a patriot. When, by slow degrees, intelligence developed the powers of the human intellect; when social rights called to their support political protection; when the force of reason made written laws supersede the memory of customs; when the rights of property and the rights of persons became to be better understood, and more impartially enforced; when military power yielded to civil government, the right of petition was regarded as a valuable right of the people, and finally triumphed over despotism. But the people did not rest their rights here alone. Step by step they advanced, till the elective franchise was secured which brought their will and voices to bear directly on the operations of the government.

[TO BE CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.]

THE BANK PARTY.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

The partisans of gen. Jackson and Mr. Van Buren have attempted to fix upon their opponents, the whigs, the designation of the *bank party*. If by this appellation is meant a party in favor of regulating the banks instead of destroying them, and in favor of a judiciously regulated system of banking, in preference to banks without regulations and without capital, it is not misapplied. But if it is intended to imply that the whigs as a party have been instrumental in promoting the extravagant increase of bank capital, and bank circulation in the country, it is grossly misapplied. They were for the most part in favor of the continuance of the Bank of the United States, chiefly on the ground that it operated as a check upon the extravagant and the excessive issues of the local banks, and consequently as a check upon the multiplication of banks in places where the actual wants of business did not demand them, and where the legitimate business of banking would not support them. That bank was destroyed by gen Jackson and his followers, not on the ground of general hostility to banks, but from a spirit of hostility to that individual bank, from a disposition to favor and promote the increase of local banks, and the special design of establishing the *pet bank* system. The consequence has been, as was foreseen, the enormous increase of local banks. The pet bank system soon exploded, to the dismay of its authors, but its mischiefs in part still exist. That such has been the result is not matter of opinion and conjecture, but of fact. It is the Jackson and Van Buren administrations and their supporters who have been the authors of the excessive increase of banks in the country, and who ought therefore to be called the bank party. In proof of this position we refer the reader to the following elaborate, and as we believe correct statement, which we copy:

From the Newark Daily Advertiser.

The subjoined tables will be found to contain much valuable information. No. 1 exhibits in the first column the number of banks and authorised capital in the states, territories, &c. on the 1st of January, 1820. The second column shows the number of banks and authorised capital on the 1st January, 1830. Thus demonstrating the gradual and cautious increase of bank capital from 1820 to 1830, and its boundless and visionary expansion during the seven successive years.

The facts here disclosed must be astounding to every one who has not minutely examined the subject. They show that from 1820 to 1830 the increase of banks throughout the country was only 32, and the increase of capital $7,981,557, while from 1830 to 1837 there were 348 new banks chartered, with $268,128,900 capital.

The second table, No. II, exhibits the predominant party in the various state legislatures, territories, &c. during the period from 1830 to 1837, when the 348 new banks were created, as referred to in the first table. The legislatures of the territories being subject to the control of the national administration, in the regulation of its policy, (the governor of each territory being appointed by the president, &c.) and congress being the local legislature of the District of Columbia, they are properly classed with the party in power.

By an enumeration of the legislatures of the various states, it will be found that 118 were Jackson and Van Buren, 3 Calhoun, and 40 anti-Jackson or whig.

It is proper to observe that, although the legislatures of some of the states were anti-Jackson during the period from 1830 to 1837, still it was not unnatural that they should have been influenced by the pervading policy of the general government for creating state banks to supply the vacuum occasioned by the veto of the U. States bank, thus aiding the formation of that league of deposite or pet banks which president Jackson proposed to substitute for the United States bank and its branches. These anti Jackson legislatures, although their doings slightly affected the general result, merely adapted themselves to the policy prescribed by our national rulers, and should be regarded in the same light as the opponents of the administration of Messrs Monroe and John Q. Adams, neither being accountable when the reins of government and the moulding of measures were not in the hands of their political friends. It is worthy of especial remark that in New Jersey, from 1830 to 1837, the whigs were in power but one year, viz: the legislature which was elected in 1832, and held its principal session in January and February, 1833. No bank was chartered by the whig legislature: the whole number of banks being 8, and the increased capital amounting to $5,458,000, were authorised by Jackson and Van Buren legislatures.

The third table, No. III, is a condensation of the statistics furnished by the first two, exhibiting in addition the precise number of banks chartered and capital authorised by each of the political parties through the legislature, to which they respectively had the ascendancy.

It thus appears that by the Jackson and Van Buren party 224 banks were chartered, with an authorised capital of $205,650,615, while their opponents created 124 banks, with a capital of only $62,478,285, or less than one-third. The banks of the latter being institutions of moderate capital, designed for local conveniences where the veto of the U. S. bank had deprived the people of the facilities for their commercial operations which they had previously enjoyed.

In consequence of this inordinate increase of banking capital, together with the strong injunctions of the president and his secretary of the treasury to the banks to be liberal in their discounts, the ratio of their paper circulation to their specie, which had previously been about 3 to 1, was so enlarged as to be in the proportion of more than 9 to 1, until finally their issues became too great for redemption.

Speculation, by reason of the increased facilities for borrowing money, and the unnatural and delusive value given to property by an inflated paper circulation, the suspension of the banks, and the derangement of the currency, with the destruction of the credit system, have been the inevitable consequences of the *experiments* of the present and late administrations. Having originated the modern banking system, with all its disastrous influence, they now, with a ruthless and destructive spirit, (unnatural, because directed against their offspring), endeavor to determine the whole basis upon which sound banks and credit are founded, by abstracting, through the operations of the sub-treasury scheme, all the specie from the institutions of the people, and placing it in the vaults of the national treasury, thereby securing hard money for the government and officeholders, and irredeemable paper or rags for the people.

The whigs, on the contrary, although strongly condemning the departure from the good old fashioned system of finance which existed prior to the present administration, and especially deprecating the vast multiplication of banks and bank capital through the course of policy of the party in power, nevertheless regard the banks as institutions authorised by law. And, as many innocent and unprotected individuals have made investments in them, and as they have become incorporated to a considerable extent with the business and interests of the people, it becomes their duty, as it will be their pleasure, to restore the currency, and to regulate the banking system, as they were in those good old times when rulers of their choice were to power—infusing a mild and paternal spirit in their measures, and adopting that noble conservative sentiment, "preserve and regulate, but not destroy."

No. I—*Exhibiting the increase of banks and capital, from 1820 to 1830, and from 1830 to 1837.*

States and territories.	*January 1st, 1820.* No. of banks.	*Capital authorised.*	*January 1st, 1830.* No. of banks.	*Capital authorised.*	*January 1st, 1837.* No. of banks.	*Capital authorised.*
Maine,	15	$1,654,900	18	$2,030,000	59	$5,535,000
New Hampshire,	10	1,005,276	16	1,791,870	23	2,663,308
Vermont,	1	41,955	10	432,825	30	2,200,000
Massachusetts	28	16,584,700	66	20,420,000	138	40,830,000
Rhode Island,	20	2,352,026	47	9,116,397	34	9,100,581
Connecticut,	8	3,689 337	13	4,485,177	21	8,513,308
New York,	33	18,988,774	27	20,083,353	98	37,303,400
Pennsylvania,	36	14,684,780	33	14,610,333	58	33,658,482
New Jersey,	14	2,130,949	18	2,017,000	26	7,575,000
Delaware,	3	374 900	9	830,000	4	1,197,175
Maryland,	14	9,708,131	12	9,250,496	28	29,178,000
District of Columbia,	13	5.525.313	9	2,875,794	7	3,504,000
Virginia,	4	5,212.192	4	3,571,100	4	9,711,300
North Carolina,	3	2,961,887	3	3.195,000	2	2,600,000
South Carolina,	5	4,175,000	5	4,681,000	8	10,338,318
Georgia,	4	3,401,516	9	4,203,029	14	8,209,967
Florida,	–	–	1	75,000	9	9,800,000
Alabama,	3	459,112	2	243,503	3	14.451,969
Louisiana,	4	2,397.420	4	9,665 930	15	34,000,000
Mississippi,	1	900,000	1	951,000	11	24,400,000
Tennessee,	8	2,119,780	1	737.817	3	5,600,000
Kentucky,	42	8,807,431	–	–	4	9,264.640
Illinois,	2	140,318	–	–	2	2,800,000
Indiana,	2	202,857	–	–	1	1 980,000
Arkansas,	–	–	–	–	2	2.500,000
Ohio,	20	2,797,469	11	1,454.286	22	12.900,000
Michigan,	–	–	1	100,000	17	7,500,000
	317	102 218,611	329	110,192,269	677	378 321,168

Increase of banks from 1820 to 1830, 22. Increase of capital, $7,981,657.
Increase of banks from 1830 to 1837, 348. Increase of capital, $268,128,900.

No. II—*A statement showing the ascendancy of party from 1830 to 1836, in the several state legislatures, territories, &c.*

STATES.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.
Maine	Jackson	Jackson.	Jackson	Jackson.	Jackson.	Jackson.
New Hampshire	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
Vermont	Anti-J	Anti-J.	Anti-J.	Anti-J.	Anti-J.	Anti J.
Massachusetts	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
Rhode Island	Jackson	do.	do.	do.	do.	Jackson.
Connecticut	Anti-J.	Jackson	Jackson	do.	do.	do.
New York	Jackson	do.	do.	Jackson.	Jackson.	do.
Pennsylvania	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
New Jersey	do.	do.	do.	Anti-J.	do.	do.
Delaware	Anti-J.	Anti-J.	Anti-J.	do.	do.	do
Maryland	Jackson.	do.	do.	do.	do.	Anti-J.
District of Colombia	do.	Jackson	Jackson	Jackson	do.	Jackson.
Virginia	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
North Carolina	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
South Carolina	do.	do.	Calhoun	Calhoun	Calhoun	Calhoun.
Georgia	do.	do.	Jackson	Jackson	Jackson	Jackson.
Florida	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
Alabama	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
Louisiana	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
Mississippi	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
Tennessee	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
Kentucky	do.	Anti-J.	Anti-J.	Anti-J.	Anti J.	Anti-J.
Missouri	do.	Jackson	Jackson	Jackson	Jackson.	Jackson.
Illinois	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
Indiana	do.	Anti J.	Anti-J	do.	Anti-J.	Anti-J.
Ohio	do.	Jackson	do.	do.	Jackson	do.
Michigan	do.	do.	Jackson	do.	do.	Jackson.

Of the above legislatures 118 were Jackson and Van Buren.
4 Calhoun.
40 anti-Jackson or whig.
Total, 162

No. III—*Of the 348 banks chartered from January 1, 1830, to January 1, 1837, the following number, with capital annexed, were chartered by the party now in power.*

States and territories.	*Jackson legislatures.* No. of banks.	*Capital authorised.*	*Whig legislatures.* No. of banks.	*Capital authorised.*
Maine,	41	$3,480,000		
New Hampshire,	5	871,838		
Rhode Island,	3	1,500,000	9	$2,482,184
Connecticut,	9	1,100,495	9	
New York,	61	17,220,107		
Pennsylvania,	17	44,048,149		
New Jersey,	8	6,458,000	–	19,339,606
Maryland,	3	4,584 900	12	
Virginia—capital increased,	–	1,140,000		
Georgia,	6	4,006,838		
Florida,	8	9,725,000		
Louisiana,	14	47,334,000		
Mississippi,	10	20,450,000		
Alabama,	1	13,815,466		
Tennessee,	2	4,863,000		
Illinois,	2	2,800,000		
Michigan,	16	7,400,000	3	
Ohio,	12	6,245,614	–	5,200,600
Arkansas,	2	3,500,000		
South Carolina,	5	4,332,408		
Vermont,	–	–	9	1,767,375
Massachusetts,	–	–	71	20,410,010
Kentucky,	–	–	4	9,294,840
Indiana,	–	–	1	1,980,900
	224	$205,650,615	124	$62,478,285

RECAPITULATION.

Number of banks increased by administration legislatures	224		
Capital increased by	ditto		$205,650,615
Number of banks increased by whig legislatures		124	
Capital increased by	ditto	ditto	62,478,289
Total increase		348	$268,128,900

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS AND GEN. JACKSON. The hon. John Quincy Adams has recently been unanimously nominated for re election to congress by the whigs of his district In his reply to the letter asking his acceptance, he says:

From the first organization of the government of the U. States under their present constitution, until very recently, a sense of decorum noiversally prevailing, has forbidden a president of the United States from active or even indirect canvassing of votes for himself, and has alike forbidden the exercise of influence by any preceding president, upon the election of his successor. I have not felt myself at liberty to depart from this rule, and therefore have abstained from attending at any of the public meetings held within the last twelve months, with reference to the approaching presidential election. I have deemed it my duty to leave the people of this union to make up their own minds, upon whom they will confer the honor, and impose the burden of their chief magistracy—and in pursuance of the same obligation, I have refrained from addressing my constituents, even by letter, as I had occasionally done before: but which could not have failed at this time to be attributed to the desire of influencing the election of the president, or even to a motive still more selfish and sordid. It is a source of satisfaction to me to perceive that the people in all parts of the union have made up their minds, without needing exhortation or solicitations from me. I am, with great respect, gentlemen, your friend and fellow citizen,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

CHRONICLE.

THE ABOLITION TICKET. The Philadelphia Inquirer thinks it probable that 500 votes were polled in Pennsylvania, on the 30th, for the abolition ticket. In Philadelphia city and county that ticket received 107, in Dauphin 47, Cumberland 3, Adams 1, Lancaster 3, Chester 25, Bradford 60, Beaver 20 and Susquehanna 31.

ALLOYS OF METALS. A curious and valuable discovery has just been made in the alloys of metals. It is said that a manufacturer of Paris has invented a composition much less oxidible than silver and which will not melt at less than a heat treble that which silver will bear. The cost of it is less than 4d. an ounce.

Another improvement is in steel; an Englishman in Brussels has discovered a mode of casting iron so that it flows from the furnace pure steel, better than the best cast steel and almost equal to that which has undergone the process of heating. The cost of this steel is only a farthing per pound greater than that of cast iron.

PROFESSOR ARNDT. The German patriot, Arndt, who has been incarcerated twenty-one years in a fortress, has been released by the king of Prussia. The London Sun, in giving some account of this man, once the terror of the Germanic crowned heads, says:—"That he was imprisoned not for any misdeeds, but his popularity. The students sung his hymns to liberty, repeated his burning words and frightened kings.—By the patriotic exertions of the Germans, the French were driven across the Rhine, and when they claimed their promised reward of a liberal constitution, they were answered with stripes, dungeons and fetters.—Arndt, we believe, was one of those who felt most deeply the faithlessness of the king of Prussia, and most loudly and eloquently expressed his indignation. For that he was imprisoned and for that he has been kept in prison for twenty-one years. The present king of Prussia has the merit of releasing him, of restoring him to his professorship, and of compensating him for a part of the pecuniary loss he has sustained by his imprisonment. But the tyrant who confined him could no more restore Arndt the years of which he deprived him, than he could restore the dead to life. Arndt has been robbed of his fame, past all human powers to give him redress. For twenty-one years he has been dead to Europe, and he comes forth from his dungeon only for men to ask who is Arndt?"

Perhaps the London Sun libels his countrymen, by supposing that this patriot has been forgotten. We have heard many old Germans speak of him, with an enthusiastic enachment, worthy of the countrymen of Korner, and although the younger portion of the nation may have forgotten him, his privations, sufferings and noble patriotism, are the frequent theme of German gratitude. [*Pennsylvania Telegraph.*

THE REV. HENRY B. BASCOM, D. D. professor of moral science and belle lettres in the Augusta college of Kentucky, has been unanimously elected to the presidency of the college of Louisiana, at Jackson.

BRITISH COLONIAL DOMINIONS, 1840.

Countries.	*Area in Square miles.*	*Population.*	*Clergy of the church of England.*
England & Wales	58,000	15,000,000	15,000
Lower Canada	200,000	650,000	54
Upper Canada	100,000	450,000	86
New Brunswick	27,000	160,000	30
Nova Scotia	15,000	170,000	37
Newfoundland	35,000	74,000	13
W. I. Islands	15,000	800,000	165
British Guiana	100,000	99,000	19
C. of Good Hope	110,000	150,000	10
British India	1,100,000	100,000,000	136
Australia	3,000,000	100,000	14
Van Diem's Land	24,000	50,000	16

BUNKER HILL MONUMENT. We have the pleasure of announcing, says the Boston Times, that contracts for completing the monument of Bunker Hill, were yesterday signed by the contractor, Mr. James S. Savage, on the one part, and by the president of the monument association on the other. It is specified that the monument shall be completed agreeably to the original design, by the first of October, 1843, for the sum of $43,000. Mr. Savage will commence operations at the quarry, immediately, and will begin to lay the stone as early as possible in the ensuing spring.

CANAL COMMERCE. *Cleveland, Nov. 2d, 1840.* Of property on which toll is charged by weight, there arrived at Cleveland by way of the canal, during the past month, 34,361,934 pounds; during the month of October last year, 24,079,607 do. The following comprise the chief articles that arrived, viz: 261,480 bushels wheat, 5,137 do flax seed, 5,136 do. corn, 25 917 do. mineral coal, 63 620 barrels flour, 1,713 do whiskey, 183 do. pork, 267,092 pounds of butter, 309,349 do. iron and nails, 115 814 do. merchandise 235 cords wood.

Of property on which toll is charged by weight, there were cleared from Cleveland by way of the canal during the past month, 9 056,094 pounds; during the corresponding month last year, 12,052,856 do. The chief articles cleared are the following, viz: 18,205 barrels salt, 1,441 do. lake fish, 2,244 721 pounds merchandise, 177 662 do. furniture, 163,892 do. gypsum, 212,334 feet lumber, 410 thousand shingles.

CINCINNATI. The official returns of the census, give a population of 45,382 to Cincinnati—44,127 whites and 1,255 colored. That city contains 5,316 boys and girls in schools and 2,941 white adults who cannot read or write.

CENSUS OF ST. LOUIS COUNTY, MO. The population of the county, excluding the city of St. Louis and township, is 11,330.

Value of the products of the dairy,	$12,283
Value of the products of the orchard,	18,465
Value of home-made or family goods,	13,495
Value of produce of market gardeners,	20,331
Value of produce of nurseries and florists,	2,025
Live stock.	
Number of horses and mules,	3,740
" " neat cattle,	13,193
" " sheep,	8,478
" " swine,	22,649
Estimated value of poultry of all kinds,	$11,233
Grains.	
Number of bushels of wheat,	58,677
" " " barley,	1,865
" " " oats,	91,956
" " " rye,	5,638
" " " buckwheat,	1,908
" " " Indian corn,	461,144
Various crops.	
Pounds of wool,	8,651
" " hops,	435
" " wax,	1,759
Bushels of potatoes,	81,310
Tons of hay,	4,147
" of hemp and flax,	2,905
Pounds of tobacco gathered,	197,045

The number of bushels of bituminous coal mined, is 233,000—capital invested, $11,600.

There are 4 tanneries—capital invested,	$2,500
13 grist and 7 saw mills—capital,	12,050
3 distilleries.	

DEATHS, during the last week in *Philadelphia* 63, of which 22 were persons under five years of age.

COTTON MARKET. *New Orleans, Oct. 31.* Our sales on Wednesday last were 600 bales; Thursday 1,300, and yesterday 2,000, together 3,900 bales, at prices rather in favor of buyers. Among the above we note sales of 450 Mississippi good middling at 8¼c.; 680 Louisiana barely middling fair at 8¼c.; 200 Mississippi fully middling fair at 8¼c.; 250 Mississippi fully middling fair at 8¼c.; 869 western district and Mississippi middling fair at 8¼c.; 250 Louisiana good middling at 8¼c.; 570 Mississippi middling at 8¼c.; 230 Louisiana good ordinary at 7¾c. and 70 Mississippi ordinary at 7½c.

ESCAPE. General Harrison arrived in the city this morning from North Bend in excellent health. A little accident occurred to him yesterday, which shows that he is *not quite so decrepit* as his enemies represent him. He was riding over a part of his farm, through which the tunnel of the Whitewater canal passes, in a place which seemed as smooth and as well covered with grass as any other part of the field; suddenly he felt his horse sinking, and thought he was about to fall: the general sprang from him alighted upon the firm ground, and the horse fell from 15 to 20 feet into a kind of sink hole, caused by the tunneling beneath. The general escaped without the slightest injury. [*Cincinnati Rep.*

EXCHANGE. New York on London 8⅛; on France 5 12½; on Philadelphia 2¼; Baltimore 1¼; Charleston 1¼; Savannah 4; Mobile 4¼; New Orleans 2½; Nashville 8¼a9; Cincinnati 5a5¼; Natchez 20a25; St. Louis 5¼a6.

THE EX-KING OF HOLLAND. Mr. Walsh states that the personal fortune of William ex-king of Holland, is estimated at 160,000,000 of francs, and the deficit which he has left in the public finances at from 60,000,000 to 100,000,000 of florins!

THE IRON TRADE. A correspondent of an English paper says—"Sir John Guest is paying £24,000 per month in wages, and he is the only iron master in this country that has erected a public school." The persons employed at the Dowlais works are between 4,000 and 5,000, so that the wages will average about 28s. per week for each person."

INSURRECTION. The New Orleans correspondent of the Baltimore American writes on the 30th ult. We learn from the Opelousas Gazette, that a plot has been discovered among the slaves of the parish of St Mary, for an insurrection. Ten have been arrested on the information of a negro woman, wife of one of the leaders. The chief one being apprehended, hung himself with a handkerchief. Two white men are said to be concerned in the affair. The trial of the suspected persons comes on in a few days.

METHODISTS IN MICHIGAN. The number of members of the Methodist church in Michigan is 11,468, viz: 11,267 white members, 12 colored, and 87 Indians. The number of ministers 73, and local preachers 116.

A MORTAR made after the model of that which was employed at the seige of Antwerp, and which is destined for the museum of artillery at Brussels, left Antwerp for that city on the 15th ult. It weighs 20,240 lbs. Five shells, weighing 5,000 lbs. were sent with it.

NEWSPAPERS. Seven daily papers are now published at St. Louis, Missouri.

RAIL ROADS. The Great Western railway has run 29,200,000 miles, and carried 1,500,000 passengers without any accident fatal to a passenger, from its opening, two years and three months.

RELIGIOUS STATISTICS. The following information, collected with much trouble by the committee of the society for the propagation of the gospel in foreign parts, is extremely important. [*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Christians,	260,000,000
Jews,	4,000,000
Mahomedans,	96,000,000
Idolators of all sorts,	500,000,000
Total population of the world	860,000,000

SPECIAL ELECTION. The election in Pennsylvania of a member of congress for the thirteenth congressional district, composed of the counties of Cumberland, Perry and Juniata, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of the honorable William S. Ramsey, will take place, in accordance with a proclamation of the governor, on Friday, the 20th day of November instant.

SCHOOLS IN IRELAND. There are now in Ireland 1,581 national schools, attended by 205,000 children. Increase during the year 197 schools 23,736 children. In the education of the child is the destinies of the nation concerned. To the oft recurring inquiry—what can be done to remove this or that evil which internal society, the almost invariable reply is, and must be—educate properly the rising generation. Is not this obvious and well known maxim too little remembered and acted on even in the attempts to reform what is wrong in our country?

STEAMBOAT DISASTERS. The boiler of the steamboat Le Roy Washington, captain Smith, exploded and she took fire and was burnt on the night of the 25th ult. having on board the mail from Cahahoochee to Iola. The mail was saved at imminent peril by Mr. Sutton. But six persons lost their lives, viz: Daniel Rowlett, passenger; Washington Smith, master; John Ashton, engineer; Pressly Hicks and John Waller, firemen; Henry Carter, a free mulatto, steward. The names of the wounded are Mr. Holloman, pilot; Sam Smothers, a free mulatto, cook; a black woman belonging to the boat, and a negro boy belonging to judge Spangler. Mr. Willis Alston, a passenger, jumped into the yawl and escaped. A Mr. Tappan, who went on board, to assist the wounded and recover bodies, was left, the yawl having been taken on shore with the wounded. The fire gained fearfully on him; and though rescued by the return of the yawl, a few minutes' delay would have rendered his rescue impossible.

The Empress and the Monarch, two majestic boats, were completely demolished by fire upon the river early yesterday morning. The Empress was up for St. Louis. Between three and four o'clock yesterday morning she was discovered to be on fire, but so rapid was the progress of the flames that all efforts to check the conflagration proved unavailing. There being no possibility of saving the boat, and her presence placing the other boats in manifest danger, she was cut loose and suffered to float off into the steam. She floated across the river touching the opposite shore at Slaughter house Point, and communicated her fire to the Monarch, which was there at the ship yard, undergoing repairs. Both the doomed vessels were from here towed out in the stream by a ferry boat, and cast loose, from whence they floated down the river, and the two hulks sank in fifteen feet water, some six or seven miles below the city.

The Empress, with her cargo, principally salt, was valued at $30,000; and capt. Bacon, her commander, never left her till she was cast loose by the ferry boat, and was actually sinking. The Monarch was valued at $10,000, upon which there was insurance in the amount of $25,000. [*N. O. Picayune, of the 30th.*

STEAMER. The steam packet Acadia, capt. Miller, arrived at Halifax from Boston, on the 3d instant, in a passage of forty-two hours—and sailed on the same day for Liverpool with fifteen additional passengers.

STOCKS. U. S. bank in New York and Philadelphia 68½.

SUGAR CROP. The New Orleans Crescent says the sugar crop in Louisiana will be very large this year.

TEMPERANCE. The day before the election in Ohio, the ministers of the different churches took occasion in entreat their several congregations to abstain from all manner of violence. Nearly all the places where liquor was sold were closed on the day of election, and to these efforts are attributed the order observed at the polls.

WEATHER. There was a fall of snow in Frankfort, Kentucky, on the 27th ultimo, which continued several hours. This is rather early for the introduction of winter in that quarter. On the 28th snow fell at Erie, Pennsylvania, to the depth of 6 or 8 inches. It was followed on the 26th and 27th by a pretty stiff freeze; and on the 29th by south wind and rain which soon stripped the earth of its white mantle.

WOOD AND STONE PAVEMENTS. It is found that Oxford street, London, can be paved with Kyanized wood for $91,200; and with smooth granite for $134,400. The street, contains a surface of 30,000 square yards.

If paved with wood, the pavement in this street can be kept in good repair at an annual expense of 60 cents per square yard; if Macadamized, it will require an annual expense of $1 05 cents per square yard.

NILES' NATIONAL REGISTER.

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☞ REMITTANCES BY MAIL. "A postmaster may enclose money in a letter to the publisher of a newspaper, to pay the subscription of a third person, and frank the letter, if written by himself."—*Amos Kendall.*

Some of our subscribers may not be aware that they may save the postage on subscription money, by requesting the postmaster where they reside to frank their letters containing such money, he being able to satisfy himself before a letter is sealed, that it contains nothing but what refers to the subscription. [*Am. Farmer.*

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

RESULTS—*so far as ascertained.*

STATES.	*Electoral vote.* Harrison.	Van Buren.	*Aggregate vote.* Harrison.	Van Buren.
Maine,	10	0		
New Hampshire,	0	7	25,493	31,919
Vermont,	7	0		
Massachusetts,	14	0		
Rhode Island,	4	0	5,157	6,181
Connecticut,	8	0	31,212	24,888
New York,	42	0		
New Jersey,	8	0		
Pennsylvania,	30	0	144,016	143,675
Delaware,	3	0		
Maryland,	10	0	33,529	28,754
Virginia,	0	23		
North Carolina,	15	0		
Georgia,	11	0		
Mississippi,	4	0		
Louisiana,	5	0		
Tennessee,	15	0		
Kentucky,	15	0		
Ohio,	21	0	148,141	124,780
Indiana,	0	0		
Missouri,	3	4		
Michigan,	3	0		
	234	34		

Necessary to a choice 148.

MAINE. Nine of the remote towns remain yet to be heard from, which in Sept. last, gave altogether only 303 votes, and they were nearly equally divided. The vote so far stands:

For Harrison,	45,664
For Van Buren,	44,915
Majority,	749

The Augusta Age gives returns from nearly all the state, which are for Van Buren 45,234, Harrison 45,335; and the towns to hear from gave Fairfield 135, Kent 116. The Bay State Democrat thinks the scattering will probably prevent a choice, and the present legislature, which is strongly Van Buren, will be assembled, and choose the Van Buren electors.

VERMONT. The returns so far promise a majority of nearly 15,000 votes for the Harrison ticket.

VIRGINIA. The Richmond Whig states that official returns have been received at the state department from one hundred counties and four towns, which give for Mr. Van Buren 38,209 votes, and for general Harrison 36,587; making a Van Buren majority in these counties of 1,622.

In nineteen counties, from which official returns have not yet been received, the reported majority for Harrison is 217.

Nearly 80,000 votes have been polled—the largest vote, by 30,000, ever taken since the formation of the government. Compared with the poll of 1836, there is an increase in the whig vote, by changes and young men coming of age, of about 16,000, whilst the Van Buren vote is increased about 10,000.

NORTH CAROLINA. Returns from sixteen counties give the Harrison ticket a majority of 1,621, and an increase of 800 votes over the aggregate whig majority in the same counties at the August election.

MISSISSIPPI. Reports from thirty-one counties exhibit a whig gain of 6,800 votes over the election of 1839, when governor McNutt had a majority of 3,114; nearly the whole of which majority was received in the twenty-five counties yet to be heard from.

LOUISIANA. The returns, official and unofficial, from all the parishes in this state except Natchitoches, Washita, Claiborne, Union and Caddo, show a Harrison majority of 6,750—being a whig gain since the July election of 1,750. The parishes to be heard from, it is supposed, will reduce this majority from 50 to 100 votes

TENNESSEE. The Harrison majority in 53 counties amounts to 14,379 votes.

OHIO. The official returns from all the counties of this state give general Harrison a majority of 23,361 votes. The aggregate vote of the state was 276,824, which were thus thrown (discarding 906, given to Mr. Birney, the abolition candidate:)

For gen. Harrison,	148,141
For Mr. Van Buren,	124,780

ILLINOIS. We have returns from all the counties of the state save ten; but they leave the final issue still in doubt.

MISSOURI. From the returns received, there is no doubt that this state has given an increased majority for Van Buren.

MICHIGAN. The New York Courier has received from a correspondent, returns of the presidential election from all the counties of the state, exhibiting a Harrison majority of 2,704 votes.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

Senate. The senate is at present constituted as follows; there being five vacancies. The year mentioned at the top shows the date when their respective terms of service expire. Those in italics are Van Buren men.

States.	1841.	1843.	1845.
Maine,	Ruggles,		*Williams,*
N. Hampshire,	*Hubbard,*	*Pierce,*	
Vermont,		Preston,	Phelps,
Massachusetts,	Davis,		Webster,
Rhode Island,	Knight,		Dixon,
Connecticut,		*Smith,*	Huntington,
New York,		*Wright,*	Tallmadge,
New Jersey,	*Wall,*		Southard,
Pennsylvania,		*Buchanan,*	*Sturgeon,*
Delaware,	Clayton,		[vacancy],
Maryland,		[vacancy],	Merrick,
Virginia,	*Roane,*		[vacancy],
N. Carolina,	[vacancy],	[vacancy],	
S. Carolina,	*Calhoun,*	Preston,	
Georgia,	*Lumpkin,*	*Cuthbert,*	
Kentucky,	Crittenden,	Clay,	
Tennessee,	*Anderson,*		*Grundy,*
Ohio,		*Allen,*	*Tappan,*
Louisiana,	*Nicholas,*	*Moulon,*	
Michigan,	*Norvell,*		Porter,
Arkansas,	*Fulton,*	*Sevier,*	
Missiouri,		*Linn,*	*Benton,*
Alabama,	*King,*	*Clay,*	
Illinois,	*Robinson,*	*Young,*	
Mississippi,	*Walker,*		Henderson,
Indiana,		Smith,	White.

The senators named in the first column, retire prior to, or simultaneously with, the induction of gen. Harrison into office, by the expiration of their term. Of these seventeen senators, all are Van Buren men except five, whose names are printed in Roman. Of the thirty who hold over, and who will regularly continue in office during the whole or a part of gen. Harrison's administration, 14 are whigs, (their names are printed in Roman), and 16 Van Buren men. One whig senator, Mr. James F. Simmons, of Rhode Island, has been elected within a few days past, for six years from the 4th of March next; leaving 21 to be elected between now and the date just mentioned, either for a full term, or to fill vacancies. Of these it may be expected that at least 14 will be whigs, viz: one from Maine, one from Massachusetts, one from New Jersey, two from Delaware, two from Virginia, two from North Carolina, one from Georgia, one from Kentucky, one from Louisiana, one from Maryland, and one from Michigan. There is a chance also for a whig from Tennessee, instead of Mr. Anderson. But counting only those to be elected by legislatures known to be whig, and leaving the rest for the administration, the account would stand thus:

	Whig.	*Van Buren.*
Hold over	14	16
R. Island senator elected	1	
To be elected	14	7
	29	23

Total 52. Such will probably be the composition of the new senate; giving the whigs a majority of six.

House of representatives. The Journal gives the names of the members thus far elected to the 27th congress, adding the following recapitulation:

	W.	*V. B.*	*Whig gain.*	*V. B gain.*	*Vacancies.**
Louisiana,	2	1	–	1	–
Missouri,	–	2	–	–	–
Vermont,	5	–	2	–	–
Maine,	4	2	2	–	2
Georgia,	3	–	3	–	–
Pennsylvania,	16	14	3	1	1
Ohio,	12	7	4	–	–
New York,	10	21	5	7	–
New Jersey,	6	–	5	–	–
S. Carolina,	1	8	–	–	–
Delaware,	1	–	1	–	–
Michigan,	1	–	1	–	–
Massachusetts,	13	1	–	–	1
Arkansas,	–	1	–	–	–
	83	57	26	9	4

Showing a nett whig gain, compared with the present congress, of 17 members, which makes a difference of 34 in the relative strength of parties.

One hundred and two members are yet to be chosen. Total 242.

The present house of representatives comprises 118 whigs and 124 Van Buren men. The states above mentioned have elected 83 whigs and 57 Van Buren men to the next congress; and if the remaining states send men of the same politics as before, the house will comprise 135 whigs and 107 Van Buren men; leaving the whigs a majority of 28 in the house, and 34 on joint ballot. The chance is that they will have a larger majority than this, rather than a smaller. [*Jour. of Com.*

CHIEF CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The Newport Argus says: "Our late esteemed townsman, and former editor of this paper, Benjamin B. French, esq. has been appointed by Mr. Garland, principal clerk, chief clerk of the house of representatives of the United States, in place of Samuel Burebe, esq. removed.

NEW COIN. The United States mint is engaged in coining a new dollar of a smaller diameter, and consequently more convenient, than the Spanish coin, and is altogether better executed. Three

*We have put these down as vacancies for the present, because we have no certain information of the election. It however appears probable that Joshua A. Lowell, V. B. is re-elected in the 7th district, and a V. B. man will of course be elected in the 5th; the failure to elect at the first trial having resulted from the fact, that there were two Van Buren candidates.

yeare ago a new die was got up, the coins from which looked so bad that it was broken up.

LAKE HARBORS. The people bordering upon the great lakes, particularly that of Michigan, are preparing for vigorous and immediate action on the subject of harbors. Petitions will be circulated throughout the length and breadth of the territories, strongly urging the matter upon congress, and the necessity of making ample appropriations for their construction. Navigation upon lake Michigan is now nearly over for the season. Shipping disasters have suffered so much in the loss of property, and the privation has been so severely felt by our seamen, that few are prepared to encounter them after October. [*Amer. Sentinel.*

In urging this matter a late number of the Southport (W. T.) Telegraph, says:

One obvious reason why vessels are so little inclined to hazard the navigation of lake Michigan at this season of the year, is the total destitution of harbors, or any place of safety in the event of storms. Between the Manitou islands and Chicago, a distance of 250 miles, not a single port or shelter of any kind presents itself, where a steamboat or a vessel can find protection from the violence of the wind and waves.

IMPORTATION OF SILK. We copy the following official report of the importation of silk into the United States during the year 1839–9, from the Journal of the American society:

The importation of silk during the year ending 30th September, 1839, amounted to nearly twenty-three millions of dollars, as will be seen by the following items copied from the report of the secretary of the treasury of the commerce and navigation of the United States for that year, which has been politely sent us by the secretary of the treasury.—There is an error in the statement published in the newspapers of upwards of two millions, as compared with the official report; the newspaper report making the amount of imports from other places than India and China, $21,350,669; and the official report making the same item $18,685,295.

Silks from India and China, piece goods,	$1,738,509
Do. do. do. sewings,	50,650
Do. sewings from other places than India, &c.	818,294
Do. raw silk,	39,258
Do. from other places than India, &c. lace veils, shawls, shades, &c.	345,490
Do. other manufactures, from other places than India, &c.	18,686,295
Manufactures of silk and worsted, $2,319,884, allowing one-half the value thereof to be silk,	1,159,942
	$22,938,029

Compared with other articles imported, that of silk is one-fourth more than the amount of any other.—The amount of manufactures of cotton imported, was $14,692,397; of iron, $12,051,668; of cloth and cassimeres, $7,078,906; worsted stuffs, $7,025,898; other manufactures of wool, $3,567,161; one-half the value of silks and worsted stuffs, $1,169,042; total woollen goods, $18,831,090. The importation of sugar amounted to $9,924,632; linen, $6,731,278. So that the importations of silk nearly equals that of woollen and linen together, and is equal to half of the other fabrics combined. Need we say a word as to the importance of saving the immense expenditure to the nation, now that it is established beyond all question that we are more capable of producing the article of silk ourselves than any other country.

TRADE WITH FRANCE. The Baltimore American says: The packet ships for Havre for some time past have been taking quantities of specie from this country to pay our debt to France. The Ville de Lyon, which sailed from New York on Monday, took out $100,000 in coin. The New York Express intimates that three millions of dollars have gone in this way during some few months past.

If it is asked why this amount of specie is thus drawn from the country, the answer will be—to pay for the French silks, wines and other luxuries consumed by us. The cost of the silks imported into the United States during the year ending 30th September, 1839, was nearly twenty three millions of dollars! Most of these came from France.

There are two considerations which present themselves to the mind in view of our commercial intercourse with France. One is the unequal positions which the two countries relatively occupy, indicating a total want of reciprocity. French commodities are admitted into our ports almost without duties. Under this system the exports from France to this country have increased with astonishing rapidity. To this excessive liberality on our part there is no corresponding liberality on the part of France. The reverse is the case. While the United States go to one extreme, France goes to the other. We admit her commodities on the most favorable terms; she imposes upon ours the most onerous restrictions. Her duties on American tobacco range from five hundred to eight hundred per cent.—and in addition to this, no competition of buyers is allowed. The government holds the monopoly and is the exclusive purchaser.

Our ministers have remonstrated against this system year after year—and always in vain. Why? Because they have been prohibited from using the only argument that can be available. It is useless to talk of reciprocity—to complain of injustice—while the royal monopoly is profitable and the market in this country continues open to French goods. The French government beholds a rich revenue flowing into its treasury from their tobacco duties, and they witness a growing demand for French goods in the United States—why should a change be desirable to France?

Last January in the senate of the United States, Mr. Clay declared his conviction that a duty of 20 per cent. ought to be laid upon French silks. Mr. Buchanan intimated the same thing. When the intelligence of these suggestions,—for they never assumed any other form, not being incorporated in a resolution or referred to a committee,—when the news of these casual intimations reached France, a greater sensation was produced than had been caused by all the remonstrances of our ministers there since the subject was brought forward by Mr. Rives. There was no little flattering among the journals of Paris, and some of them had the candor to declare that such a step on the part of the United States would be nothing more than a proper return for the restrictive course so long pursued by France. It was not the fault of gen. Cass that the impression thus created was not followed up and made permanent by the conclusion of some agreement on the basis of something like reciprocity. The policy of the administration here at home was opposed to any action on the subject by our government; the hands of our minister were tied. He might talk, but he could not feel warranted to act.

Thus, then, stand our relations with France. We receive her silks and wines almost without duty, and when in return we seek admittance for our tobacco she refuses it except under heavy restrictions. The consequence is that specie must go from the country to pay our French debt.

But are French silks and wines articles of necessity which we cannot do without? This leads us to the second consideration involved in the subject: and in view of it we may see another reason why a good policy would be consulted in laying duties upon these commodities of French production.—They are articles of luxury; the burden of the duties on them would fall not on the poor but on the wealthy, or on those who might choose, through vanity or love of indulgence, to make use of them.

If it is important that the wines and silks of France should be made to bear a duty for the two-fold purpose, first, of counteracting a restrictive foreign policy, and secondly because they constitute legitimate subjects for revenue, there is another reason perhaps more weighty than either, going to confirm the same thing. We can raise both in our own country. In restricting the importation of these articles from abroad we shall give encouragement to the production of them at home; and by so doing the agricultural interest will be fostered. The experiments which have been made in the culture of silk in various parts of the United States show conclusively that the article can be produced here, of good quality and in any abundance which the wants of the country may call for. To this sort of self-dependence the policy of foreign nations is driving us.—It will perhaps be seen that our best interests point the same way.

BRITISH AND RUSSIAN QUARANTINE REGULATIONS. The following information of a change in the Russian quarantine regulations has been officially communicated by the Russian minister to the department of state: [*Globe.*

British vessels, coming from the ports of Great Britain, laden with American cotton, will be admitted into the Russian ports on the Baltic, without having had their cargoes purified in the Danish quarantine establishments, upon production by their captains of certificates granted by British authorities or by Russian or Danish consuls, proving that the cotton with which they are laden comes really and truly from the United States, and has been shipped from a port of Great Britain.

The same disposition has been also extended to all vessels whatsoever arriving laden with American cotton, taken in at any European port, (except those on the Mediterranean), or in any port of the United States, of the healthy condition of which satisfactory assurances can be given.

NORTHEASTERN BOUNDARY. Extract of a letter from one of capt. Talcott's assistants, to a gentleman in this city, dated

Kennebec Road, Oct. 24, 1840.

I arrived here yesterday noon with two assistants and six packions, having with the exception of a few days on Spider lake, been separated from capt. Talcott since the 23d of September last. The duty assigned me, was to trace the Ridge round from the head of Arnold's river to Spider lake, and thence on to the Kennebec road (or road from Augusta to Quebec) where it crosses the boundary line. From the head of the Connecticut to the point of our first separation is sixty miles, thence to Spider lake thirty-five miles, and thence to this place forty miles, all of which my *long legs* have measured and the Schmalder compass coursed.—The route was throughout irregular and circuitous. We took a pilot at Canaan, but he proved of no service; it only requires an active man to climb trees occasionally, and you can explore every section of the country.

Our life has been one of excitement; sometimes wet, at others burnt; now frozen and occasionally melting; often stuffed to surfeit and then starved down to a skeleton. Every thing, however, has gone off successfully. Capt. Talcott will have accomplished a vast deal of work for the time we have been engaged upon the survey. To this point (the Kennebec road) and twenty miles beyond, the line, as you are aware, is not in dispute, and I should hardly suppose it could be, as for miles and miles the Ridge is composed of high and distinct granite cliffs, as if nature had intended them to be dividing walls between two countries.

Often have I wished you were with us, to enjoy the fine moose hunting, or trouting, or even killing the pheasants that during the day would hardly make room for us to pass. On Spider lake we came across some St. Francis Indians; they killed a bull moose for us, much larger than a horse; his antlers or "armed chair" alone, were five feet spread. The trout have weighed from one to six pounds. One of the most delicious dishes I ever tasted was composed of the nose, heart and liver of the moose. I have a small sextant, by which I get the latitude from the meridian alt. of the sun and such stars as approach before 10 o'clock at night, as after a hard day's work I do not feel able to keep my eyes open longer.

P. S. October 25, a violent snow storm, fifteen inches deep. October 26, captain Talcott joined me. Another snow storm; dangerous to continue operations in the field. October 27, have made preparations to return to Portland. October 29, after sleighing since the night of the 27th, we have all, fifteen in number, arrived at Anson, where I mail this letter to you on our return home.

THE ARMY.

Interesting from Florida. Letter addressed to the editor of the Army and Navy Chronicle, dated

Tampa, November 3, 1840.

I have pleasure in announcing the arrival last night of the western deputation of Seminole Indians under the charge of capt. John Page, of the United States army. It consists of the two principal chiefs, Hola-toochee and Nokose Ohoia, twelve other Indians, and two interpreters.

The party is in fine spirits and sanguine of success in their mediatorial mission. They are happy and contented in their western homes; their corn fields have been highly productive; their quiet undisturbed; and they carry the appearance of fine health and cheerful minds. Their arguments and persuasions must have weight with our Indians, with many of whom they are connected by ties of consanguinity, and to all of whom they are known. They have fought side by side by many of them in the same cause, and have now come to show and convince them that they can make a happy exchange from the privations, harassments and sufferings of a war from which they can have no other hope of relief, for a fertile country which, as they say, produces them more corn in one year than they can consume in two, and the quiet, the comforts, and all the blessings of a lasting peace.

The parting of the deputation from their people, their kindred and friends, was an interesting as well as an affecting scene. Hola-toochee and the other chief made parting addresses, in which they gave them confident assurances of being soon reunited with their Florida friends, and promised their most strenuous exertions to accomplish an object so desirable to all. The chief, (Alligator), formerly one of the most uncompromising as well as brave and successful among the emigrated Seminole warriors,

then took the stand in behalf of the people, (with whom he remains), and in an animated strain conjured the members of the deputation to neglect no effort with their suffering brethren—bade them say that their friends, relatives and all their people send their eager and earnest wishes, and implored them by all the motives which could influence them as brethren of one family, by the advantages of strength, efficiency and respectability which would result from their reunion, to listen to wise councils and earnest and sincere entreaties.

Captain Page represents the scene to have been deeply affecting. There was no *acting* there. A feeling of deep and pervading interest, strongly and unequivocally manifested, gave the fullest evidence of the sincerity of professions, urged with all the zeal and fervor of native eloquence.

The party has been one month and two days on their way, and reached here in the ship Harbinger from New Orleans; the *harbinger*, we hope, of better days for our afflicted territory.

Gen. Armistead, captain Page and the deputation march this morning to Fort King, (100 miles), where Tiger-tail and other hostile chiefs are to meet in council.

Savannah, Nov. 14. The steamer Gen. Clinch, capt. Smith, arrived yesterday from Florida. We are indebted to our attentive correspondent for the following letter, dated:

Fort King, (E. F.) Nov 7. We arrived here yesterday, and found that general Armistead had not arrived. One Indian had been in, stating that the whole posse were in the woods close by, and would be in to-day. About sundown gen. A. came in, accompanied by capt. Page, with a detachment or delegation of fourteen of the emigrated Seminole Indians from Arkansas, and one or two from every clan in Florida. They are prepared to tell that milk and honey flow in every river, creek and bayou in Arkansas, and that deer and turkeys, ready cooked, follow in their trails, crying *eat me, eat me*. Gen. A. knows the war is over.

I shall not leave here for several days, and will write to you again before I go.

P. S. Some of the Indians are in, and meet their western brethen with manifest joy.

THE NAVY

The *North Carolina* line of battle ship weighed anchor from the North River on the 10th inst.—and moored in the navy yard for the winter.

The sloop of war Boston, now about sailing from New York for the East Indies, under the command of commodore J. Collings Long, is a very fine ship of war of her class, and has lately been much improved by extensive repairs, which give her better accommodations, and enables her to stow in her hold a much larger quantity of provisions and water than formerly. Her armament is 20 forty two pound carronades, and 2 chambered twenty-four pounders—she will thus throw 444 lbs. of shot at a broadside, and will do great execution at close quarters, as each of the 24 poundere will make a hole in the side of an enemy's vessel of at least seven inches in diameter. Her complemeot of men is short of 200. With all her provisioos, stores and munitions on board, her dreught of water is only 15½ feet aft, by 15 feet forward.

The sloop of war Boston, is of a fine model with one exception. She labors under the imperfection which has attended all the sloops of war, we believe, which have been built agreeably to the directions of Mr. Humphreys, the chief naval constructor—that is, *she is too full aft*—and when in trim for sailing, appears to be down by the head. A *clean run* is an important requisite in a ship where fast sailing is desireble, but does not seem to be considered such by the chief constructor. By ant attending to this point, many fine ships belonging to the goverament, have been spoiled—for a sloop of war which is not a fast sailes, is of little value to any country. [*Boston Jour.*

The war steamer at Brooklyn. Responsive to our request, an attentive friend at the Brooklyn navy yard, has furnished us with some very acceptable information in relation to the war steamer now in progress at that establishment, and which will shortly be launched into her destined element. Her length from figure head to taffrail is 343 feet.

" On upper or main deck,	223
" Between the perpendiculars,	220
" Of keel at the bottom,	207
Breadth of beam over the wales,	40
" outside of the wheal house,	66½
Depth from main or upper deck,	23½
Measurement as a double decker,	1,700 tons.
Measurement as a single decker,	1,940
Measurement by the same scale as the tonnage of the President is estimated,	1,275 tons.
Diameter of the glendore,	64 inches.
Length of the stroke,	10 feet.

The engines are about 500 horse power, and space is provided in iron bunkers, to carry 800 tons of anthracite coal, which it is intended to consume.

Inclination of the engines,	25 degrees.
Diameter of paddle wheels,	28½ feet.
Immersion of wheels,	6 feet.
Length of the paddle,	10 feet

There are four iron plate bulkheads, to divide the ship, so as to ensure greater safety in case of springing of a leak so that although one apartment may be filled with water, the others remain free.

This steamer is the same in shape, form and finish as that in Philadelphia, with the exception of the engines, which are purely and essentially American, being on the inclined principle, and so far as they are finished, they promise to be the ne *plus ultra* engines.

This plan for the engines has been selected with a view to testing their applicability to naval purposes, and should it succeed as well as there is now every reason to believe, the same principle will be adopted to future war steamers.

Of the beauty of the model and the admirable finish of the internal arrangements, I will not now speak, for, as she will soon be launched, those desirous of beholding one of the most perfect specimens of naval architecture, will doubtless visit her and judge for themselves.

It has not yet been determined what is to be the nature of her armament, but it will no doubt comprise, among other guns, at least two of the celebrated Paixhan guns, for throwing hollow shot.

The decks are laid, and her hull is nearly calked, and coppered to the light water mark, so that if nothing unusual occurs, she will be launched in about four weeks.

Very many nautical and scientific gentlemen have already visited her, and unfinished as she is, she has been pronounced to be as fine a model as ever was conceived; and from the solidity and faithfulness with which she is constructed, she bids fair to stand a pretty considerable battering.

It would be hardly fair in close this brief notice of this beautiful vessel without paying to Samuel Harth, esq. naval contractor of the navy yard, who superintends the whole building, a tribute to those scientific attainments so eminently possessed by him, which have suggested and consummated some of the most important and valuable alterations and additions to the plan as originally conceived.

[*U. S. Gazette.*

STATES OF THE UNION.

MAINE.

The vote for congressmen in the Hancock and Washington district, has been exceedingly close, but it is supposed that there was no choice, and that a third trial must be had.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The *Atlas* gives the following table of the majorities in this state as nearly exact. The official will not vary it materially.

	Harrison.	*Van Buren.*
Plymouth	1,097	0
Nantucket	351	0
Berkshire	146	0
Dukee	53	0
Hampden	126	0
Hampshire	2,273	0
Franklin	1,300	0
Suffolk	3,213	0
Middlesex	1,200	0
Norfolk	1,085	0
Bristol	0	150
Essex	2,463	0
Worcester	4,800	0
Barnstable	1,150	0
	20,359	150

Official electoral vote in Boston.

Wards.	Whole No.	Harrison.	Y. Buren.	Scat'g.
1	1,003	512	486	7
2	342	263	376	3
3	1,198	597	579	12
4	1,239	829	336	74
5	1,110	735	373	2
6	970	655	301	14
7	1,032	831	215	2
8	668	466	201	1
9	928	683	213	27
10	952	642	303	2
11	1 096	633	448	14
12	764	407	334	2
	11,608	7,254	4,165	169

It will be seen by the above, that Harrison's plurality in Boston over Van Buren, is 2,069.

Population of Boston. We have been furnished with the following statement of the population of Boston, compiled from the enumeration made in May, pursuant to the law of the United States.

	State census. May, 1840.	*U. S. census. June, 1840.*	
Ward 1.	2,970	7,500	630 greater.
2.	7,817	15,285	8,468 "
3.	7,012	7,348	336 "
4.	7,380	7,449	69 "
5.	5,804	5,879	25 "
6.	7,585	7,288	297 less.
7.	2,727	6,482	242 "
8.	7,496	6,135	189 greater.
9.	2,839	6,748	91 less.
10.	6,627	6,702	124 "
11.	7,326	7,450	124 greater.
12.	2,846	2,185	339 "
	83,979	93,452	
In hospital	74		
St. paupers	358		
	84,401		

It appears that 74 inmates in the general hospital, in ward 6, and 358 state paupers in ward 12, were not taken in the state census, which, if added, would make the whole population 84,401; and the population of the two wards nearly the same as in the U. States census. Ward 2, it is well known, contains a large number of sea-faring men. *These were not taken in the state census*, as they ought to have been. They were taken in the U States census, which accounts for the great difference between the two enumerations of the population in that ward. In consequence of neglecting to enumerate the sea-faring men in ward 2, the city loses four representatives for the next ten years! [*Bost. Jour.*

CONNECTICUT.

Election returns.

Counties.	*Harrison.*	*Van Buren.*
Hartford	3,221	4,504
New Haven	4,940	2,849
New London	3,813	3,143
Fairfield	4,868	3,856
Windham	2,784	2,177
Litchfield	4,319	3,571
Middlesex	2,273	2,275
Tolland	1,923	1,313
	31,212	24,882
	24,882	
Harrison majority	6,330	

Connecticut gave a majority for the Van Buren electoral ticket in 1836 of 563.

NEW YORK.

Dists.	*Members of congress elected.*	
1st,	Charles A. Floyd, of Suffolk,	V. B.
2d,	Joseph Egbert, of Richmond,	V. B.
3d,	John McKeon, James I. Roosevelt, Fernando Wood, Charles G. Ferris, } New York, gain,	V. B.
4th,	Aaron Ward, Westchester,	V. B.
5th,	Richard D. Davis, Dutchess, gain,	V. B.
6th,	James G. Clinton, Orange,	V. B.
7th,	John Van Buren,	V. B.
8th,	Robert McClellan, Columbia, Jacob Houck, jr. Schoharie, }	V. B.
9th,	Hiram P. Hunt, Rensselaer,	Whig.
10th,	Daniel D. Barnard,* Albany,	Whig.
11th,	Archibald L. Linn, Schenectady, Nicholas B. Doe,† Saratoga, }	Whig.
12th,	Bernard Blair, Washington,	Whig.
13th,	Thomas A. Tomlinson, Essex, gain,	Whig.
14th,	H. Van Rensselaer, St. Lawrence, gain,	Whig.
15th,	John Sanford, Montgomery, gain,	V. B.
16th,	Andrew D. W. Dolg, Lewis,	V. B.
17th,	John G. Floyd,* Oneida, David P. Brewster, Oswego, }	V. B.
18th,	Thomas C. Crittenden,* Jefferson,	Whig.
19th,	Samuel S. Bowne, Otsego,	V. B.
20th,	Samuel Gordon, Delaware,	V. B.
21st,	John C Clark,* Chenango,	Whig.
22d,	Lewis Rigga, Cortland, Samuel Partridge, Chemong, }	V. B.
23d,	Victory Birdseye, A. L. Foster, } gain,	Whig.
24th,	Christopher Morgan,* Cayuga,	Whig.
25th,	John Maynard, Seneca, gain,	Whig.
26th,	Francis Granger,* Ontario,	Whig.
27th,	Wm. M. Oliver, Yates,	V. B.
28th,	Timothy Childs, Monroe,	Whig.
29th,	Seth M. Gates,* Genesee,	Whig.
30th,	John Young, Allegany,	Whig.
31st,	Staley N. Clarke, Cattaraugus,	Whig.
32d,	Millard Fillmore,* Erie,	Whig.
33d,	Charles F. Mitchell,* Niagara,	Whig.

Van Buren members, 21; whigs, 19.

*Members of the present congress.
†To supply a vacancy.

Election. Returns are received from all but three counties. The 54 counties give

	President.		*Governor.*	
	Harrison.	*V. B.*	*Seward.*	*Bouck.*
	212,932	198,417	209,217	202,393
	198,417		202,396	
Harrison's mj.	14,515	Seward's mj.	6,821	

Official canvass of the city.

Governor.		*Lieutenant governor.*	
Boucks	22,285	Dickinson	22,221
Seward	20,537	Bradish	20,534
Abolition	179	Abolition	152
Scattering	73	Scattering	33
Senator.		*Sheriff.*	
Scott	22,172	Hart	22,006
Stevens	20,695	Jones	20,787
Abolition	160	Abolition	146
Scattering	14	Scattering	20
County clerk.		*Coroner.*	
Jarvis	22,003	Archer	22,084
Hance	20,801	Littell	20,707
Abolition	143	Abolition	137
Scattering	21	Scattering	36
Congress.		*Congress.*	
McKeon	21,748	Monroe	20,862
Roosevelt	22,510	Smith	20,862
Wood	21,780	Hall	25,838
Ferriss	21,975	Abolition average	144
Grinnell	20,994	Scattering	86
Assembly.		*Assembly.*	
McClay	22,542	Childs	20,772
Groot	21,935	Doane	20,788
Hicock	22,002	Doyle	20,712
Porter	21,968	Graham	20,775
Bryson	22,029	Hoxie	20,636
Townsend	22,948	Smith	20,481
Weir	21,986	Dougherty	20,661
Jones	22,054	Whig highest vote on ticket	20,251
Miller	22,038		
Swackhamer	21,887	Wolfe	20,639
McMurray	21,964	McArdle	20,452
Davis	22,045	Havens	20,683
O'Sullivan	21,910	Chapin	20,769
Benson	20,821	Lee	20,805
Electors.		Abolition average	145
Van Buren highest vote on ticket	21,935	Scattering	242
		Electors.	
Van Buren lowest vote on ticket	21,515	Whig lowest vote on ticket	20,251
Average vote	21,926	Average vote	20,956
		Abolition average	152
		Scattering	223

Aggregate vote of the several wards.

	Governor.		*Congress.*		*Electoral.*	
Wards.	*Bouck.*	*Seward.*	*V. B.*	*W.*	*V. B.*	*W.*
1	507	1,143	375	1,208	567	1,203
2	442	861	435	894	427	889
3	681	1,492	681	1,492	682	1,474
4	1,155	1,093	1,172	1,148	1,177	1,138
5	1,188	1,387	1,168	1,463	1,169	1,452
6	1,230	794	1,223	809	1,228	806
7	1,772	1,659	1,734	1,715	1,728	1,707
8	2,188	1,876	2,144	1,975	2,134	1,962
9	2,023	1,432	1,999	1,508	1,985	1,515
10	1,776	1,353	1,748	1,412	1,742	1,422
11	1,691	653	1,665	689	1,668	714
12	695	355	685	391	682	380
13	1,649	1,080	1,658	1,126	1,665	1,133
14	1,412	1,081	1,417	1,129	1 393	1,142
15	809	1,319	796	1,700	797	1,686
16	1,469	1,021	1,452	1,065	1,443	1,063
17	1,458	1,311	1,435	1,263	1,442	1,267
Total	22,172	20,112	21,984	20,994	21,945	20,953

Van Buren majority on the electoral ticket 987
Van Buren majority on the congress ticket 990
The whig gubernatorial vote is behind the whig electoral vote 845

Real and personal property in the city of N. York. We find in the New York Journal of Commerce a very interesting tabular statement of the relative value of real and personal estate in the city and county of New York, as assessed in 1839 and 1840. In the seventeen wards, the value of property was as follows:

1839.	
Real estate,	$196,940,134 00
Personal estate,	69,931,296 98
Total in 1839,	$266,871,430 98
Do. 1840,	252,843,163 53
Decrease in 1840,	14,028,267 45
1840.	
Real estate,	$187,121,464 00
Personal estate,	65,721,699 53
	$252,843,163 53

Cuyahoga county. A. N. Grey, esquire, assistant marshal, has obligingly furnished us with a valuable and interesting tabular statement of the statistics of Cuyahoga county, which we hope to be able to publish to-morrow. We subjoin some of the totals of the tables:

Total of males in Cuyahoga county,	13,692
" Females in " "	12,820
" Population in 1840,	26,512
" " " 1835,	2,035
Gain in 10 years,	17,427
Total of horses and mules,	4,120
" neat cattle,	22,260
" Sheep,	30,396
" Swine,	17,669
" Bushels of wheat,	111,980
" " corn,	181,781
" " barley,	1,016
" " oats,	91,398
" " rye,	2,104
" " buckwheat,	5,849
" " potatoes,	149,891
" pounds of wool,	47,576
" tons of hay,	22,742
" cords of wood,	10,444
Value of products of dairy,	$96,083
" products of orchards,	$15,171
" home made or family goods,	$24,200
" products of market gardens,	$4,554
" poultry of all kinds,	$7,795

Population of Dutchess county. The Poughkeepsie Telegraph gives the following comparative table of the census of Dutchess county. It will be seen but two towns have increased in inhabitants in ten years. Those are Poughkeepsie and Fishkill. The following are the returns:

	1840.	1835.	1830.
Amenia,	2,179	2,128	2,389
Beekman,	1,400	1,448	1,584
Clinton,	1,830	1,909	2,130
Dover,	1,999	1,881	2,198
Fishkill,	10,402	9,623	8,292
Hyde Park,	2,364	2,368	2,584
La Grange,	1,851	1,927	2,044
Milan,	1,725	1,811	1,885
North East,	1,891	1,495	1,689
Pawlings,	1,571	1,565	1,705
Pine Plains,	1,324	1,355	1,503
Pleasant Valley,	2,919	2,245	2,419
Poughkeepsie 2,295 / Village 7,710	10,006	8,529	7,222
Red Hook,	2,833	2,624	2,983
Rhinebeck,	2,752	2,624	2,938
Stanford,	2,278	2,358	2,221
Union Vale,	1,499	1,596	1,823
Washington,	2,833	2,897	3,038
	52,487	50,702	50,228

NEW JERSEY.

Treasurer's annual report. The receipts into the treasury during the past year amount in the sum of $117,552 55. Of this amount about $24,000 have been applied in the payment of the public debt, interest and loans; $17,000 on account of the state prison; $6,600 of which latter sum was appropriated by the legislature, to meet deficiencies arising from the operations of that institution previous to the past year, and the balance has been paid on account of the salaries of the officers, and for the transportation of prisoners, costs on conviction, &c.

About $52,000 have been applied to the ordinary expenditures of the government, leaving a balance to the credit of the treasury of $23,349 63.

By this exhibit, it will be seen that the ordinary expenditures for the past year have been less than those of the previous year, by upwards of $14,000, and considerably less than they have been for many years preceding.

The temporary loans of the preceding year have all been promptly met, together with upwards of $2,000 of the loans made in 1837: leaving a balance as before mentioned, to the credit of the treasury, of $26,248 63, a sum nearly equal to the amount of temporary loans during the current year.

It is confidently believed, that under no ordinary circumstances, can the expenses of the state government be reduced to a more rigid and economical standard than they have been during the past year.

The amount of the state debt is $83,072, and temporary loans of $27,000. In consequence of there being no tax raised in the year 1837, and no adequate provision made to meet the current expenditures of the government for the following year, the then existing debt of upwards of $65,000 was increased to upwards of $165,000. Since that time, the legislature have deemed it advisable to raise by tax, what was barely sufficient to meet temporary loans and current expenses, leaving the debt than existing, to be met under a more favorable condition of the monetary concerns of the country.

Whether it is advisable to increase the annual tax for the purpose of diminishing that debt at this time, is a matter for the sound discretion of the legislature.

Thirty thousand dollars of the school fund have been distributed for support of common schools among the several counties of the state, agreeably to the apportionment made by the trustees of that fund. In addition to this sum the funds arising from the sale of the state lands at Paterson; the interest and dividends from loans, stock and bank tax, the capital fund has been increased from $287,287 61 to about $320,000.

A portion of the bank tax being that which is assessed on the Morris Canal and Banking company, has not yet been received into the treasury.—That institution declined paying it until an opportunity could be afforded to submit their liability under the law to the consideration of the legislature.

Their reason for objecting to the payment is understood by me, to be, that the tax being levied only on banking capital used for banking purposes; and the company having been obliged to expend the whole, or greater part of their capital, in the completion and improvement of their canal, and not now using it for banking purposes, the tax could not be legally and justly demanded of them.

As these were considerations upon which I had no legal authority to decide, I felt it my duty to proceed for the collection of the tax, under the provisions of the law upon that subject. An application was therefore made by me to a justice of the supreme court, who directed process for its collection to issue, and is now in the hands of the sheriff of the county.

I have been informed that the company propose to submit their claim for relief, to the consideration of the legislature. All which is respectfully submitted. ISAAC SOUTHARD, *treasurer.*

Trenton, Nov. 11th, 1840.

Population of the county of Middlesex.

Townships.	*White males.*	*White females.*	*Blacks.*	*Slaves.*	*Total.*
N. Brunswick,	2,626	2,817	429	2	3,911
S. Brunswick,	1,260	1,234	290	4	2,797
Monroe,	1,195	1,170	115	2	2,453
South Amboy,	576	897	50	2	1,525
Piscatsquay,	1,250	1,277	298	2	2,825
Woodbridge,	2,198	2,188	355	4	4,822
Perth Amboy,	567	637	38		1,303
	2,952	10,387	1,584	25	21,939

Revolutionary pensioners, 46.

DELAWARE.

Census for 1830 and 1840—whole population.

New Castle co.	20,710	33,112
Kent	19,911	19,858
Sussex	27,113	25,131
	72,739	78,077
		72,739
Increase in 1830,		1,368

New Castle county.

	1830.	1840.	Gain.	Loss.
Brandywine H.	3,220	3,388	168	
Christiana	3,227	3,725	498	
Wilmington city	6,663	8,367	1,704	
New Castle	2,463	2,744	281	
Mill Creek	2,181	2,146		35
White Clay C.	1,855	1,831		24
Pancader	2,904	2,326	422	
Red Lion	1,472	1,399		74
St. Georges	2,468	3,114	642	
Appoquinimink	3,256	2,078		178
	29,715	33,112	3,712	311
			211	
		Nett gain	3,408	

Kent county.

	1830.	1840.	Gain.	Loss.
Duck Creek H.	3,912	2,839		77
Little Creek	1,871	2,050	179	
Dover	3,416	3,775	359	
Murderkill	3,038	4,768		270
Mispillion	3,222	3 070		152
Milford	2,448	2,356		92
	12,911	12,858	538	591
				538
				Loss 53

Sussex county.

	1830.	1840.	Gain.	Loss.
Cedar Creek H.	2,727	2,429		298
Broadkiln	3,863	3,741		152
Nanticoke	2,366	1,978		388
Little Creek	3,207	3,982		225
Broad Creek	2,852	2,549		203
N. W. Fork	3,529	3,187		342
Baltimore	2,176	3,251	75	
Lewes & Reho.	1,881	1,834		47
Indian River	1,936	1,757		179
Dagsboro'	2,551	2,323		228
	27,113	25,131	75	2,082
				75
			Loss	1,987

Census of Christiana hundred for 1840.

Number of white males,		1,691
Do. do. white females,		1,712
		6,363
Do. do. colored males,	201	
Do. do. colored females,	161	
		332
	Total,	3,725
Number of horses,		697
Do. do. neat cattle,		2,314
Do. do. sheep,		551
Do. do. swine,		1,772
Estimated value of poultry,		$1,752
Number of bushels of wheat raised in 1839,		24,005
Do. do. barley,		2,358
Do. do. oats,		61,000
Do. do. rye,		694
Do. do. buckwheat,		835
Do. do. Indian corn,		56,360
Do. do. potatoes,		14,125
Do. pounds wool,		1,040
Tons of hay cut,		2,027
Value of the products of the dairy,		$13,400
Do. do. of the orchard,		1,097
Do. do. market gardens,		1,860
Value of homemade, or family goods,		366

Number of flouring mills 2; grist mills 5; saw mills 7; barrels of flour manufactured 1,900; value of manufactories $11,650; number of cotton manufactories 6, number of spindles 8,560; value of manufactured articles $122,000; number of persons employed 211; number of persons employed in agriculture 545; in manufactories 420.

MARYLAND.

Official return of the electoral election, 1840.

Harrison ticket.

John Leeds Kerr	33,533
Theodore R. Lockerman	33,531
John P. Kennedy	33,531
George Howard	33,530
Jacob A. Preston	33,530
James M. Coale	33,529
William T. Wotton	33,528
David Hoffman	33,528
Richard J. Bowie	33,528
Thomas A. Spence	33,524

Average vote 33,529.

Van Buren ticket.

Cathel Humphreys	28,759
H G. S. Key,	28,756
Edward Lloyd	28,756
Benjamin C. Howard	28,755
Charles Macgill	28,754
William P. Maulsby	28,753
William A. Spencer	28,752
James Murray	28,752
Otho Scott	28,751
Walter Mitchell	28,751

Average vote 28,754.—Majority 4,775.

List of members of the legislature, Dec. session, 1840.

Senators,

With the time of expiration of their terms.

St. Mary's county,	Richard Thomas,	1844
Kent county,	James H Ricaud,	1844
Anne Arundel county,	Alex. C. Magruder,	1842
Calvert county,	John Beckett,	1843
Charles county,	*Alexander Matthews,*	1842
Baltimore county,	*Hugh Ely,*	1846
Talbot county,	*Nicholas Martin,*	1844
Somerset county,	Alexander Donoho,	1842
Dorchester county,	W. T Goldsborough,	1844
Cecil county,	Geo. R. Howard,*	1846
P George's county,	Thomas G. Pratt,	1842
Queen Anne's county,	John Palmer,*	1846
Worcester county,	Tragle Townsend,*	1846
Frederick county,	Richard Potts,	1844
Harford county,	*Otho Scott,*	1841
Carolina county,	James Turner,	1842
Baltimore city,	*Benj C. Howard,**	1846
Washington county,	John Newcomer,*	1846
Montgomery county,	Horace Wilson,	1842
Alleghany county,	John Beall,*	1846
Carroll county,	*Wm. P. Maulsby,*	1844

Those marked in (*) are new members, 6
Those in *italics* are Van Buren men, 6
The rest are whigs, 15

House of delegates.

St. Mary's county—Benedict I. Heard,† William Coad, John M. S. Causin.†

Kent county—Ebenezar Walsh, James H. Edes,* Daniel Jones.

Anne Arundel county—Charles S. Ridgely, Benjamin E. Gant,* Richard Estep, Mortimore Dorsey.*

Calvert county—Thomas J. Hillen, Jesse J. Dalrymple, George W. Weems.†

Charles county—John D. Bowling, Geo. Brent,* John Matthews.

Baltimore county—*John B. Holmes, Philip Poultney, John C. Orrick,† Robert S. Welsh, T. B. W. Randall.**

Talbot county—*Jas. L. Martin, Wm. W. Lowe,* William B. Willis.**

Somerset county—Jesse Parsons, Noah Rider,† Isaac D. Jones,† William Williams.†

Dorchester county—Kendall M. Jacobs,* John R. Keene,† William Frazier, Reuben Tall.

Cecil county—William H. Morton,* Wm. Simcoe,* James L. Maxwell.*

Prince George's county—Robt. W. Bowie, Wm. H. Tuck, John M. S. Marcobhin, Osborne Sprigg.

Annapolis city—Dr. William Brewer.*

Queen Anne's county—Mathias George,* Thos. A. Ford,* Edward P. Pace.*

Worcester county—Edwin Foreman,† Ebenezer Hern, Levi Cathell,* James Hooper.*

Frederick county—Davis Richardson,* Joshua Motter,* William Lynch,* Edward A. Lynch,* David W. Naill.*

Harford county—*Samuel Sutton,* C. W. Billingslea,* *Thomas Hope,* William Whiteford.*

Caroline county—John Nicholls,* Daniel Orrell,* Tilghman Sullivan.*

Baltimore city—*Francis Gallagher, John B. Seidenstricker, John I. Graves, Benjamin C. Presstman,* John C. Legrand.

Washington county—Isaac Nesbit,* David Claggett,* Joseph Weast,† Lewis Zeigler.*

Montgomery county—John G. England, Thomas Gitting,* William L. Gaither, John C. Gott.*

Allegany county—Michael C. Sprigg,† Elisha Combs,* Ralph Thayer.*

Carroll county—*John Shower,† John B. Boyle,† Samuel D. Lacompte,* Daniel Steele.**

Those in *italics* are Van Buren, 19; whigs, 60.

* New members, 37.

† Members of a former, but not of the last, 16.

Those *not designated* were members of the last legislature, 29.

VIRGINIA.

The legislature is to meet on the 1st day of December instead of the 1st Monday. The precaution of being in session to fill any vacancy that might happen in the college of electors induced this arrangement.

At the recent presidential election some of the counties changed their political front. The whigs carried ten counties which in the spring gave Van Buren majorities, and the Van Burenites carried ten other counties which in the spring were whig.

In the senate, the whigs have lost the majority in two senatorial districts, Botetourt and Louisa; and gained in two, Kenawha and Pittsylvania.

As to the congressional districts, they have lost one, the Buckingham; and gained four, the Norfolk, Jefferson, Augusta and Kenawha.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Official returns of the election for governor.

COUNTIES.	1840. *Morehead.*	*Saunders.*	1836. *Dudley.*	*Speight.*
Anson,	1,100	422	1,012	274
Ashe,		40 mj.	367	431
Buncombe and Henderson,	855 / 451	241 / 46	1,194	536
Bertie,	483	468	636	489
Bladen,	320	451	324	345
Brunswick,	647	246	339	121
Beaufort,	840	363	755	236
Burke,	1,555	367	1,257	518
Caharrus,	445 mj		843	227
Columbus,	242	288	210	185
Carteret	448	282	371	243
Currituck,	150	528	70	419
Chatham,	1,076	603	932	627
Chowan,	292	203	145 mj.	
Cumberland,	621	533	499	800
Camden,	634	51	425	49
Caswell,	270	1,137	116	1,067
Craven,	671	643	269	669
Dublin,	234	766	300	764
Davidson,	1,409	470	1,289	69
Edgecomb,	111	1,298	71	1,191
Franklin,	393	636	608	661
Granville,	873	760	977	391
Gates,		11 mj.		171mj.
Greene,	308	258	171	275
Guilford,	2,211	469	1,145	475
Halifax,	622	440	565	465
Hertford,	603	221	676	264
Hyde,	457	179	450	158
Haywood,	438	241	143	549
Iredell,	1,669	331	1,284	326
Johnston,	574	611	364	672
Jones,	312	121	228	131
Lincoln,	933	2,056	695	1,654
Lenoir,	265	386	192	389
Macon and Cherokee,	431 / 292	203 / 130	275	450
Moore,	560	517	343	545
Montgomery,	1,102	139	1,048	53
Mecklenburgh,	984	1,201	869	1,095
Martin,	244	574	251	519
New Hanover,	219	899	224	766
Nash,	73	782	102	679
Northampton,	543	519	604	229
Onslow,	143	690	252	818
Orange,	1,662	1,549	1,237	1,132
Person,	274	553	230	498
Pasquotank,	666	222	461	252
Pitt,	625	519	482	510
Perquimons,	494	124	479	49
Rowan and Davie,	554 / 668	627 / 247	1,642	117
Randolph,	1,290	243	1,000	112
Buckingham,	533	1,000	300	846
Robeson,	601	568	409	508
Richmond,	672	79	617	60
Rutherford,	1,662	515	1,478	588
Sampson,	478	739	415	666
Stokes,	1,167	1,190	628	802
Surry,	1,129	278	883	1,035
Tyrrell,	427	44	400	25
Washington,	370	96	377	34
Wilkes,	1,426	127	1,426	158
Warren,	88	705	92	637
Wayne,	263	777	180	716
Wake,	1,030	1,157	864	891
Yancy,	251	419	105	543
	43,265	64,974	35,395	30,637
	24,974			

8,291 majority for Morehead.

OHIO.

Contested elections. Dr. Duncan intends contesting Mr. Pendleton's election, as will be seen by the following letter:

Hamilton co. state of Ohio, Cincinnati, Oct. 22, 1840.

To NATHANIEL G. PENDLETON, esq.

SIR: You are notified that I shall contest your right to a seat in the twenty-seventh congress of the United States, from the first congressional district of the state of Ohio, as a representative from the said district, upon the ground that you have not received a majority of the legal votes in said district.

Specifications.

1st. Votes were given to you by persons who had not the legal right to vote.

2d. Persons voted for you who were brought from other counties in this state, who had no legal right to vote in this district.

3d. Persons voted for you from other states, who had no legal residence in this state.

4th. Votes were obtained and polled for you through fraud and corruption, viz: by giving and promising meat, drink, money, clothing and other rewards.

5th Persons voted for you twice at the same election at different polls, and at the same polls where they had previously voted.

6th. The polls of the 2d ward, in the city of Cincinnati, and other election districts in said district, were conducted fraudulently, in this particular, viz: Tickets were introduced into the ballot box, for which there were no names owned on the poll books.

7th. That the judges of the election refused, in the 2d ward, in the city of Cincinnati and other election districts in this district, to ask the elector such questions as were proper to prevent illegal voting when challenged.

All of which is in violation of the constitution of the state of Ohio, and the laws regulating elections in said state. Respectfully,

[Signed,] A. DUNCAN.

Served the original, of which this is a true copy, on Tuesday evening, the 22d day of October, 1840, and due notice accepted by Nathaniel G. Pendleton, in person. GID. M. AYRES.

In presence of *James M. Ewing.*

The friends of John C. Wright, esq. of Hamilton county, Ohio, are contesting Mr. Holmes' (V. B.) right to a seat in the senate of that state. Mr.

Wright was *beaten* 14 votes; but it is maintained that he was *elected* by the *legal* votes. In allution to this matter the Lexington (Ky.) Intelligencer remarks:—"Mr. Wright is a sound lawyer, a statesman, and an accomplished gentleman, and we should rejoice to see him a member of the senate of our sister state, not only because he is a whig, but because of his sterling integrity and devotion to the best interests of his country."

Official returns of the election for president.

	1840.			1836.	
COUNTIES.	*Har.*	*V. B.*	*Birney.*	*Har.*	*V. B.*
Adams,	1,205	1,431	15	786	1,060
Allen,	178	883	0	494	454
Ashtabula,	3,738	886	65	6,792	805
Athens,	6,094	1,322	7	1,095	957
Belmont,	6,166	6,002	64	2,668	2,358
Brown,	1,798	1,931	28	1,223	1,675
Butler,	2,101	3,196	12	1,487	3,004
Carroll,	1,677	1,345	8	1,233	1,187
Champaign,	2,062	1,207	0	1,641	907
Clark,	6,381	895	1	1,964	831
Clermont,	6,044	2,315	39	1,467	2,029
Clinton,	1,817	1,005	9	1,448	807
Columbiana,	3,602	6,660	9	2,638	6,992
Coshocton,	1,830	2,009	0	1,086	1,503
Crawford,	1,009	1,306	6	714	733
Cuyahoga,	3,102	1,814	38	2,529	1,594
Darke,	1,305	1,092	0	656	668
Delaware,	2,360	1,644	16	1,550	1,254
Erie,	1,324	1,042	6	New county.	
Fairfield,	6,463	3,318	6	1,846	2,906
Fayette,	1,152	771	16	828	774
Franklin,	6,865	1,774	13	2,166	1,375
Gallia,	1,479	725	1	573	490
Geauga,	2,310	593	14	6,219	1,465
Greene,	2,321	1,176	3	1,908	903
Guernsey,	2,606	2,186	13	2,074	1,652
Hamilton,	6,876	5,835	44	4,032	4,871
Hancock,	693	1,064	0	464	701
Hardin,	431	376	0	274	196
Harrison,	2,008	1,739	18	1,584	1,688
Henry,	191	151	0	94	87
Highland,	2,145	1,889	12	1,492	1,476
Hocking,	649	903	0	292	536
Holmes,	1,106	1,906	0	595	1,137
Huron,	6,291	1,531	64	2,798	2,143
Jackson,	794	785	2	449	475
Jefferson,	6,300	2,218	6	1,856	1,992
Knox,	2,441	2,789	29	1,800	6,174
Lake,	1,887	653	11	New county.	
Lawrence,	1,118	454	0	433	378
Licking,	3,357	3,516	12	2,205	2,859
Logan,	1,574	545	6	1,388	622
Lorian,	1,968	1,616	86	1,460	1,410
Lucas,	931	516	1	630	396
Madison,	1,201	371	1	973	574
Marion,	1,358	1,128	7	1,018	844
Medina,	1,793	1,436	13	1,858	1,094
Meigs,	1,284	649	2	724	446
Mercer,	551	1,349	6	645	515
Miami,	6,469	1,639	3	1,787	1,050
Monroe,	1,088	2,075	3	492	1,182
Montgomery,	3,427	2,651	7	3,554	2,310
Morgan,	1,851	1,910	12	1,107	1,262
Muskingum,	4,367	2,771	61	3,323	2,069
Ottawa,	232	168	0	New county.	
Paulding,	65	155	0		
Perry,	1,471	2,097	0	1,080	1,503
Pickaway,	2,201	1,807	0	1,508	1,591
Pike,	850	674	3	422	431
Portage,	6,524	1,963	16	3,302	2,688
Preble,	2,299	1,331	6	1,777	978
Putnam,	401	582	4	176	238
Richland,	6,331	4,539	16	2,547	2,284
Ross,	6,081	2,071	16	6,513	1,905
Sandusky,	919	917	0	646	799
Scioto,	1,472	746	1	1,049	568
Seneca,	1,483	1,616	6	913	1,129
Shelby,	655	1,027	0	654	533
Stark,	6,701	6,107	1	1,918	2,418
Summit,	6,562	1,646	65	New county.	
Trumbull,	4,106	3,325	82	3,286	2,892
Tuscarawas,	2,529	1,787	0	1,459	1,370
Union,	916	577	6	648	438
Vanwert,	119	191	0		
Warren,	2,813	1,804	6	2,260	1,226
Washington,	2,109	1,458	6	1,070	966
Wayne,	2,798	6,321	6	1,630	6,696
Williams,	396	407	0	176	198
Wood,	548	513	0	490	275
Total,	148,141	124,780	906	106,417	96,916
	124,780				

23,361 Harrison majority.

The Cincinnati and White-water canal will be completed early in the ensuing season. The six miles nearest the connection with the White-water canal of Indiana are now ready for the water.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Census of the city of Charleston and suburbs for 1840.

City proper—Free white persons, males,		6,826
Neck,	do. do. do.	1,766
		8,596
City proper—Free white persons, females,		6,205
Neck,	do. do. do.	1,675
		7,879
City proper—Free colored persons, males,		584
Neck,	do. do. do.	525
		1,109
City proper—Free colored persons, females,		977
Neck,	do. do. do.	683
		1,660
City proper—Slaves, males,		6,334
Neck,	do. do.	3,345
		9,780
City proper—Slaves, females,		8,339
Neck,	do. do.	3,781
		12,120
Total, city proper,		29,263
Total, neck,		11,876
		41,144

ALABAMA.

Extracts from the message of gov. Bagby. Among the subjects most likely to occupy a prominent place in your deliberations, the present condition and future management of the state bank system, will not be the least interesting or important.

The intimate connection between this subject and the currency, or what shall constitute the circulating medium, renders it, in my judgment, one of incalculable magnitude, not only in reference to the present condition, but to the future prosperity of the people of this, as well as of the other states of the union.

From a deliberate and careful examination of the provisions of the federal constitution, with a view to ascertain the powers of the general government in relation to this subject, I came fully to the conclusion, and so expressed myself in the first message I had the honor of submitting to the legislature, that the federal government possessed no power whatever over the currency, except to coin money and regulate the value thereof. This conclusion is to be deduced not only from the entire absence or omission of any provision in the constitution of the United States, conferring upon the general government the power, either to regulate the currency, or to supply a paper medium; but from the impressive recollection, that all the states without exception, have, from the origin of the government, exercised the power of chartering banks, and of supplying, through the medium of bank notes, a paper circulation, without any attempt on the part of the general government, to prohibit or restrain them. It is true that the federal constitution prohibits the states from passing any law making any thing but gold and silver a legal tender in the payment of debts. But this provision, so far from giving the banking power to the general government, or withholding it from the states, raises the strongest implication, that the framers of the constitution, aware that the power of chartering banks had been left in the states, were anxious to guard against the abuse of that power, by providing, that bank paper should never be considered as money; thereby furnishing the strongest inducements to those who used it, to make it approximate as nearly as possible, in a proper specie standard.

Impelled by an earnest desire to preserve the principles of the compact, to which the states of the union are parties, from violation, and a deleterious construction, so far as depends on me, in performing the part assigned me by the constitution and laws, to guard against any encroachment on the rights of the states, it is extremely desirable that the state bank system should be placed on such a footing, as would enable it to fulfil the important function of furnishing, within the sphere of its appropriate action, a sound circulating medium, not liable to depreciation in value. This object, so much to be desired, can only be effected, by so regulating and restraining the issues of the banks, as to enable them, at all times, to redeem their bills in specie on demand.

After full reflection, aided by a careful and respectful examination of several of the most approved theories upon the subject of banking, I am of opinion, that this object might be attained with reasonable certainty, in well managed banking institutions, by never permitting the circulation of a bank to exceed two dollars in paper, for every dollar of specie in its vault, or at such points as the ordinary business of the bank might render it necessary to have it.

Other systems, admitting of a more enlarged circulation in proportion to the amount of specie, might enable them to redeem their notes with specie at all times; but the one I have indicated, most probably would. And I am perfectly free to admit, that after all the light that has been shed upon this important and intricate question, I have never been able to understand the process by which a bank could redeem three dollars, and as not unfrequently happens under existing systems, twenty, with one.

The answer to this argument is, that banks are seldom called on to redeem all or any considerable portion of their circulation at or near the same time. To this it may be replied, that there is scarcely a bank of discount and circulation in the world, which has not at some time or other suspended specie payments for want of ability to redeem its notes: and experience upon this, as well as every other subject, is believed to be a much safer instructor than any theory, however plausible in itself, or gratifying it may be to individual cupidity and avarice; which are believed to be the main pillars which sustain most of the modern theories upon the subject of banking.

It is contended, however, that confidence is to come in aid of capital, and that part of the void which, according to the views here submitted ought to be filled with gold and silver, is to be supplied by confidence.

Confidence is certainly a valuable principle, and one which ought to be cultivated and cherished. It sweetens the intercourse of life, and tends greatly to facilitate commercial dealing. But confidence and capital are not convertible terms. Confidence and credit are, in the ordinary and in the literal sense of the terms, much more nearly so. The only profitable or useful kind of confidence is that which is reposed in the disposition of a man to apply his means to the fulfilment of his engagements. And he who confides in an individual or corporation to pay thrice, or even a greater portion than such individual or corporation is worth, will almost invariably find his confidence misplaced; as the deeply embarrassed condition of this and almost every other civilized country but too fully attests. The system of two dollars for one would not only afford sufficient security to those who receive bank notes as the faithful representative of money, but is conceived to be perfectly equitable so far as the banks themselves are concerned, by enabling them to keep in circulation and realize a profit upon an amount of paper equal to the amount of their capital; while it would effectually guard against those sudden expansions and contractions which operate so ruinously upon commerce, and to foster a spirit of gambling speculation and render the value of property at all times unsettled and uncertain. It should be recollected too, that the object of our state banking system, was not so much to enable the banks to make large profits out of the wants or necessities of the people, but to furnish a circulation commensurate with their reasonable wants, not liable to depreciation in value.

Impressed with the importance and correctness of these views, I earnestly recommend to you the adoption of such measures as will, as early as practicable, enable the Bank of the State of Alabama and the several branches thereof, to resume specie payments, and to continue to redeem their notes on demand, without future interruption. The only way of effecting this object is, by bringing and keeping the circulation of the banks to the standard before stated, and never permitting them, at any time, or under any circumstances to exceed it. The transaction of much too large a portion of their business too long time, is believed to have been fraught with the most pernicious consequences to the borrower as well as to the banks, and ought in their future operations to be guarded against as far as possible. It would also tend greatly to purify and invigorate the ordinary channels of circulation, to restrain the banks from issuing any bills of a less denomination than twenty dollars, and in connection therewith to exclude from circulation, by more efficient legislation, those pests of ordinary circulation, individual change bills.

Under the act of 29th January, 1840, to recall and cancel the unsold bonds issued by the state of Alabama, the president and directors of the Bank of the State of Alabama have returned bonds, amounting to three hundred and thirty four thousand dollars—the president and directors of the branch bank at Huntsville, bonds in the amount of five hundred thousand dollars—and the president and directors of the branch at Montgomery, bonds to the amount of six hundred and sixty seven thousand dollars; all of which have been cancelled and are deposited in the treasury department, subject to the final disposition of the legislature.

It will also be perceived by a letter from the president of the Bank of the State of Alabama, a copy of which is herewith submitted, that proper steps have been taken to recall all the bonds remaining unsold, belonging to that institution; and that they are now in the hands of the cashier of the Bank of Mobile, awaiting the navigable state of the river, to be transmitted to the bank at this place. The withdrawal of so large an amount of our stock from market, cannot fail to have a most beneficial effect on the credit of the state, and enhance the value of our stock, if, at any time hereafter, circumstances should render it necessary to raise money on the public credit of the state. Influenced by a constant desire to preserve that credit unimpaired, and to counteract the mischievous tendency and effects of the proposition, which seems to be seriously entertained in some portions of the country, for the general government to assume the payment of the debts of the individual states, I beg leave again to press upon the consideration of the legislature, the propriety of providing without further delay, either in the mode pointed out in my last annual message, or in such other mode as the wisdom of the legislature may suggest, a sinking fund for the redemption of our state stock.

Immediate attention to this subject is not only required by that constant regard to the high considerations of good faith, which we should always guard with the most sedulous care, but, will put at rest, so far as Alabama is concerned, a proposition pregnant with many pernicious consequences to the sovereignty and separate independence of the states, than any which has agitated the national councils. For, it may be safely assumed, that whatever authority has the right, or is permitted to exercise the power, of paying the debts of a state or nation, will ultimately control its will and its political action.

It is well known that I came into office, not only favorable but pledged to the subjects of education and internal improvement. This pledge, although to a great extent unredeemed, has not been forgotten, or purposely neglected. It will be remembered that the period within which it has fallen to my lot to administer the government, has been one of extraordinary difficulty and embarrassment, every way unpropitious for engaging extensively, or successfully, in the prosecution of either of these objects. Nor am I satisfied that the time has yet arrived, when we can, with perfect propriety, embark in the accomplishment of matters which every one so much desires. But from a thorough conviction, that the amount employed in banking in this state, would, if we had the actual capital, greatly exceed the amount necessary to supply the sound reasonable wants of the community, I respectfully recommend to the general assembly the propriety of withdrawing a part of the capital now employed in banking as fast as the condition of the banks will justify it, and applying it in such manner, and in such proportions as the legislature may, in their wisdom, consider most proper to the purposes of internal improvement and a general system of education.

The construction of some work of internal improvement connecting the Tennessee river with the navigable waters of Mobile bay, thereby forming a permanent link of intercommunication between the northern and southern sections of the state, has so long occupied the public mind and is justly considered a subject of such intrinsic importance, that nothing but imperious necessity can fairly excuse its postponement to the present time. The only modes in which this work can be accomplished are, by canal, railway or Macadamized road. In deciding in favor of either of these modes, the relative cost, advantages, convenience and adaptation to the condition of the country, and particularly to the productions of the sections that would be connected by it, must be taken into the estimate. Without intending to disparage or to discourage the adoption of either of the other modes, a Macadamized road has, in my opinion, advantages over either of the others; although it is not improbable, that, in expressing this opinion, I shall subject myself to the imputation of a retrogressive spirit, not congenial with the improvement of the age.

The arguments, which in my mind, give to this mode of improvement advantages over every other are, cheapness in the construction and repairs, greater practicability, less liability to accidents, and greater adaptation to the convenience of the great body of the people. But the main reason in favor of a Macadamized road is, that the country to be connected by this work with Mobile, is emphatically a provision-raising region; and even if the heavy productions in which it abounds, could be transported on rail roads, it would have the effect of greatly enhancing the cost of transportation, and would throw out of employment a considerable portion of the capital employed in raising those productions, for a considerable period of the year. Whereas, if the other description of road be adopted, the hands, the teams, and the wagons used in making the produce, could be profitably employed in transporting it to market. In fine, to repeat a sentiment which cannot be too often repeated, or deeply inculcated, it would produce the greatest good to the greatest number.

Although deeply impressed with the utility and importance of a work of this kind, if the legislature should be of opinion that either this object, or the general system of education to which I have referred, should be postponed to a period of greater public prosperity, I have no hesitation in expressing the opinion, that education should be put in advance of every other interest. Indeed, when we attempt to estimate the advantages of education, in preparing mankind for all that is useful, honorable and praiseworthy in this life, and for any higher state of moral and intellectual enjoyment in that which is to come, it is difficult to place any other interest in competition with it, or to resist the unwelcome conclusion, that we have already slumbered too long upon this vital subject. Considering too, that ours is emphatically a government of opinion, and that the success and purity of its administration will always depend upon the extent to which that opinion is enlightened, the advantages of education cannot be too highly appreciated in a political point of view. It is that alone which can keep alive the vestal spark of enlightened patriotism: and while I am free to declare, that I should rejoice to see the resources of the state fully developed by the construction of every kind of improvement, which could tend to the consummation of that object, I would rather be instrumental in imparting to the indigent and orphan children in the state of Alabama, the rudiments of a common English education, than to enjoy the exclusive credit of constructing a rail road from Louisiana to the lakes. This system, when once set in motion by the munificence of the legislature, carrying, as it will, its genial influence like the rays of the sun, into every corner of the state, aided as it will be, by the fostering influence of enlightened public opinion, could not fail of ultimate success. It is admitted, that the sparseness of our population in many parts of the state, would present an impediment to the immediate and entire success of the system.

But it is surely not expecting too much of free men in this enlightened age, to presume, that they would be willing to submit to some privations, and to encounter some difficulties, in order to open to their children the avenues to learning and moral improvement, by which they would, in the end, be conducted to the valuable fountains of virtue and knowledge.

The present amount of capital employed in banking, is ten millions eight hundred and sixty thousand dollars. It is believed that six millions are as much as can be advantageously employed in that mode; which would leave four millions eight hundred and sixty thousand dollars, as fast as it can be realized by the banks, to be appropriated to other objects. The impolicy of employing too large a capital in banking, and the evils of a redundant circulation have been so fully realized, that if the legislature should be indisposed to employ any portion of it in the manner I have indicated, I am clearly of opinion, that the capital of the banks should be reduced to six millions; and the excess above that sum, applied to the redemption of the stock.

The university of Alabama, in the success of which we have so deep an interest, has not been unaffected by the causes which have operated upon every other department of the public interest. Owing to the extreme unhealthiness of the past season, and to the deep state of pecuniary embarrassment, the number of students is less than at the commencement of your last session. The president and officers of the faculty continue to be faithful and unremitting in their exertions to promote the utility, and elevate the character of the institution; and to fulfil the high expectations that were formed of their merits and qualifications. Inasmuch as the board of trustees will meet and report to you upon the affairs of this institution generally, during the present session of the legislature, it is deemed unnecessary to go into further detail in this communication.

INDIANA.

Inland navigation. The first boat which passed from fort Wayne to La Fayette on the Erie and Wabash canal, was welcomed into that village a few days since, in a style suitable to that important occasion. As steamboat navigation on the opening of the Erie and Wabash canal connects the navigation of Lake Erie and the Ohio river, from which the states of Illinois and Indiana must derive invaluable benefits, as it puts them on a footing with Ohio in their facilities of communication with the cities of New York and Boston.

[*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

SPEECH OF MR. W. C. JOHNSON, OF MD.

ON THE SUBJECT OF THE REJECTION OF PETITIONS FOR THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

In house of representatives, Jan. 25, 27 and 28, 1840.

[CONCLUDED FROM PAGE 174.]

The right of petition, even at this day, is more important to the people of England than it is to the citizens of the United States, because in England the right to vote is still restricted to a privileged few, and hence the voice of a majority of the people of a borough, city or a county, may be different from the voice of a majority of the electors; and it may often occur that the member of parliament elect may not be the true mirror to reflect faithfully all the features of the popular will.

Is liberty in this country held by so frail a right? Have the people to resume their rights and power from the hands of an hereditary few? Or is not each man himself a part of the government? Trace the history of our people and their governments from their first embarkation from England to the present hour, and what will it prove to you? They brought with them written charters and democratic institutions. The charter of Maryland, for instance, given by an arbitrary monarch, was more democratic in relation to popular representation than the constitution, now the organic law of that state. The people would legislate themselves, or by representation.—What did the revolution effect? The 4th of July tyro will say that it broke the bonds of slavery and made us free, and secured that freedom by the right to petition. That is an aspersion on our forefathers. They were always free. They brought with them the spirit of freedom, and each man had a constitution of rights and freedom written in his heart, deeper and more revered than the parchment of their charters. The revolution effected a total separation, and produced constitutional and confederated government. The ballot box was left as before, or extended to all. *The ballot box is the greatest conservative principle of our liberties;* every citizen finds that it is his safe-guard against oppression; and in this country every freeman can speak through the ballot, and his voice and his will are felt and obeyed. It is the broad basis of our political fabric, and in its exercise the liberties of the people are secure as long as they continue intelligent and virtuous!

I could refer to various English statutes to show how far the right to petition has been restrained and enlarged, but it is unnecessary. But I will presently show that it is at this day, and has long been, the established rule in parliament, to receive no petition when parliament has no jurisdiction over the subject matter of the prayer; nor will it receive a petition on such questions and subjects as it may have jurisdiction, when, by the reception of the petition, it would delay and embarrass the public business of the nation.

The gentlemen from Massachusetts said that a member from South Caroline, (Mr. *Legare*, I suppose), in opposing, in a former session the right of abolitionists to petition, had alluded to English precedents, and he spent some time in combating the position assumed by the able member from South Carolina. I have not on my memory very distinctly the grounds taken in that debate, but I have no hesitancy in saying that the conclusion of the gentlemen from South Carolina was correct, whatever may have been his argument. I do not say it is so, but the gentleman, who is not here to defend his position, may have been on that occasion, like a learned English judge, who is described in the Lounger's Common Place Book, as being remarkable for the accuracy and soundness of his decisions, and the fallacy of the reasoning by which he reached them.

The learned gentlemen from Massachusetts has read from "Hatsell's Precedents." I will take occasion to quote from the same high authority, and show that although "it is declared by the statute of William and Mary that the subject *hath a right* to *petition*, and that all commitments and prosecutions for such petitioning are illegal," yet that the house of commons will not receive petitions when a bill is pending to raise revenue, and that in other instances they have summarily rejected petitions:

"In the proceedings of the house of commons, so late as the 29th of June, 1836, the subject of petition was fully and elaborately debated.

"Mr. Sergeant Jackson offered the petition of a certain rev. Eugene Mulholland, praying that a law might be enacted to provide that the canon law of the church of Rome be fairly observed, as between the several orders of the clergy of that church, and in so far as shall be compatible with the laws of the country.

"Mr. Wynn protested against the useless and most inconvenient practice of entertaining petitions with respect to which the house can neither investigate the alleged grounds of complaint, nor afford any practical relief. It was a subject over which the legislature could exercise no control. It was impossible for the house to receive such a petition.

"Mr. Roebuck rose to e point of order: That the house could not recognise the canon law of Rome, and could take no means to compel others to obide by it.

"Mr. Scarlett hoped that the house would hear the grievance of which the reverend gentleman complained, as there was no doubt a grievance did exist, and the house was e proper place for taking such a petition into consideration.

"The speaker said: I have always understood that when an honorable member presented e petition to the house, he first made himself responsible to the house that it contained no improper language, or such as ought not to be addressed to the house of commons; and, secondly, that he was supposed to exercise a becoming discretion as to the possibility or propriety of parliament granting eny relief in the matter. I am sura I need not indicate to the house the greel inconvenience which must result from honorable members pursuing a contrary practice, both in reference to the dignity of the proceedings of the house and the progress of public business.

"Mr. Sergeant Jackson said he had carafully perused the petition, and could confidently state, that from beginning to end, there did not occur one improper word or expression towards the house. It was altogether couched in the most respectful language.

"The ettorney general said: I heve looked at the prayer of the petition, and I thinh that the petition ought to be received. *I am of opinion that no petition should be received which prays for that which it is utterly impossible for the h use to accede to.* But such is not the fact in the present instance. The petitioner asks that the law may be altered; that the prayer is urged upon us only as one brauch of the legislature, whu cannot pass e law without the approval of the lords and the crown. It would not be impossible to introduce e bill heving for its object that which the petitioner prays for. If, howaver, a hill were proposed for the canon law of Rome being made the law of England, I apprehend there can be no doubt there would be an unanimous feeling amongst the representatives of the people against any such measura. I humbly beg to say, that when e petition merely prays that the law may be altered, it should be received.

"Mr. Roebuck added, efter what had fallen from the honorable and l e ned gentleman, he was in error in opposing the receptoo of the petition, since it only preyed an alteration of the lew; therefore, as far as his objection went, he waived it.

"Mr. Sergeant Jackson moved that the petition do lie on the table: which was ordered.—*Mirror of Parliament, vol 2, page 2,136.*

"On the 9th of April, 1694, a petition was tendered to the house, relating to the bill for grauing to their majesties several duties upon the tonnage of ships, and the question being put, that the petition be received, it passed in the negative."—*Hatsell's Precedent's, vol. 3, p. 200.*

"On the 28th of April, 1698, a petition was offered to the house, against the bill for laying e duty upon inland pit coal, and the question being put, that the petition be received, it passed in the negative."—*Ib. p* 200.

"On the 5th of January, 1703, a petition of the maisters of Nottingham being offered, against the the bill for continuing the duties upon malt, and the question being put, that the petition be brought up, it passed in the negative."—*Ib. p.* 200.

"On the 11th of December, 1706.—*Resolved*, That this house will receive no petition for eny sum of money, relating to public service, but what is recommended by the crown. Upon the 11th of June, 1713, this is declared to be a standing order of the house."—*Ib p.* 202.

"On the 2d of February, 1726, a petition of the land owners in the Isle of Ely, for lessening the proportion of the said isle to the land tex, being offered, and the question being put, that the petition be brought up, it passed in the negative."—*Ib p.* 202.

"On the 8th of March, 1732, e petition being offered against e bill depending for securing the trade of the sugar colonies, it was refused to be brought up. A motion was then maile, that e committee be eppointed to search precedents in relation to the receiving or not receiving petitions against the imposing of duties, and the question being put, it passed in the negative."—*Ib. p.* 202.

"On the 28th of January, 1760, a petition of the maisters of Ipswich, against the additional duty upon the stock of malt in hand, being offered, on question, that it may be brought up, it passed in the negative, *nemine contradicente*."—*Ib. p.* 203.

"On the 15th of February, 1765, a petition of Mr. Montague, agent for Virginia, and e petition from Connecticot, and another from the inhabitants of Carolina, against the bill then depending for imposing a stamp duty in America, being offered, upon question for bringing it up, it passed in the negative."—*Ib. p.* 204.

"On the 4th of March, 1795, e petition of certain merchants, importers and dealers in foreign wines, praying that the proposed augmentation of duties on foreign wines may not be imposed on the stock in hand on the 23d of February last, being offered to be presented to the house, the question being put, that the said petition be brought up, it passed in the negative, *nemine contradicente*."—*Ib. p.* 208.

Here, then, are precedents for more than a century.

"The house adopted this rule: 'That they would not receive any petition against e bill then depending for imposing a tax or duty.' The principle upon which this rule was adopted appears to be this: that a tax extending in its effects over every part of the kingdom, and more or less affecting every individual, and in its nature necessarily and intentionally imposing a burden upon the people, it can answer no end or purpose whatever for any set of petitioners to state these consequences as a grievance to the house. The house of commons, before they come to e resolution which imposes a tax, cannot but know that it may very sensibly affect the commerca or manufactures upon which the duty is laid; but they cannot permit the inconvenience that may possibly be brought upon e particular branch of trade to weigh with them when put in the balance with those advantages which are intended to result to the whole, and which the public necessities of the state demand from them. For these reasons it has been thought better and more candid to the persons petitioning, at once to refuse receiving their petition, rather than, by receiving it, to give countenance to the application, and to mislead the petitioners into en nlee, that in consequence of their petitions the house of commons would desist from the tex proposed, and impose enother, which, though it might be less felt by that branch of trade, might be more oppressive to some other."—*Ib p.* 206.

So much for English precedents. And yet, the right of petition, at this dey, is more important to the people of England than to the people of the U. States. Gentlemen, as I said before, are anjust to themselves and to the country, who they talk about the right of petition being the foundation of our liberties; and they are equally in error when they say that the federal constitution recognises the right of petition as transmitted by our English ancestors.—The difference consists in this, that we, the congress nl the United States, heve a written constitution which defines our powers and limits their exercise, hy enumerating the subjects over which we may legislate. But, in England, the power of parliament ie almost unlimited and undefinable—is supreme and absolute. No men were better acquainted with the jurisprudence of England, in ell its branches, than the statesmen of the revolution, and those who framed our constitution. It was in the lews of England that they found a definition of the powers of government, the rights af the people, and the duties of rulers—a line drawn between the asserted and legitimate powers of royel prerogative. They found that thera were customs, charlers and franchises, e magna charta, and acts of parliament, all declaratory af the private and corporate rights of the people, and intended to secure their enjoyment. They knew that it was in defance of these rights that their ancestors had often taken up arioe in the old world, and that they had endeacored to guaranty their security in this country, by bringing with them written charlers, and establishing democratic institutions. Taking their stand upon these principles and rights, they eserted them in all their appeals, remonstrances and public acts, from the commencement to the consummation af the revolution. But experience taught the people af this country that two great changes at least were indispensable, in order to evert for the future the avils and perils of the past. That the supreme power must not be iuvested in any legislative body, as it was in parliament; and thet no power should be exercised, except as delegated, intrusted and authorised. Hence, when renouncing their allegiance to the hing of Great Britain, and dissolving their connexion with the English government, in making a declaration of their rights, they followed the example of their ancestars. But they went touch further in their prudent caution and jealousy of power, by defining the powers of the governments which they established, hy written constitutions. But if it was deemed important as a safe-guard of liberty, to define hy written constitutions the powers of government, when the people of the colonies declared themselves independent states, or when, as "*allied sovereigns*," they formed the league of confederation, how much more important did a written constitution become, when, in order to form e more perfect anion, it was necessary to change the alliance into an effective government, possessing great and sovereign powers, and acting directly on the people; when the powers of government were to be divided between the government of the union and those of the states; "when each government was to be sovereign with respect to the objects committed to it, and neither sovereign with respect to the objects committed to the other." The constitution, then, having been thus formed, and having been established for the high purposes to which I have alluded, must be our only rule and guide. To interpret its meaning, we have only to read its plain end palpable mandates, remembering, especially, "that the powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people."

Considering then, the clause in the first amendment to the constitution, which relates to the right of petition, what is the right which is guaranlied to the people, and which we are prohibited from abridging? The language is plain end unequivocal. It is, that "*congress shall make no law*" abridging "the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redrem of grievances." In the law books, "a petition" is defined to be "a supplication made by an inferior to a superior, and especially to one *having jurisdiction*." And again: "a petition" is called an instrument of writing ur printing conteining a prayer from the person presenting it, called the petitioner, to the body or person to whom it is presented, for the redress of some wrong or the graot of some favor, *which the latter has the right to give*." Thus it is considered a privilege and a right against *real* grievecces—grievances *felt* and manifest. In its very nature it is a restricted right—a privilege of defined limitation.—The very phraseology of the constitution is e bmitation of the exercise of the right nf petition. The constitution gives congress only cognizance and jurisdiction for specific purposes, and our rule nl action must be in eccordance with the constitution. We cannot of right be petitioned to do that which we heva an constitutional powev to do, much less that which we have sworn not to do. No petitioner has e right to ask for e redress of grievances, unless they be grievances under which he suffers, and which congress has the constitutional power to redress. Now, sir, who are these petitioners, end what the object of their petitions? Who are they? Individuels who, shutting their eyes to the evils and miseries around them, would, in dreamy mysticism, indulga e sickly sentimentality for the imaginary benefit of remote communities; who, with self-assumed superiority and pharisaical pride, arrogate to themselves the entire possession of philanthropy; who, secure from all dangers themselves, would institute rash experiments on our peace and happiness, and the extirpation of one or olher of *two eternally distinct races*; for no degree of equality, no amalgamation, can be thought of, which would produce a connexion at which the soul sickens with loathing and disgust. Yes, sir, such are the petitioners, and such the inevitable consequences if their prayers be carried out; for some of them ask congress to abolish slavery and the slava trade in the District of Columbia, some to abolish it in the territories, and some in the states. Now, sir, are the prayers of these memorials fit subjects for our legislation, and do they set forth such grievances as they have a right to complain of, or we the power to redress? I answer, no; the constitutine answers no; and I hope and believe that e majority of the constituents of the members who defend these petitions will answar no.—But, Mr. Speaker, I cannot but think that great efforts have been made to cover the real objects of the abolition memorialists, to divert attention from the real questions involved, and to make a new issue out of the right nl the people to petition. To meet their view of the case, I would remind gentlemen that, though the first article of the amendments af the constitution declares that "congress shall *make no law*" abridging "the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the government for a redress of grievances," the second clause of the fifth section of the first article gives express power to each house to determine the rules of its proceeding. Now, sir, it is not proposed that congress should *make any law* upon the subject of petitions, that the power of this house should be exercised out of this house, or over any others than the members of this house. It is not proposed to send forth an edict forbidding the people to assemble, except in certain numbers, and proclaiming that they shall not petition, seve in a certain manner. Nothing of this

*Tomlin's Law Dictionary.
†Bouvar's Law Dictionary.

kind has been proposed; we have nothing to do with the assemblies of the people, or with the manner in which they may choose to use, or even *abuse*, their right to petition; but, when they shall have assembled, and set their names to their petitions, and offered them here, they will have exercised all their constitutional rights to the fullest extent; and just where their rights cease ours commence. The moment a petition or memorial is offered or attempted to be offered here, the action of this house commences; and, under our constitutional right to determine the rules of our proceeding, we can say what order shall be taken in the premises—whether the petition shall be received, be laid on the table, be *referred*, or be rejected. When the petition is of a private nature, besides the brief statement of the contents required to be made verbally by the introducer, to justify any action whatsoever by the house, it is generally most advisable to refer the matter to a committee, in order to put the house, if necessary, in possession of all the facts in the case: but when the petition is of a public nature; when the subject-matter is well understood; when the character of the petition is known by its very name; when it is evident and palpable that the house can exercise no legislative action, there can be no necessity to consider such petition, to refer it to a committee, or even to receive it at all. The right of petition is a mere right to ask, not a right to demand; and had the constitution made it obligatory upon us to receive all petitions, we should have no power to reject any.—But gentlemen admit there are exceptions; that we have a right to refuse petitions which are disrespectful; that self-defence, self-respect, what is due to our own character and dignity, give us this right. Does it comport with our dignity and self-respect to hear an institution which is recognized by the constitution we have sworn to uphold, denounced as a curse; to hear our constituents stigmatized by every opprobrious epithet which is uttered in the rant and rhapsody of fanaticism? Or is it becoming our character and dignity to suffer our consciences to be tampered with, for the specious purposes of a superserviceable zeal? No, sir; our duties, our rights here, respect not alone ourselves; and, even if they did, what greater disrespect could be offered us than to petition us to violate the oaths which we have taken? But we are here to represent our constituents and the whole people; to stand by and support the constitution; to guard the rights of each and every portion of this union, and so to legislate as not to pollute our hands or desecrate our consciences with any thing which has political speculation for its origin, or party purpose for its object. Some gentlemen, who have set themselves up as the strenuous advocates of the right of petition, who say that we must not, nay, dare not refuse to hear the voice of the people, as set forth in these abolition memorials, are yet willing "that every petition, memorial, resolution, proposition, or paper, touching or relating in any way or to any extent whatever to slavery, or to the abolition thereof, *shall, on the presentation thereof*, without any further action thereon, be laid on the table, without being printed, debated, or referred;" thus making the whole right of petition to consist or depend upon the *presentation* and *reception*. They are willing, as that abolition petitions be but *received*, that they should be ordered to lie on the table—to be committed to the tomb of the Capulets, there to sleep forever in oblivion. I will not quarrel with these gentlemen; I will not quibble about terms; but I apprehend it will require some special pleading to prove that such proceeding is very materially different from rejecting such petitions *in limine et initio*.

But, Mr. Speaker, why will not gentlemen who say they disapprove of the objects of the abolitionists, tell the petitioners that their prayers cannot be granted, that they cannot vote for their request, and that they will not be instrumental in arresting the public business by presenting, day after day, and session after session, these same inflammatory memorials? Has not the gentleman from Massachusetts informed us that he would be unwilling to vote for the request of the abolitionists? Has he not declared that, if a vote were even now taken upon a proposition to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, it would receive but one solitary vote in this house; that the gentleman from Vermont (Mr. *Slade*) would vote alone, and stand solitary in that vote? Must we, then, receive, and debate for months about the reception of petitions, which meet with the almost unanimous opposition of congress, and which ninety-nine men out of a hundred in the north itself are opposed to? Am I to be told, with these facts known and admitted, that I am denying the right of petition, and refusing a great constitutional privilege, because I insist upon the rejection of petitions under such circumstances? But gentlemen say, receive these petitions, and no matter whether they are read or not, let them be referred to a committee; let the subject be investigated, discussed and reported upon; argue with the memorialists, and tell them why and wherefore congress cannot interfere with the question. What is this, sir, but keeping the word of promise to the ear, and breaking it to the hope? And how long is this state of things to continue? Did Mr. Pinckney's report do what it was said it would effect? Na, sir, it fell dead-born from the press, pleasing neither the north nor the south, and abolition was as rife as ever. From 1790, when, upon the first presentation of an abolition petition, it was resolved "that congress had no authority to interfere to the emancipation of slaves," how many resolutions have been passed, how many elaborate reports have been made, all affirming the same constitutional doctrine, and yet, sir, what have they all availed? Nothing, and never can so long as we consent to receive such petitions. If the judgment of congress, in 1790, composed of the men of the revolution, many of them the very men who framed the constitution, could not produce conviction, what arguments can we use, what expositions of the constitution can we make, which will quell the fanaticism! In my apprehension, it was an error in 1790 to have received the petition of the abolitionists—it would be worse than an error to receive them now, after our experience of the mischievous consequences of such reception. It has but added fuel to the flame. Year after year, session after session, these memorials have increased, and will continue to increase, so long as the question is left open, so long as the abolitionists entertain the hope to weary us by their persevering importunity into a compliance with their requests. I, for one, wish this state of things to cease and determine. I am unwilling to pretermit positive duties, to argue questions of theoretical policy. I am unwilling to waste the time of this house and the people's money, in discussing matters over which we can exercise no legislative control. I would vote to refer these petitions once, but once only, if I thought a report could be written to quiet forever the question; and I would vote a million of money to have that report sent to every voter in the nation, if I thought that such would be the result of its dissemination; but I do not believe it would have such an effect. I am convinced that the only way to put an end to abolition excitement, is to refuse to entertain the petitions. The debate upon this question must cease in this hall, or the union will, sooner or later, be dissolved; it is madness, it is wickedness to deny it, and I trust that this house will take so decided a stand upon the question, that it will make the thinking portion of the abolitionists pause in their wild career. If others aid and abet them, they may succeed in overthrowing the government, but they never will be able to get the government to aid them in the purposes of abolition. In speaking of these petitions, I have used the calmest language possible, but, sir, apart from all argument about constitutional rights and constitutional violations, what words but those of pity should be held of those who unsex themselves in their zeal about what should not concern them?* I would not notice this class of petitioners but that *their* rights too have been gravely urged upon this question, and that many of these memorials which have produced so much mischief, caused so much excitement, cost so much of the time and money of the nation, are signed by sickly women and children, most of whom never saw a slave, and could not be *grieved* very much by their existence any where. Would not the benevolence and time of these persons be much better employed in mending their husbands' coats and brothers' stockings, in teaching their own children, or attending charity or Sunday schools?

It has been called by some gentlemen an act of despotism on the part of this house to reject the petitions of these unnatural women; and the petition of some little misses is made a subject of much importance as a memorial signed by thousands of the men of the nation. The gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. *Adams*), in the excitement of his feelings, seemed to regard a proposition for the rejection of these petitions as more tyrannical than any act of a Turkish despotism, affirming that the grand Turk always received and entertained petitions, and that he never rode out without having petitions presented to him. To make the authority which he has quoted applicable, he should have shown that the grand Turk received, for forty or fifty years, petitions on questions over which he had no jurisdiction, as congress have done, or if they had jurisdiction have always refused to grant. Or will he show me a single case where the grand Turk received a petition patiently which prayed virtually an overthrow of his government; or a single case where the petitioner or petitioners *retained his or their heads* who had signed or presented such a petition? That puissant potentate differs but little from the autocrat of Russia, except that he possesses a higher despotism, and on the subject of petition his course would be but very little different from that described by Montesquieu, who says:

"In Russia, we are told, the Czar Peter established a law that no subject might petition the throne, until he had first petitioned two different ministers of state. In case he obtained justice from neither, he might then present a third petition to the prince, but upon pain of death, if found to be in the wrong. The consequence of which was that no one dared to offer such third petition."

I will here make a short digression from the line of my argument to say one word in relation to what has fallen in debate. An allusion has been made to a memorial on the subject of abolition from some of the society of Friends. Representing, as I do, a district in which a large number of that society reside, I would be doing violence to my own feelings and injustice to them if I did not state that they are free from every feeling of excitement on this question, and that many of these memorials which have produced so much mischief, caused so much excitement, cost so much of the time and money of the nation, are signed by sickly women and children, most of whom never saw a slave, and could not be *grieved* very much by their existence any where. Would not the benevolence and time of these persons be much better employed in mending their husbands' coats and brothers' stockings, in teaching their own children, or attending charity or Sunday schools?

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*I subjoin the following, which has been sent to me, marked in the "*Cradle of Liberty*," a paper published in Boston, February 1, 1840, in order to show that my remarks are not without cause, when women attend abolition conventions with the thermometer *ten degrees below zero*, and rear up their daughters to advocate *amalgamation* of colors:

WOMEN'S CONVENTION.

Haverhill, January 20, 1840.

Mr. Garrison:

DEAR SIR: The women's anti-slavery conference, composed of delegates from Haverhill, Bradford, Georgetown, Andover and other towns in the vicinity, had their quarterly meeting in Haverhill, on Thursday, the 17th instant, at the house of Nathan Webster, esq. and, notwithstanding the *severity* of the weather—the thermometer ranging ten *degrees below zero*—an unusually large number was present, and *forty five* enrolled their names as members of the conference. At half past 3, the meeting was organized by the appointment of Mrs Harris, of H. president, Mrs. Greenleaf, of B secretary, and Mrs. Palmer, of G. treasurer pro tem.

On motion, voted, that two from each local society constitute a committee to prepare business for the meeting.

On motion, the reports from the different local societies were read. They were interesting and highly encouraging. Several of the reports stated that the conference had a salutary influence upon the local societies; that since its formation their meetings had been much better attended. Greater zeal was manifested, and, in some instances, more members were added.—Among these, was that of the *juvenile* society of Andover, which was *peculiarly interesting*, from the *tender age* of many of its members, and the punctuality of their attendance on their meetings, and the earnestness which they labored to raise funds to carry forward the great work which is before us.

Some excellent resolutions were offered by Mrs. Greenleaf, of Bradford, and, after *some discussion*, were adopted. A copy of them, however, has not been received.

A letter from Mrs. M. W. Chapman, of Boston, was read; also one from Hiram Wilson, acknowledging the receipt of five dollars from the last quarterly conference.

On motion, voted, that the money raised at this meeting be sent to Mrs. Chapman, to assist in defraying the expense of publishing the *first series of tales*, to be issued monthly. Adjourned to half past 6 in the evening.

Thursday evening, half past 6.—The conference was called to order, and the following resolutions were offered, and, after *much discussion*, adopted:

Whereas recent events have proved, beyond the possibility of doubt, that the north is *verily guilty* of aiding and abetting the nefarious schemes of the slaveholder, both in procuring and retaining human beings as slaves; therefore,

Resolved, That *prejudice against color* is the main pillar that supports slavery, and that this prejudice exists at the north as well as at the south.

Resolved, That this *prejudice is anti-republican, anti-Christian*, or, in other words, that it is in direct opposition to the example of Jesus Christ, and the precepts of the New Testament.

Resolved, That this it is the solemn duty of *all abolitionists to use their utmost endeavors to expel this monster prejudice from our hearts, and the whole of this boasted Christian republic.*

Resolved, That *we consider all laws making a distinction on account of color, as a disgrace to the statute-book of this commonwealth: Therefore,*

Resolved, That *we will not cease to petition the legislature of this state annually, till all such laws be repealed.*

Resolved, That we consider the Liberator the most independent paper, if not the only independent one, in this country; and therefore worthy the support of all true lovers of liberty.

Resolved That Mrs. Hewes, of Haverhill, be a committee to receive the reports of each meeting of the conference from the secretary pro tem. and record them in a book kept for that purpose; also, that she send a report of this meeting to the editor of the Liberator *for* publication.

With the highest respect and esteem for the independent course you have pursued, permit me to subscribe myself, your friend, J. H. HEWES.

tion. Forbearence is a part of their faitk, and a love of order and peace their fondest delight. Whilst they do not hold slaves themselves, they do not dispute with their neighbors who do; nor do they desire that the general government should deprive any portion of their fellow citizens of their property."

"The following letter, giving an account of the views of the society of Friends, who assembled in Maryland, is too interesting not to be published. The name of the writer, as a distinguished citizen, is too well known not to command the highest and most favorable consideration:

Baltimore, 2d mo. 25, 1840.

ESTEEMED FRIEND: I this morning received thy letter of the 24th instant, inquiring of me if the society of Friends had not expressed their dissatisfaction of the abolition excitement now existing in the north. Although the question is one of some embarrassment, I will endeavor plainly to answer it, and will give thee all the information in my power to enable thee correctly to understand our position.

The society of Friends, under their existing organization to the United States, are composed of a number of *yearly meetings*. Each of these meetings regulates its own church discipline, independent of the others, and issues from time to time to the members that constitute it, such admonitions and rules as it may deem expedient. As regards the action of any of those meetings in relation to the subject of thy inquiry, I can only speak so far as concerns the one of which I am a member, and which is composed of the Friends residing on the Western Shore of Maryland and the adjacent parts of Pennsylvania and Virginia, and who hold their yearly meetings at Baltimore. In the year 1835 this yearly meeting, perceiving the growing excitement, then rapidly manifesting itself on the subject of abolition, and not feeling itself called upon to take part, or in any way involve itself in this excitement, issued a caution to its members, "that we may, both as a society and individually, keep ourselves unconcerned with the excitement now so generally prevailing in our land, and be careful to maintain our principles [in regard to slavery] in the meek and peaceable spirit of the Lamb; and that we avoid compromising ourselves by entering into combinations with those whose motives we do not understand."

In the year 1839 the yearly meeting renewed its advice on the same subject, and, after exhorting its members "to be faithful in the support of our righteous testimony against slavery," cautioned them "against entangling themselves with those associations that have sprung up in different parts of our country in relation to this subject, and which, we fear, will retard rather than promote the work."

In order that we may not be misunderstood, it is a duty I owe both to thee and to myself, on the present occasion, to speak frankly, and without reserve or concealment, on this deeply important subject. After communicating the foregoing facts, in relation to the proceedings of the yearly meeting of which I am a member, I must, therefore, be permitted to add some remarks illustrative of our views. These I will endeavor to condense into as few words as possible, and I beg they may be received as a part of my answer.

The society of Friends, almost from its first organization, have been opposed to slavery upon the ground of religious principle, and they were the first to raise their voice against the African slave trade. They have ever viewed the system as unjust, and believed it would lead to calamitous consequences. They consider it a violation of that injunction of the Divine Master which enjoins it upon us as a duty, to do unto others as we would they should do unto us; and they believe that man are not reduced to slavery, nor continued in slavery, with their own consent, but by exertion of force. The society bear, also, a religious testimony against war, because they consider all violence to be, in like manner, forbidden by the same Divine authority; and, for the same reason, they cannot swear. In maintaining these testimonies, which they feel themselves called upon to do openly and publicly, they do not desire to invade the rights of others, nor improperly to interfere with their views; valuing above all earthly privileges the inestimable blessing of a free and unrestrained liberty of conscience, they dare not invade the sacred enjoyment of that liberty by all others, while they claim the right to exercise it themselves. It is, therefore, no part of our system to compel people to do what we may think to be right. We believe it to be our duty to do right ourselves, and, consequently, we gave liberty to the slaves under our control; and, having relieved our own consciences, and, as we apprehend, set an example of justice to those around us, we left every one to exercise his judgment as regarded what it might be right for him to do.

The society of Friends, therefore, I believe, cannot be correctly charged with getting up the present excitement on the subject of abolition; for, although they view slavery, as it now exists in the United States, to be a grievous evil, and some of their members may have fallen under the prevailing excitement, and perhaps participated in the measures taken by the abolitionists, yet, so far as I am advised, the number of these (if any) *within our limits* have been few, and our members have very generally followed the advice of their yearly meetings.

Assuring thee of my highest regard and esteem, I am, very respectfully, thy friend, E. E. THOMAS.

The hon. Wm. Cost Johnson, Washington.

And I will here state, in defence of the name of William Pinkney, who has been so frequently quoted by abolition writers and speakers, that Mr. Pinkney defended abolition when he was a member of the house of delegates of Maryland, but he did so as a citizen of that state, and before a legislative body having jurisdiction to consider the question. But that great man, who was so eminent as a constitutional lawyer, and was emphatically what chief justice Marshall called him—"the monarch of the bar,"—when transferred to the scenes of the U. States, where he stood the personification of genius with the eloquence of himself, was the most eloquent defender of the slaveholding states, and the unrivalled advocate of the admission of Missouri as a slaveholding state into the union. In the senate, the constitution which he had sworn to support was the rule of his guidance.

The gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. *Adams*) has alluded to the controversy now existing between the executives of the states of Virginia and N. York, in which the rights of jurisdiction over persons, non-residents, but violators of the laws of the state wherein they committed the offence, is involved, and the gentleman intimated that that controversy is infinitely more dangerous than the excitement occasioned by the abolitionists; so much so, that he stated we are on the eve of a civil war. I have read the communications of the two executives, which I now hold in my hand, printed by the state of New York, and sent me by a friend (Mr. *Sibley*) now in the senate of that state.

[The speaker here interposed, and said that he had interrupted other gentlemen who had alluded to that vootroversy, and that he must remind the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. *Johnson*) that it was foreign to the true question before the house].

Mr. Speaker, you need be under no apprehensions. I do not mean to discuss the question, and indeed if I did, I can perceive no impropriety in my so doing, as it is a fit question for examination. All that I mean to say is, that I differ in opinion with the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. *Adams*), who looks upon the question as hanging on the verge of a civil war. I see no feeling of hostility in the correspondence. The communications are dignified and argumentative, and creditable to either executive, though I differ from the governor of New York in some of his positions and deductions. I will not however enter into the merits of the controversy; but to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. *Adams*) I would say, that if he thinks we are on the eve of a civil war, and he regards it (as I hope and am sure he does) as a great national calamity, I would beg him to consider if he is averting it by the course which he takes upon this floor. Will he expect to cure a greater evil by inflicting in addition a lesser one? Does he graduate these calamities in his mind, and infact abolition petitions upon us, because he would eschew a civil war between New York and Virginia? Would not the calamity of a civil war between the general government and the south, or by an insurrection, be quite as deplorable, and as much to be averted? Yet let me tell that gentleman, every defence which is made of abolition is calculated to hasten that calamity.

The gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. *Adams*) censures severely the resolution offered by the gentleman from South Carolina, (Mr. *Thompson*), because, he says, it is indefinite and too vague, and proposes one as an amendment which is calculated to invite collision, and would make this house nothing more than a wrangling and confused assemblage. And here let me again say, Mr. Speaker, that no one knows better than myself the peril which I encounter in opposing the positions of the distinguished member from Massachusetts. I know how promptly he is willing to attack or to defend; and, if he does not at the instant, he always compounds upon time. The gentleman considered the resolution of the gentleman from South Carolina as wanting decision, as waiving the true issue, and classed it in the wooden nutmeg order, only worthy of a peddling Yankee, and totally unbecoming the chivalric gentleman, or, as he also called him, the chevalier from South Carolina. Can I not say the same, and with greater justice, of the resolution offered by the gallant member from Massachusetts? For who on this floor is so perfectly the pink of chivalry as that member? He is but the archetype of the chevalier from South Carolina? Who, on this floor or off of it, is so ready to break a lance as the gentleman from the old Bay state? He likes the strife for the sport. He will measure weapons at any time, even with the smallest adversary, if but to keep himself in practice, whilst the most formidable he rejoices to encounter; and hence his readiness to throw a glove to the equally ready and the equally gallant gentleman from South Carolina. They have measured weapons yet,

"Not hate but glory made these chiefs contend,
"And each brave foe was to his soul a friend."

Mr. Speaker, have you ever traversed the great prairies of the far west? Well, I have. You can there see the bison roaming gregarious over those beautiful and almost endless fields of nature. Occasionally you may see an old veteran of the herd—in whom danger has been familiar, and therefore held in contempt—separated afar from the rest, and quietly depasturing on the rich and luxuriant flowers and herbage around him. By close observation you may occasionally see some hungry and sanguinary insect light upon the side of the noble animal, yet the wound rudely inflicted will excite but seldom other evasion than contempt, or perhaps a single twitch of the insulted muscle will alarm away the intruder. Again, you may see, in the bright sunshine of that delightful region, innumerable quantities of those kindred insects light in fantastic companies, and fasten themselves upon the calm and self-possessed animal; who will perhaps reserve his ire until the whole swarm are busy at their work of blood, when the indignant creature will, by one fell swoop of his vast brush, knock into ruin and confusion the whole insectivorous tribe. Even so of the gentleman from Massachusetts. Or, if I may be allowed a less rural and more classic simile, he, like Homer's great Ajax Telamon, is ever ready to meet the puissant Hector in single combat, and to worst him; and, like that same dread Telamon, encounter singly and alone a whole wing of the Trojan army, drive them back defeated and confounded, and then wield aloft his yet thirsty sword in triumph to the gods!

But to the resolution. Has the gallant member from Massachusetts proposed a more distinct and conclusive proposition than that which he has satirised! The learned gentleman's amendment invites collision in this house, and would require every member objecting to a memorial to spread his arguments on the journal—virtually to make the journal a register and record of written speeches.

Nearly a month have we been discussing this question; and with such an amendment not only all that has been said would have been written on the journal, but those members who do not speak would quickly begin to puzzle their brains to write; whilst those who can neither make a speech nor write one would follow the example set by a member from Maine, at this session, [Mr. *Clifford*], who got the clerk of the house both to write and read his speech for him. And, again, those, if there be any such, who can neither speak, write nor read, would employ some one to write an argument for them, in order to have their names, with the written paper, spread upon the journal. This would be of daily recurrence on every memorial upon which there was the slightest difference of opinion; and the journal of your house would become virtually the autograph of the Metropolitan newspaper. In a few years your journal would be long enough to reach round the globe; it would take an indefinite time to read *one day's proceedings*; and in a little while it would rival in bulk the Alexandrian library, and be as long as the belt around Saturn. Nor is this hyperbolical, when we consider the *material* of this house and its deputations propensity. Every thing is discussed, and the same story, the same arguments, are told and retold again and again. Nothing is taken for granted, when every thing must be proven by argument, and no member considers that any one is familiar with a subject but himself. All debate what the constitution should be, instead of considering it a fixed instrument of clear and precise import, equally obligatory in all its requirements. So much for the resolution of the gentleman from Massachusetts; and I might urge many other objections: but far me it is enough that neither the gentlemen's resolution nor his speech upon it denies the power of the house to reject petitions.

The resolution which I have proposed avoids interfering with the question of slavery as guaranteed to the owners of that property, and the government pledge under the constitution to protect each master in it; for it may become necessary for congress to pass some penal laws, which will more effectually secure the right of the master to this species of property."

"I extract the following from the Emancipator.

"SIGNS OF THE TIMES.—A gentleman in Vermont writes, February 17. 'Four fugitives from the 'patriarchal system' left my house this morning, on their way to queen Victoria's dominions. One was from Richmond, Va. and three from Baltimore. They were fine fellows, having been house servants. They were quite happy.'"

"At the late western New York convention, at West Bloomfield, Ontario county, Feb. —, the Friend of Man informs us that,

"At this stage of the proceedings, great interest was added to the occasion by the introduction to the crowd-

It is a fact worthy of remark, that property of this description was more sacredly respected before than since the adoption of the federal constitution. William Penn, one of the great benefactors of mankind, always used his influence to secure the master in his property, as will be seen by the following extract from the records in the archives of Maryland:

"*State of Maryland, to wit:* I Cornelius McLean, secretary of state for the state of Maryland, do hereby certify that the following words, viz: 'As to Pennsylvania, they are sensible that the raising and lowering coins has been an advantage that government has had above his majesty's immediate governments, but what advantages they have made thereby they cannot judge, but believe it has at sometimes been the means to draw out the money from his majesty's governments to the proprietary governments, and for some time and still does continue so to do from this province to Pennsylvania.

"'That government, before governor Penn's last arrival there, did give too much countenance to fugitive seamen, debtors and runaway servants going from hence, and did rather impede than forther their return; but Mr. Penn, upon his arrival, gave some redress to those evils, and continued so to do during his stey there, *especially* as to *runaway* servants.'

"Are truly extracted from the reply of the council to a communication from his excellency Nathaniel Blakeston, governor of the province of Maryland, recorded in the proceedings of the council held at the towo of Annapolis on the twenty-ninth day of Novcmbei, anno domini 1701."

"In witness whereof, and that the same is truly and faithfully taken from the proceedings aforesaid, now of record in my office, I have hereunto set my hand at the city of Aanapolis, on this 10th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty.

"CORNELIUS MCLEAN, *secretary of state.*"

It may also be worthy of remark, that the two most benevolent men—the two who stood in the fullest relief upon the pages of our colonial and national history, as benefactors of the human race, and whose names will grow in brightness as they grow in years—George Washington and William Penn, both died owners of slaves. The fact in relation to the former is familiar to all, and I extract the following from an able American historino, in relation to the latter:

"William Penn *employed blacks without scruple.*—His first act relating to them did but substitute, after fourteen years' service, the *severe condition of adscripts to the soil* for that of slaves. At a later day, he endeavored to secure to the African mental and moral culture, the rights and happiness of domestic life. His efforts were not successful, *and he himself died a slaveholder.*"—Bancroft's History of the United States, vol. 2, p. 403.

But, Mr. Speaker, if my arguments, and the facts and illustrations which I have adduced, have not yet produced conviction; if there should be a lingering doubt upon the minds of any member as to the right, propriety and expediency of rejecting abolition memorials, I will fortify my position with the additional authority of such distinguished names as will, I feel persuaded, remove all hesitancy—names of the most distinguished men in the nation; names loo, of such gentlemen as have been most prominent and conspicuous in this protracted debate. I will read from the journal of this house, session of 1835, '36, January 18th, page 194, by which it will appear that *one hundred* and *seventy-six* members voted for the rejection of abolition petitions, and only thirty-seven against rejecting; and the name of the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts, (*Mr. Adams*), heads the list:

"Mr. *McKennan* offered to present petitions from citizens of the county of Washington, in the state of Pennsylvania, which, he stated, prayed that slavery and the slave trade, within the District of Columbia, may be immediately abolished.

"Mr. *McKennan* moved that said petitions be received: and, on the question, shall these petitions be received?

"A motion was made by Mr. *Gideon Lee*, that this question do lie on the table.

"A motion was then made by Mr. *Wise*, that there be a call of the house: which motion being decided in the negative, the question was put on the motion made by Mr. *Lee*, that the question, shall these petitions be received? do lie on the table; and passed in the affirmative: yeas 176, nays 37.

"The yeas and nays being desired by one fifth of the members present.

"Those who voted in the affirmative, are—Messrs John Quincy Adams, Chilton Allan, Joseph B. Anthony, Michael W. Ash, William H. Ashley, Sam'l Barton, James M. H. Beale, Beoning M Bean, Samuel Beardsley, Andrew Beaumont, John Bell, Abraham Bockee, William K Bond, Ralliff Boon, James W. Boulin, Matthias J. Bovee, John W. Browne, Samuel Buoch, Jesse A. Bynum, William B Calhoun, Churchill C Cambreleng, Robert B. Campbell, John Carr, Zadoh Casey, John Chaney, Reuben Chapman, Graham H. Chapin, Nath. H. Claiborne, John F. H. Claiborne, Jesse F. Cleveland, John Coffee, Walter Coles, Henry W. Connor, Thomas Corwin, Robert Craig, John Cramer, Caleb Cushing, Samuel Cushman, John W Davis, Edmund Deberry, Phileon Dickerson, David Dickson, Ulysses F. Doubleday, G C. Dromgoole, Valentine Efner, Geo. Evans, John Fairfield, Dudley Farlin, Sam'l Fowler, Rich'd French, Jacob Fry, jr. Philo C. Fuller, Wm. K. Fuller, Jno. Galbraith, Jas. Gerlaod, Rice Garland, Ransoo H. Gillet, F Granger, Seaton Grantland, Wm. J. Grayson, Elisha Haley, Joseph Hall, Thomas L. Hanar, Edward A. Hannegan, James Harlno, Samuel S. Harrison, Albert G. Harrison, Albert G. Hawes, Micajah T. Hawkins, Charles E Haynes, Joseph Henderson, Sam'l Hoar, George W. Hopkins, Benjamin C. Howard, Elias Howell, Edward B Hubley, Hiram P. Hunt, Abel Huntington, Adam Huntsman, Joseph R. Ingersoll, Samuel Ingham, Jabez Jackson, Leonard Jarvis, Joseph Johnson, Cave Johnson, Henry Johnson, John W. Jones, Benjamin Jones, Andrew T. Judson, William Kennon, Daniel Kilgore, George L. Kinnard, John Klingensmith, jr. Amos Laon, Gerrit Y. Lansing, John Laporte, Josh Lawler, Abbott Lawrence, Geo. W. Lay, Gideon Lee, Joshua Lee, Luke Lee, Stephen B. Leonard, Henry Logan, George Loyall, Edward Lucas, jr. Francis S Lyon, Abijah Mann, jr. Job Mann, Richard J. Manning, Joshua L. Martin, John Y. Mason, William Mason, Monce Mason, jr. Samson Mason, Abram P Maury, Wm. L. May, Jonathan McCarty, Wm McComas, Jas. J. McCay, John McKeon, Isaac McKim, Chas. F Mercer, Jesse Miller, John J. Milligan, William Montgomary, Ely Moore, Wm. S. Morgan, Henry A. Muhlenberg, George W Owens, Sherman Page, Gorham Parks, William Patterson, Franklin Pierce, James A. Pearce, Ebenezer Pettigrew, Balie Peyton, Lancelot Phelps, Henry L. Pinckney, Abrahaio Renchar, John Reynolds, Joseph Reynolds, Eleazer W. Ripley, John Roane, John Robertson, James Rogers, Ferdinand S. Schenck, William Seymour, William B. Shepard, Augustine H Shepperd, Ebenezer J. Shields, William N. Shinn, Francis O. J. Smith, David Spangler, James Standefer, John N Steele, Bellamy Storer, Joel B. Sutherland, John Taliaferro, William Taylor, Francis Thomas, John Thomson, Isaac Toucey, George W. B. Towns, James Turner, Joel Turrill, Joseph R Underwood, Aaron Vanderpoel, Samuel F. Vinton, Devil D Wagener, Aaron Ward, Daniel Wardwell, George C Washington, Lewis Williams, Sherrod Williams, Henry A. Wise.

"Those who voted in the negative, are—Messrs. John Banks, Nathaniel B. Borden, Geo. N. Briggs, John Calhoun, George Chambers, John Chambers, William Clark, Edward Darlington, Harmar Denny, Horace Everett, John B. Forester, Thomas Glasgock, George Grennell, jr. John K. Griffin, James H Hammond, Gideon Hard, James Harper, Abner Hazeltine, Wm. Heister, Hopkins Holsey, Henry F. Janes, Levi Lincoln, Thomas M. T. McKennan, Jonesinh McLene, Mathias Morris, Jonas Parker, Stephen C. Phillips, Francis W. Pickens, David Potts, jr. John Reed, David Russell, William Slade, Jonathan Sloane, William Sprague, jr. Taylor Webster, John White, Elisha Whittlesey."

Quite a scene here ensued; a dozen members rose to explain, and many crowded round Mr. *Johnson* to examine the journal, who yielded the floor to Mr. *Adams* first, for an explanation.

Mr. *Adams* asked Mr. *Johnson* if he had read the memorial which had been rejected?

Mr. *Johnson* said he had neither read nor seen the memorial.

Mr. *Adams* said that he had voted against the reception, because the language of the memorial was disrespectful to the house; for it was *impossible* that he could have given such a vote, unless the memorial had contained improper language.

Mr. *Johnson* said he thought that he could assign a better reason than that.

Mr. *Granger* rose to explain, and Mr. *Johnson* yielded the floor.

Mr. *Granger* said that his recollection was the same with the gentleman from Massachusetts, (*Mr. Adams*), that the memorial was discourteous in its terms, and such a paper as should not be received.

Mr *Johnson* said, that from his knowledge of the gentleman who had desired to present the memorial, he felt assured that he would not have offered to present a memorial which was not couched in respectful language; but that fact could be ascertained from the memorial itself, and he desired the clerk to withdraw it from the files, if it could be found, and send it to him.

Mr. *Lincoln* rose to explain. He said he did not agree with his colleague, (*Mr. Adams*); that he had voted with the thirty-seven in the negative, but he was unwilling that the opinion should go forth, that "because the memorial contained improper language" he had not voted to lay on the table the motion to receive. His impression and his belief was that the language of the memorial was respectful and the memorial harmless, and therefore he had voted against laying the motion on the table.

Mr. *Johnson* said the remark of the gentleman was at least *candid*—"he believed the memorial harmless, and, therefore, he voted against lying on the table."

Mr. *Pickens* said that, as the gentleman from Maryland, (*Mr. Johnson*), had turned father confessor to the house, and as he was one of those recorded in the negative, he would explain that he had voted in the negative because the proposition to lay the motion to receive on the table amounted, virtually, to a reception of the paper.

Mr. *Johnson* said that the gentleman had made a strange confession, upon the meritorious efficacy of which, whether father confessor or not, he would not undertake to decide; but he would say, that the gentleman certainly deserved credit for the originality of the discovery, that a motion to lay "a motion to receive" upon the table, carried with it, or amounted to, a reception of the paper. It was the first time he had ever heard the idea advanced. To lay the motion on the table to receive was a positive rejection of the paper.

Mr. *Vanderpoel* then rose to explain. He said he did not know whether he had a distinct recollection of what had occurred at that time; but, he could say that he was always opposed to abolition and its excitement, and that he had voted to lay their memorials on the table. Abolition was one thing, the right of petition was another. He was in favor of settling this whole question, and never gave countenance to their agitations.

Mr. *Hunt*, of New York rose to explain, and said that he had voted in the affirmative, but not because he understood the petition was couched in disrespectful terms.

Mr. *Cushing*, of Mass. then rose and said that, by way of explanation, he would read from the journal, but from what part, or his comments thereon, was not distinctly heard by the reporter, from the confusion.

Mr. *Johnson* resumed, and said:

Mr. Speaker, I find I have fairly flushed a whole covey of members, and will take them one at a time, as Simon killed the wasps; yet if I find that sport too tedious and fatiguing, I will fire into the flock. The mutiful confusion in the house, and the conversation around me, as also the distance of the gentleman from Mass. (Mr. *Cushing*), prevented my hearing what he said while he was on the floor. The point, if any, of the explanation of the gentleman from Troy, (Mr *Hunt*), I could not comprehend, perhaps did not hear. The gentleman from Connecticut, I have alluded to, and may perhaps again. But a word is due to the gentleman from Kinderhook, (Mr. *Vanderpoel*). I must be excused for distinguishing him by the euphonious and poetic name of his residence, for I know not how else to designate the various members of the empire state who have explained. I mean the gentleman who,

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a audience of Lloyd and Nicholas Howard, who had just escaped from the dark prison-house of slavery and were then on their way to Canada. These intelligent and interesting gentlemen, gave a brief sketch of their narrow escape—of their reasons for leaving their happy homes, &c. William O. Duvall, Joseph Crocker and Pardon D. Hathaway, were appointed a committee to escort them to the free dominions of queen Victoria.—A subscription of about $20 was taken up to defray their expenses. The officers of the convention, were appointed a committee to correspond with ——— Dorsey, of Baltimore, the individual who claimed these two men as human chattles."

"Mr. Skinner, the editor of the American Farmer, of Baltimore, will see that Mr. Dorsey's $3,000 are gone, irretrievably. What is to be done about it?"

To show how reckless fanaticism will make men to a total contempt of the laws and constitution, I will quote what the constitution declares:

"No person held to service or labor in one state under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."—4th art. sec. 2, 3d clause constitution U. S.

Those people who have aided to decoy these negroes to Canada, in open violation of the constitution, which protects, or was intended to protect, every individual in his property, and this species of property especially, may see those negroes in a very different dress, if we should engage in a war with England. The British authorities of Canada have a regiment of negroes under arms, principally runaway slaves, who are armed as soon as they cross the line and pinced in the ranks as regular soldiers.

if he does not lead, at least blows the bugle note of his party, and stands on the outposts of this hall, ready to fire the alarm-gun, or call in any straggler from the trained bands. I was glad when the gentleman rose, and regretted he did not say more. I was anxious for him to come out into the deep water upon this question. I was anxious that some one who had the voice of the president should speak; that some one, who was reputed to stand high in the confidence of the executive, might speak, that the echo of the sentiments entertained at the white house might reverberate around these marble columns. We had, sir, indeed, the storm—all its fury, its loud thunder, its gusty wind, but there was no lightning—nothing to illumine the impenetrable darkness which shrouds the views and opinions of the executive. The gentleman, with great earnestness and his usual ability, argued both sides of the question. He was opposed to the abolitionists, but in favor of receiving their memorials; yet avoided the main question with his usual tact, of raising some other point of debate. But though silent in a great measure himself, the gentleman was quite busy in giving the catch-word, and prompting others whilst they spoke. Some weeks ago, when the astute and sapient gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. *Cave Johnson*) gave the gentleman from New York, (Mr. *Vanderpoel*), while speaking, an authority to read, which proved to be *against* him, instead of *for* him, the gentleman admitted that he had flashed in the pan, to use his own figure. He then declared that he would never again fire off any ammunition but his own, and advised all others to do so likewise. Has the gentleman followed his own advice? What have we witnessed during the three days' speech of the member from North Carolina? He was continually surrounded by members producing ammunition for him, and none so conspicuous as the gentleman from New York (Mr. *Vanderpoel*) in dog-earing books, and carrying files of newspapers, three feet square, for the use of that gentleman. It was a scene of amusement to me, to see the crowd of members around the gentleman, supplying him for three days with *materiel* for a speech; and I could but admire the indomitable fortitude and patience of the member from North Carolina, (Mr. *Bynum*), as he adopted and appropriated to his use any thing and every thing which was offered to him. The scene was like one which I have witnessed on other occasions, if I may be allowed another zoological figure.

Have you ever seen, Mr. Speaker, an elephant in a menagerie, surrounded by a crowd of spectators? I have seen that noble and monstrous animal, standing with a perfect circle around him of men, woman and children—tall and short, well dressed and ragged. I have seen his wonderful performance, and that of the crowd around him. Whilst the animal would open his vast and ponderous jaws, some one would throw into them a pumpkin; another a turnip-top; a third a half-eaten apple, or an orange peel; a fourth a curled piece of sole leather; whilst some ragged and mischievous urchin would throw in a lit segar, half consumed, or a discarded quid of tobacco. The enduring animal would gulp down the whole, flap his vast ears with delight, and imploringly extend his insinuating proboscis to the crowd—dirty urchin and all—as much as to say, renew again the pleasurable excitement.

[The memorials were here handed to Mr. *Johnson* by the clerk.*]

*"*To the honorable the house of representatives of the United States of America:* The petition of the undersigned, citizens of Washington county, respectfully sheweth:

That your petitioners would take no measures for the abolition of slavery which are not reasonable, peaceful and sanctioned both by the constitution of our country and the dictates of an enlightened humanity. They do not, therefore, ask your honorable body to interfere with those laws which in the several states go to establish and regulate property in human beings. But, as congress has exclusive power of legislation in and over the District of Columbia, they ask for the exercise of that power totally and immediately to abolish slavery within said District. They ask it, because slavery is unjust; because it violates the rights of both God and man; because it corrupts public morals; because it is oppressive to the honest free laborer, and tends to make labor disreputable as well as unprofitable; because it brands our nation before the world as a nefarious, cruel and hypocritical; because often, and even since the last session of congress, persons have been imprisoned in the District on mere suspicion of their being runaways, and not being proved to be such, have been sold into perpetual slavery for the *payment of their jail fees!* because, while slavery continues, there must of necessity be a slave trade. Such trade has, by a solemn act of congress been declared piracy when carried on upon the ocean; your petitioners do not understand why it should be less criminal on land; nor why one man should be licensed to buy and sell the natives of our own country, while another is ignominiously hung for trafficking in the persons of foreigners. Yet, to such a magnitude has this trade grown under the exclusive legislation of congress, that, if the citizens of the District themselves are to be believed, the capital of our republic is one of the greatest slave marts in the world.

Again, your petitioners ask the immediate abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, because they deem it safe and practicable. *Safe*, because it would make friends of those who now have every reason to be our enemies; because the government of good laws is always safer than that of arbitrary will; because every innocent man, in his right senses, is fitter for freedom than for slavery; because the experiment has been tried elsewhere, and has always been found to be safe—witness especially the cases of Antigua and Bermuda, where emancipation was immediate and unconditional, and the public peace is now so secure that the military guards formerly required by slavery, have been entirely dispensed with; finally, because the nation has abundant power to enforce order, should there be any disposition to disturb it. Practicable, because it will only exchange an unnatural and forced system of labor for a natural and voluntary one. It will not annihilate the laborers nor their labor, but will merely make it necessary for the employers to pay fair wages. Your petitioners will not take the absurd position that congress cannot right the slaves without wronging the masters. How far the nation, as a participator with the masters in the guilt of wronging the slaves, ought to indemnify the former for their loss, your petitioners cheerfully leave it to your honorable body to decide. But, whatever it may cost, they ask for the immediate freedom of the slaves. They ask for them the common protection as well as government of wise and equitable laws.

Finally, your petitioners, disclaiming any design of interfering unconstitutionally or unwarrantably with the concerns of others; and with the kindest regard for the interests of their southern fellow citizens, ask for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, because it will furnish a most salutary example to all slaveholders throughout the world, teaching them that an immediate abrogation and renunciation of the claim of property in man is safe and profitable, as well as honorable and just. They feel bound as men, as Christians, and as republicans, to urge this subject upon the attention of congress; and from the exercise of this constitutional right, as well as from the inalienable one of freely expressing their opinions, they can never cease till justice is done. [Signed by fifty-one names.]

To the senate and house of representatives of the United States, in congress assembled: The undersigned petitioners, citizens of Washington county, Pennsylvania, respectfully represent:

That the enslavement of a large number of colored persons in the District of Columbia, and the existence there of an active domestic slave trade, are great political and moral evils; repugnant to humanity and to the spirit of our free institutions. Our earnest prayer is, that you will immediately abolish slavery in the District, and provide such means of education and improvement, for the colored population there, as your wisdom and philanthropy may devise. So that they may not only have their physical bonds removed, but that their intellect and immortal spirits may be freed from their present degraded and fettered state.

[Signed by eighty-one names.]

Mr. *Johnson* said, in continuation: I find, sir, in glancing my eye over the memorials, that there are two of them, folded and pinned together, and that they are printed papers; and, as I presume, are respectful in language.

Mr. *Adams* rose to explain, and said that, upon reflection, he recollected that he had voted to exclude the memorials for a time, as some other business was pressing upon the house.

Mr. *Johnson* resumed. I have listened to all the explanations which have been made, and which I could hear; but, with due respect for the candor and sincerity of the gentlemen, I humbly conceive that their memory, like their reasoning, is greatly at fault. The true reason for the vote had not yet, be humbly conceived, been assigned; I will endeavor to give it, and I believe that it will be found more satisfactory than any which has yet been offered. If this should be the case; if the reasons which I shall offer (the mere facts to the case) should prove more satisfactory and patriotic, I hope gentlemen will cease to puzzle their ingenuity for any other. I hope that gentlemen will commend their praiseworthy vote, and on all similar occasions do likewise.

Sir Isaac Newton has said, somewhere in his writings, that whenever you assign one good and adequate cause for an effect, you *establish* by it a sound principle of philosophy. Now, sir, what was the reason of that large and unprecedented majority for rejecting abolition memorials? I will give it, and I call on the memory of every one here to bear me proof; *the vote* was given in January, 1836, at a time when abolition excitement was convulsing the whole country. The abolitionists had been gradually increasing in the north; each step of theirs was farther and bolder; they had found bold and able champions on this floor to defend their memorials and to justify their excitement, to indirectly aid them in their fanaticism and to protect them. The abolitionists sent their agents among the negroes of the south, and by every mail, and through every post office in the nation, scattered their inflammatory tracts and publications. They had succeeded in effecting an insurrection of the negroes in Virginia, and men, women and children were murdered in their beds. I will not attempt to describe the scenes of blood and barbarity which occurred; it is enough to say, the south was alarmed to arms, and the stoutest advocates of abolition were appalled. The first feeling of the south was that of apprehension and alarm; but the second was deep and indignant condemnation of the conduct of those who, under the bond of brotherhood, had countenanced and protected, instead of punishing or preventing, by penal laws, the dissemination of doctrines so calamitous in their consequences. The tocsin of alarm, sounding throughout the south, called every man to arms, or to adopt measures of safety; the neglected fire-arms were repaired, and the quiet solitude of the night was broken by the tramp of men in arms, as they traversed the country, or kept watch in our towns and villages. At such a time as this, and under such circumstances, the resolution made would not be easily abandoned. Every man in the south said audibly, or tacitly resolved, "that the excitement of abolition must cease, or the union must be dissolved." "If the general government will not stay these inroads upon our rights, we will protect ourselves." But, sir, the panic and dismay was not confined to the south; it was felt in the north, and the sober judgment of the people began to estimate effects and consequences, as they recovered from the intoxicating fever of fanaticism. Those who had made their religion consist in humanity, philanthropy and abolition, no longer had the hardihood to preach doctrines, which made the nearest road to heaven to be through the wild-fires of insurrection, the slaughter of innocent women and children, and other dreadful scenes of intestine war. There began to be but one public sentiment throughout the country. The president of the United States in his annual message to congress, submitted but a short time before the vote was taken to which I have alluded, held the following language:

"In connexion with these provisions in relation to the post office department, I must also invite your attention to the painful excitement produced in the south, by attempts to circulate through the mails inflammatory appeals addressed to the passions of the slaves, in prints, and in various sorts of publications, calculated to stimulate them to insurrection, and to produce all the horrors of a servile war.

"There is, doubtless, no respectable portion of our countrymen who can be so far misled as to feel any other sentiment than that of indignant regret at conduct so destructive of the harmony and peace of the country, and so repugnant to the principles of our national compact, and to the dictates of humanity and religion. Our happiness and prosperity essentially depend upon peace within our borders; and peace depends upon the maintenance, in good faith, of those compromises of the constitution upon which the union is founded. It is fortunate for the country that the good sense, the generous feeling, and the deep rooted attachment of the people of the non-slaveholding states to the union, and to their fellow citizens of the same blood in the south, have given so strong and impressive a tone to the sentiments entertained against the proceedings of the misguided persons who have engaged in these unconstitutional and wicked attempts, and especially against the emissaries from foreign parts who have dared to interfere in this matter, as to authorise the hope that those attempts will no longer be persisted in. But if these expressions of the public will shall not be sufficient to effect so desirable a result, not a doubt can be entertained that the non-slaveholding states, so far from countenancing the slightest interference with the constitutional rights of the south, will be prompt to exercise their authority in suppressing, so far as in them lies, whatever is calculated to produce this evil.

"In leaving the care of other branches of this interesting subject to the state authorities, to whom they properly belong, it is nevertheless proper for congress to take such measures as will prevent the post office department, which was destined to foster an amicable intercourse and correspondence between all the members of the confederacy, from being used as an instrument of an opposite character. The general government, to which the great trust is confided of preserving inviolate the relations created among the states by the constitution, is especially bound to avoid in its own action any thing that may disturb them. I would, therefore, call the special attention of congress to the subject, and respectfully suggest the propriety of passing such a law as will prohibit, under severe penalties, the cir-

culation in the southern states, through the mails, of incendiary publications intended to instigate the slaves to insurrection."

Such, Mr. Speaker, was the language of the president of the United States, occasioned by the violent excitement then existing. And in the same session the postmaster general, in his annual communication, asked for legislative aid to suppress the insurrectionary communications sent through the mail, and calculated to excite servile war. He says:

"A new question has arisen in the administration of this department. A number of individuals have established an association in the northern and eastern states, and raised a large sum of money for the purpose of effecting the immediate abolition of slavery in the southern states. One of the means resorted to has been the printing of a large mass of newspapers, pamphlets, tracts and almanacs, containing exaggerated, and in some instances false, accounts of the treatment of slaves, illustrated with cuts, calculated to operate on the passions of the colored man, and produce discontent, assassination and servile war. These they attempted to disseminate throughout the slaveholding states by the agency of the public mails.

"As soon as it was ascertained that the mails contained these productions, great excitement arose, particularly in Charleston, S. C. and, to insure the safety of the mail in its progress southward, the postmaster at that place agreed to retain them in his office until he could obtain instructions from the postmaster general. In reply to his appeal, he was informed that it was a subject upon which the postmaster general had no legal authority to instruct him. The question again came up from the postmaster at New York, who had refused to send the papers by the steamboat mail to Charleston, S. C. He was also answered that the postmaster general possessed no legal authority to give instructions on the subject; but as the undersigned had no doubt that the circumstances of the case justified the detention of the papers, he did not hesitate to say so. Important principles are involved in this question, and it merits the grave consideration of all departments of the government.

"It is universally conceded that our states are united only for certain purposes. There are interests in relation to which they are believed to be as independent of each other as they were before the constitution was formed. The interest which the people of some of the states have in slaves, is one of them. No state obtained, by the union, any right whatsoever over slavery in any other state; nor did any state lose any of its power over it within its own borders. On this subject, therefore, if this view be correct, the states are still independent, and may fence round and protect their interest in slaves by such laws and regulations as, in their sovereign will, they may deem expedient.

"Nor have the people of one state any more right to interfere with this subject in another state, than they have to interfere with the internal regulations, rights of property, or domestic police, of a foreign nation. If they were to combine, and send papers among the laboring population of another nation, calculated to produce discontent and rebellion, their conduct would be good ground of complaint on the part of that nation; and in case it were not repressed by the United States, might be, if perseveringly persisted in, just cause of war. The mutual obligations of our several states to suppress attacks by their citizens on each other's reserved rights and interests would seem to be greater, because, by entering into the union, they have lost the right of redress which belongs to nations wholly independent. Whatever claim may be set up or maintained to a right of free discussion, within their own borders, of the institutions and laws of other communities over which they have no rightful control, few will maintain that they have a right, unless it be obtained by compact or treaty, to carry on such discussions within those communities, either orally or by the distribution of printed papers, particularly if it be in violation of their peculiar laws, and at the hazard of their peace and existence. The constitution of the United States provides that 'the citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states;' but this clause cannot confer on the citizens of one state higher privileges and immunities in another than the citizens of the latter themselves possess. It is not easy, therefore, to perceive how the citizens of the northern states can possess or claim the privilege of carrying on discussions within the southern states, by the distribution of printed papers, which the citizens of the latter are forbidden to circulate by their own laws.

"Neither does it appear that the United States acquired by the constitution any power whatsoever over this subject, except the right to prohibit the importation of slaves after a certain date. On the contrary, that instrument contains evidence that one object of the southern states, in adopting it, was to secure to themselves a more perfect control over this interest, and cause it to be respected by the sister states. In the exercise of their reserved rights, and for the purpose of protecting this interest, and assuring the safety of their people, some of the states have passed laws prohibiting, under heavy penalties, the printing or circulation of papers like those in question, within their respective territories. It has never been alleged that these laws are incompatible with the constitution and laws of the United States. Nor does it seem possible that they can be so, because they relate to a subject over which the United States cannot rightfully assume any control under that constitution, either by law or otherwise.

"If these principles be sound, it will follow that the state laws on this subject are, within the scope of their jurisdiction, the supreme laws of the land, obligatory alike on all persons, whether private citizens, officers of the state, or functionaries of the general government.

"The constitution makes it the duty of the United States 'to protect each of the states against invasion, and on application of the legislature, or of the executive, (when the legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence.' There is no quarter whence domestic violence is so much to be apprehended in some of the states, as from the servile population operated upon by mistaken or designing men. It is to obviate danger from this quarter, that many of the state laws, in relation to the circulation of incendiary papers, have been enacted. Without claiming for the general government the power to pass laws prohibiting discussions of any sort, as a means of protecting states from domestic violence, it may safely be assumed that the United States have no right, through their officers or departments, knowingly to be instrumental in producing, within the several states, the very mischief which the constitution commands them to repress. It would be an extraordinary construction of the powers of the general government, to maintain that they are bound to afford the agency of their mails and post offices to counteract the laws of the states, in the circulation of papers calculated to produce domestic violence, when it would, at the same time, be one of their most important constitutional duties to protect the states against the natural, if not necessary, consequences produced by that very agency.

"The position assumed by this department is believed to have produced the effect of withholding its agency, generally, in giving circulation to the obnoxious papers in the southern states. Whether it be necessary more effectually to prevent, by legislative enactments, the use of the mails as a means of evading or violating the constitutional laws of the states, in reference to this portion of their reserved rights, is a question which, it appears to the undersigned, may be submitted to congress, upon a statement of the facts, and their own knowledge of the public necessity."

Such was the strong appeal made by the postmaster general, enforced as I have shown by the message of the president. But, sir, the deeds of carnage which had been done, the blood of innocence which had been spilt, spoke more eloquently to the nation, and the representatives of the people met here with the solemn impression on their minds. The spirit of patriotism was whispering to their hearts; and reason, which had been rejected before, began again to control their judgment. Public duty and public policy alike involved this house to reject the memorial, which experience had shown to be fraught with so much danger, and one hundred and seventy six members recorded their names upon the journal as has been shown.

Such were the considerations which prompted the rejection of abolition memorials in 1836, and such a state of things would, I am quite sure, induce the same gentlemen to vote again for their rejection. But, sir, the course which gentlemen pursue in debate, the appeals which they address to the prejudices and passions of the people, may sooner or later effect another excitement of similar calamitous consequence. But if another insurrection break out, let me tell gentlemen that, though it may be as quickly suppressed, it will not be in their power so easily to quiet the alarms of the south.—They will not remain passive under machinations which are calculated to give their homes to the flames, or to produce such a state of things as occurred in St. Domingo, the happy condition of which island has been alluded to in this debate, by one member, with a sort of fiendlike triumph.*

Mr. Speaker, every debate on this floor of the character of the present is an attack upon the foundations of the government; every abolition speech which is made here dissolves, in some degree, that kindly feeling, that friendly relation, which is the strongest cement of the union; and a revolution must be the consequence. The public mind, once made to contemplate such an event as probable, will, for slight cause, act on the suggestion of its necessity. The fears already awakened will be magnified; and to relieve themselves from this feverish anxiety, the people of the south must seek peace and security by dissolving political connexion with those who, by thus continuing to support the cause of abolition, show a recklessness of the peace and quiet of the south, and a disregard of all covenants under the constitution. Sir, I repeat to these gentlemen our security depends in a great degree upon their non-interference. They have no right to meddle with the question of slavery; and I utterly deny the right of this house to discuss the subject. It is a violation of your sworn duty; for you have sworn to support slavery when you took the oath to support the constitution. You first delude yourselves with the belief that the question is harmless, although you have seen its evils, and then strive to appease us with declamation about the right of petition, and tell us that it is only the right in the abstract that you defend; for only let the memorials be received, and you will not ask that what they pray for be granted. Sir, I repeat that as avowal that only one member will vote for abolition is a pregnant and unanswerable argument in favor of rejecting all papers of the kind. If the right to petition was clear and beyond debate, would not the declaration, that but one man could be found, in forty years, so reckless as to vote for the prayer of the petitioners, be a conclusive reason that these abolition memorials should not be received? And how does the force of the consideration increase, when the attempt to force the reception and consideration delays other business of the nation and endangers the very existence of the union? You gild over the evil that we may not see the interior, while we are poisoned by your quackery. You are for introducing your Trojan horse into our citadel, that armed men within may cut our throats at night when we are least suspecting. You are contending for an abstraction, which you say is useless if it is granted;

*Under the garb of pretended religion, the abolitionists would desecrate with blood the altar of the constitution, and thus, too, in the most insidious form, by sending, in a secret and stealthy manner, their inflammatory tracts, appeals and miserable agents, in various disguises, among the slaves of the south. Although a party to the covenant of the constitution, they are willing to outrage every written and moral law. These men might learn better religion than they practise from the followers of Mahomet; and the south could more safely rely upon the promises and in the fidelity to covenants in the followers of the prophet, although their faith is, "that the fighting for religion is an act of obedience to God." But they are brave enough to front danger themselves, and are too manly to countenance secret murder and assassination by others to propagate their religion.

In the beginning of the seventh century, when Abubekr succeeded Mahomet with the title of caliph, and commenced the conquest of Syria, and sent his army forward, he closed his instructions to his general by saying: "When you make any covenant or article, stand to it, and be as good as your word." They overran Syria and laid siege to Damascus. The Damascenes capitulated with Abu Obeidah, one of the Saracen generals, to pay tribute and still enjoy their religion. The articles were signed by the parties. As Obeidah entered one of the gates by capitulation, Caled, his principal associate, who was ignorant what his companion had done, forced the gates on the opposite side and ordered a general massacre. Obeidah meeting his furious companion in the middle of the city ordered them to desist, informing them of the conditions which he had entered into, stating to Caled, who preferred a general slaughter, as he had forced the city, "that, when I had made an agreement, I did not think that you would ever have attempted to make it void. But you shall not make it void; for I have given all these people my protection, and that in the name of God and his prophet; and all that were with me liked it and approved it, and we are not accustomed to depart from our word." Those who had taken a part of the city by storm still persisting in their slaughter, he threw himself between the Christians and the savage tribes, and bade them desist. The covenant was maintained; and Damascus, to this day, contains a population of twenty thousand Christians. More than a thousand years have rolled round, and this covenant is still preserved by the Mahometans; while hardly a half a century has elapsed since the ratification of the constitution, and these faithless men of the north give evidence to the world that their word, their promise, their covenant is less sacred than that of the Mahometan.

How much blood has been shed—how much perfidy has been inflicted—how much misery has the human family suffered by fanaticism, under disguise of religion! Let the red and numberless pages of history answer.

whilst the defiance itself is pregnent with incalculable mischief. You are widely pursuing a phantom, when each step forces you to trample on rights guarantied by the constitution.

Mr. Speaker, if I were to ask these gentlemen if there is any principle sound in moral philosophy, which has no good in its application or in its end, they would answer in the negative. In philosophy, in morals, in ethics, in legislation, nothing can be useful that has not utility and benefit in its end. Apply that principle to the present case, and you will find that all repudiate the end, which the means you use would force upon you. If the end, then, which the abolitionists seek is an mischievous, you should abandon the means so as not to reach the evil you say you would deplore. A man may be visionary and theoretical in private life, and not perhaps do much mischief; but, in public life, all his acts should be utilitarian. Weakness in a public man is a vice, for vice and weakness differ only in the intention: their effect is alike mischievous. A man who is too weak or timid to do right, does a negative wrong, which becomes a positive evil, and often causes active wrong and injustice. Those who support the abolitionists are responsible; those who are too supine or timid to use any means or power which they may possess to stay their vicious attempts, become either active or silent participators, and are almost equally responsible. By the course which gentlemen pursue, they not only weaken the bonds of union, but inflict evils upon the slave. They force the slaveholding states to place new restraints upon him. His privileges are circumscribed, and his mental culture neglected, because you make speeches which would endanger the life of his master were he to read. Yes, sir, I say to these gentlemen, you are the tyrants of the slave, while the censure of his harsh treatment falls upon us; you are the cause of the great degree of rigor towards him, whilst you pretend to have sympathy for him; you are responsible for the harshness of the laws of the south, because you are responsible for the excitement of the north. Instead of meeting this question at home, you transfer the scene of strife to this hall. You avoid the question where it should be met, and censure us because we tell you you have no right to embroil us with the insubordination of the citizens of your own states. You make us your adversaries, because you are too timid to encounter your own turbulent constituents. You wish to please both but satisfy neither. The abolitionists go for universal emancipation, and every morning this house is flooded with the evidence of the fact through their papers; yet you say you will compromise by only defending such petitions as claim to liberate slaves in the District of Columbia. You tell the south, but let their petitions be received and you will then unite in opposing their request. You defend abolition by defending their petitions, and to avoid the true question you adopt the Machiavelian maxim, that you can change a measure by changing its name, and sanctify an odious principle by giving it a popular term. By defending the right of petition, you virtually advocate the end and measure of the petition, and the whole question of slavery in the south narrows down to the issue which you make here. We know it, whilst you will not admit it; for we know if you succeed here, abolition follows by the same means throughout the south. I am for meeting the question on the ramparts of the constitution; for I believe the slightest inroad overthrows the union. The District of Columbia will not stand alone or unaided in this question. Two hundred and fifty members were never intended to be set over the people of this District as absolute masters, tyrants, disposers of the rights of property, and to be governed by no restraint in the exercise of their capricious wills, or speculative theories. The people of this District never will give you jurisdiction over their property as a proof of their confidence in your legislative wisdom. You may ostentatiously claim the power, but you dare never attempt to exercise it. Ask for the jurisdiction; as one of old asked for fire, earth and water; ask, too, as one of old did, for the arms of the people, and you will be answered, as the head of the little republic which contained about the population of this District answered, "come and take them." Sir, the Persian went with his armed thousands, and left their bones as monuments to Grecian valor and to Grecian glory.

Let gentlemen remember it was not the actual oppression of Great Britain that caused the war of the revolution; it was the assumption of a right to tax, not the miserable pittance itself which was demanded. Common blood, common interests, united the people of the two countries; but the assumption of a right tore asunder the ligaments which united the thirteen colonies to the kingdom of the mother country. I ask gentlemen to reflect before they set up a right of jurisdiction over slave property, if they may not cause similar results. The south and the north too are united by common blood and common interests, but the rights of a bold and fearless people are not to be trifled with. Take warning by the past, for you know not how quickly you may effect another separation. Deceive not yourselves that the people of the south are divided by political feelings; on this question they all feel and think alike, and, if you force the necessity, they will all act alike. Mr. Speaker, I cannot separate an abolitionist from those who defend their course, without a refinement which belongs only to a casuist. The distinction which gentlemen draw is theoretical. The application of their remarks goes really to a defence of abolition, whilst they repudiate all the mischief which it produces. They agonize as with their speeches, yet rebuke me if we complain.—They would keep our minds on a Procrustean bed of anguish, to be measured only by their own capricious dimensions. But if all this is sport to them, in the language of the fable, it is death to us. Sir, for one I repeat, I am tired with this siren song of peace, which pleases but to delude, and charms but to destroy.

But, Mr. Speaker, while I have thus freely and frankly expressed my sentiments in reference to the conduct of those who agitate the question of abolition, I rejoice to know that there are men in the north who have the independence to speak in vindication of the south and the constitution, and to disabuse the public mind of misapprehension on the subject of slavery. Among the distinguished individuals in whom I allude, Mr. Austin, of Boston, is eminently conspicuous, and I beg leave here to quote the following remarks from his review of the rev. Dr. Channing's letter on the slavery question:

"We, of New England, are as essentially parties to the actual existence of slavery as the slaveholders themselves; because we have secured to ourselves, and do actually partake the fruits, profits and enjoyments of slavery, and can, therefore, have no moral right to interfere with our associates in crime, until we have first washed our own hands of the defiling iniquity!

"Our political duties are regulated by the constitution of the United States, and are to be determined by correct views of the principles and doctrines it contains.

"This constitution recognises the existence of slavery in the United States. It provides for the continuance and security of the institution. It holds us as parties to it. Most of us have sworn to support this constitution. All of us are bound to do so, whether under oath or not. We enjoy its blessings. We partake of the advantages, which we exacted in return for the concessions we have made. We possess what we purchased in the freshness and fullness of our contract, and it is a base and false morality, or rather a shameless and disgraceful fraud, which hypocritically assumes the garb of piety, to cheat our fellow citizens out of the prize.

"The morality which, under these circumstances, enforces our interference with the southern institutions of slavery, is the morality of teaching us to violate our solemn contracts; it is the morality of sharpening that huckstering ingenuity which has been too justly ascribed to the Yankee pedlar, of holding to both ends of the bargain.

"There is no higher morality than that which enjoins fidelity in contracts—fidelity in the spirit as well as the letter; and no meaner chicanery or fraud than that which attempts to creep from their obligation by keeping the word of promise to the ear and breaking it to the hope. We need not enumerate the provisions of the constitution already adverted to in order to ascertain our duty as faithful citizens, because there is a broader and more expansive principle of honesty. We know what was intended at the time of the contract. We know if a claim to the interference now urged by Dr. C. and the abolitionists had been proposed and insisted on in the convention, no constitution could have been formed.

"But the constitution exists, and we are at this moment reaping its advantages, and yet it is seriously proposed, as a matter of moral duty, so to interfere with its establishments, as to deprive one of the contracting parties of the advantages it secures to them. We eschew all such morality.

"But this interference is only by '*moral* suasion.' It only goes to *persuade* the southerner to enfranchise his slaves. An excuse this, the very quintessence of jesuitism. We exhibit the slaveholder to the world as a thief, a robber, a spoiler of other men's property—grossly guilty of immorality and crime. We venture to affirm that each one is marked by a felon's 'brand,' which the fame and talents of the most exalted of their statesmen cannot conceal; we send forth our missionaries upon their borders to play upon the passions of the servile class, and encourage them to 'seek through blood and slaughter their long lost liberty.' We alarm their peaceful citizens in the same way ours would be alarmed if a menagerie was to be turned loose on the population in our streets; we compel them to change their course of conduct in self-defence, to curtail the privileges, to restrict the indulgences of the slaves, lest insurrection should follow causes naturally calculated, but not indeed intended, to produce it; we destroy, by the natural action of human passions, all kindness, sympathy and friendship, between the two great sections of American citizens. We excite our own people into a detestation of the immoral south, and spread broadcast the seeds of strife, jealousy and revenge, and all this we call a moral suasion—deep reverence for the laws of God, commanded by pure morality, kindness, good will and brotherly love—the obligation of duty on our part, and great tenderness for the human soul. If it is not calculated to bring religion into scorn, it is only because we take our choice between fanaticism and hypocrisy.

"These considerations confirm our opinion that citizens of the free states have no right to interfere with a southern domestic institution. To deal in the products of slave labor is to uphold and permit it. We are under no contract, and no political obligation to deal in these products. We have increased to an immense extent our demand for these products during our ignorance and delusion on the subject of slavery. New lands have been planted, new states have been peopled, and the money we have paid for cotton has been expended in the domestic slave trade, in separating families, and in encouraging the breeding of slaves.

"By our own demand, the value of slaves in the United States, which was in 1830 but five hundred millions of dollars, has now increased to twelve hundred millions. Our factories for the employment of this labor, are scattered all over the country. We boast of them. Our secretary of state has reported the investment of our capital in the state of Massachusetts alone to be about sixteen millions of dollars, and our annual dealing with one single article, the product of slave labor, to be to the extent of seventeen millions more, and to employ the direct agency of twenty one thousand citizens. Of the navigating interest concerned, we have no equal amount, and of the indirect connexion which it has in every department of industry, we can form no estimate. But this great amount is the wages of sin and iniquity. All this we offer to the monstrous Moloch of slavery. Our happiness is bound up in it. It is the prosperity and civilization of life as we have erroneously believed, but now we find it is the deadly fruit in the garden of our Eden. We may partake of it no more.

"The tremendous sacrifice thus demanded of us is nothing, absolutely nothing, to that which we demand of our fellow citizens of the south. But we put it to the conscience of our own citizens, and to the letter writer himself, whether we are not as much engaged in supporting slavery as they are; whether if we have discovered its sin and they have not, we can enjoy its profits and rail at them for not breaking it up?"

Such, Mr. Speaker, are the views of the writer whom I have quoted, and I am happy to believe that they are the views of a large portion of the well-thinking and well disposed citizens of the north. The three millions of slaves held in the southern states are the principal capital of the people, and the means upon which depend the wealth and resources of the south, whilst they furnish the principal staple of the manufacturing enterprise and industry of the north. But if the people of the north are really in earnest; if they find that by the contract under the constitution they are aiding and abetting the south in maintaining the institution of slavery; if they have discovered that the institution is a wrong and a sin, and that as a moral and religious people they cannot any longer consent to aid and abet its continuance; if they are tired of the union; if their family and ours, their servants and ours, cannot agree, let them tell us so frankly and in good brotherhood, and we will say, as did one of old, "You go to the right and we will take the left, You go to the left and we will take the right. Our blessing will be upon you, but let us part in peace." Be honest and be manly. Tell us you cannot live with us, but do not insult us with your memorials and with your speeches. Yes, sir, let them peaceably, quietly and firmly exercise the powers which belong to them. Let them propose the means, and prepare the way, for a dissolution of that political government under which they can no longer conscientiously live. Let no memories of the past or hopes of the future divert them from their undertaking. Let them forget the admonitions of all past times—the histories of all other governments.

Let them shut their eyes to the state of things which existed before our present constitution was formed. Let them forget by whom and under what circumstances it was formed. "That," says the eloquent writer whom I have quoted, "an entire revolution in the commercial and manufacturing establishments would be the consequence; that bankruptcy, desolation and ruin would spread themselves over the country; that free labor would have little employment; that out of idleness and destitution would spring up a vast harvest of pauperism and crime; and that, in fact, civilization would go backward, are to be denied only by the obstinacy of fanaticism." But when the union shall have been dissolved, when the star spangled banner shall be rent in twain, when the advocates of false philosophy and false humanity shall stand on the ruins of their manufactories, in the deserted marts of commerce or neglected fields of agriculture, what they shall have gained in their crusade of fanaticism they will learn by bitter experience.

To the intimations that have been urged in this debate, that we cannot be zealous friends to civil liberty because we are slaveholders, I will not consume more time by giving a reply, but will give the opinion of one disinterested and competent to judge.

Mr. Burke, in a speech delivered in parliament, in March, 1775, expresses himself thus:

"Where slavery is established in any part of the world, those who are free are by far the most proud and jealous of their freedom. Freedom is to them not only an enjoyment, but a kind of rank and privilege. Not seeing there that freedom (as it is in countries where freedom is a common blessing) may be united with much abject toil, with great misery, with all the exterior of servitude, liberty looks among them like something that is more noble and liberal. Thus the people of the southern colonies of America are much more strongly, and with a higher and more stubborn spirit, attached to liberty than those to the northward. Such were all the ancient commonwealths; such were our Gothic ancestors; such, in our days, are the Poles; and such will be all masters of slaves who are not slaves themselves."

Mr. Speaker, I shall not discuss, as others have done, whether slavery is or is not a moral, social as political evil. That question may be discussed in the states and in the state legislatures. Nor will I inquire whether the states, in which it now exists, have been benefited or injured by it; but, sir, I do not hesitate to express the belief that the African race have been benefited by the institution of slavery to this country. I will not attempt to give an opinion upon the inscrutable ways of Providence; but am justified in the belief that He often acts upon human affairs by the agency of human means. Who, in this age, is prophet to attempt to foretell the inscrutable ways of Providence? How long, and for what reasons they are held in servitude?—Who can divine his vast plans of human punishment or human amelioration? or who can fully anticipate his vast and endless systems, which seem to puzzle the human judgment, but which move in harmony and equipoise to the great results?

"Purblind man sees but part of the chain—
The nearest link—his eyes not reaching
To that equal hand which poises all above."

When, sir, the philanthropist tells us to plant our colonies on the coast of Africa, that, as an eloquent writer expresses it, "the tide of civilization may be rolled back upon that benighted region," the very enthusiasm of his language marks the inappreciable improvements which slavery has wrought upon the character and condition of the negro.—The African, at home, was but one degree removed from the animals of the forest—but little superior to the unimaginings; without a sentiment of moral sentiment; without a feeling save the instinct and promptings of nature. He was transplanted to this country, by force, it is true, but in total ignorance of moral law and the benign influences of religion. Reared among the whites, his intellect has been enlarged, his vicious propensities brought under the subordination of reason and the moral law. He has become civilized, humanized and Christianized.—The philanthropists have sent him back a changed being, with a knowledge of law, and moral and religious duties. Three hundred miles of the African coast have been peopled with such inhabitants, who may, in the progress of time, change the nature of their own wild race at home, and make all Africa a land of civil and religious liberty. The schoolmaster, the statesman and the minister of religion have gone with them, and what has been the result? The official reports of the colonization society inform us of

"The foundation of an empire in the commonwealth of Liberia. *There it is*—on the coast of Africa, a little north of the Equator, in the central regions of African barbarism and of the slave trade. *There* are four colonies and twelve Christian settlements, dotting a coast of about 300 miles, extending their domain, by fair negotiation, back into the interior and along the Atlantic shore, the whole incorporated into a federal republic, after the model of our own, with like institutions, civil, literary and religious, and composed of Africans and descendants of Africans, most of whom were emancipated from bondage in this country for the purpose, some of whom were recaptured from slave ships, and a small part of whom are adopted natives that have come in to join them. *There* is Christian civilization and the government of law; *there* is civil jurisprudence and polity; *there* are courts and magistrates, judges and lawyers; *there* are numerous Christian churches, well supplied with ministers of the gospel; *there* are schools, public libraries, and a respectable system of public education; *there* is a public press and two journals, one weekly and one semi-monthly; *there* are rising towns and villages; *there* are the useful trades and mechanic arts, a productive agriculture and increasing commerce; in their harbors are to be found ships trading with Europe and America, and the exports are increasing from year to year; and all this the creation of somewhat less than twenty years—an achievement of which there is no parallel in history. Not one of the first settlements of our own country, at the north or south, ever accomplished so much in so short a time; not one of them that did not suffer more in its early history by sickness, and famine, and war, and other disasters incident to colonization. In a word, they constitute the germ of a rising and prosperous, and, peradventure, of a mighty empire. And though last, yet not least, they have done more for the suppression of the slave trade than Great Britain with her Spanish treaty, and all the world put together. They have done much in this cause; they began the right way; while all else that has been done, by all the world, is literally worse than nothing. And *these* deeds are the product—the work of the American colonization society.

"But what has abolition done? It has agitated the country—that is beyond a question. But has it redeemed ONE slave? We have never heard of one. It may have enticed some away, and concealed fugitives in violation of the laws of the land. We know that it has done this; and that this is one of the modes of its operation.

"But what has abolition done! It has uttered many hard words, called hard names and excited much bad feeling. Has it made any advances towards persuading the slave states to abandon slavery? Let judge Lynch answer the question. Has it united the north to join in the movement? Three fourths, we imagine, perhaps more, have been forced by this agitation into a dead set against it. Has it inclined the ear of the public authorities of the nation to listen to its demands? Look at the doings of congress in answer to abolition petitions.

"But what has it done? It has produced no small excitation in the religious world, and then jumped over the pale that divides the two, to stir up the political; it has made schism in the church and schism in the state; it has sent adrift Christian pastors who refused their creed, and gone earnestly to work to dislodge the legislators and magistrates of the land that stand in their way; it has cast a fire brand on the floor of congress, and reviled the senators of the nation; it has done much to array the north against the south, and the south against the north; it has divided the nation, divided states, divided counties and election districts; divided towns, cities, villages, neighborhoods and families; separated friends and made them enemies.

"But what has abolition done! Has it ameliorated the condition of the slave? On the contrary, it has made fast his fetters, increased the vigilance and rigor of his discipline, abridged the means of his intellectual and moral improvement, and aggravated the severity of his bondage. Has it softened the temper of the slaveholder? On the contrary, it has hardened his heart, and barred the avenues to his conscience. Has it inclined him to listen to reason, and regard the voice of persuasion? He points to the bulwark of the national constitution, and says, 'We know our rights;' and that is the end of argument.

"Has abolition relieved the condition of our free colored people, secured them more advantage, or made them more happy? Those states which were before inclined to extend the franchise in favor of this race, are now inclined to abridge it, and Pennsylvania has actually done so. They had a sympathy before which they have not now; they are discontented and unhappy; they are made jealous of the whites, and the whites of them; they are not so good servants or citizens; the line of caste is more deeply drawn, and the barrier that separates the two races made higher and stronger; they are excluded from our schools and seminaries; and, but for abolition, we have good reason to say and believe, that all their privileges, social, civil and political, would have been gradually extended, as their character should improve.

"And where is the spirit of abolition, in the old and pure sense of the term, which, a little while since, was fast reviving in the more northern of the slave states, and spreading over the south, growing upon the soil of slavery, and advocated with eloquent tongue by the slaveholder himself! Where are the abolition strains of the Old Dominion, and of her foster child in the west, that began to be heard in their legislative halls? Silenced—all silenced, since the abolition movement of the north began to intermeddle with their concerns, and to demand what they were disposed to grant while left to their own discretion and constitutional rights. They saw a storm of violence coming from the north, and a flood of revolution lifting up its waves to overwhelm them, and they turned and said, 'we must take care of ourselves.' Such are some of the fruits of modern abolition."

I would here, said Mr. *Johnson*, most gladly conclude my remarks, which have been protracted to a length far beyond what I intended when I first gained the floor, by the growing magnitude and importance of the question, and the consideration and attention of this house, for which I fear I have poorly requited; but gentlemen have brought the names of the two candidates for the next presidency into this debate, and their opinions on the question of slavery and abolition. The political questions of the day should never be connected with this delicate and exciting subject; but if gentlemen will force such a discussion on the house, they must expect their positions to be examined and answered.

Mr. *Johnson* then spent some time in discussing the irrelevant questions which had been introduced into the debate, after which, the house proceeded to a vote on his resolution, which he had moved as a substitute for Mr. *Adams'* substitute for Mr. *Thompson's* resolution by striking out all after the word "resolved;" and it passed in the affirmative: yeas 116, nays 104.

The main question was then taken on the adoption of the resolution, and it passed to the affirmative: yeas 114, nays 108, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alford, Andrews, Atherton, Banks, Beirne, Black, Blackwell, Botts, Boyd, A. V. Brown, A. G. Brown, Burke, W. O. Butler, S. H. Butler, Byrom, J. Campbell, W. B. Campbell, Carroll, Chapman, Coles, Colquitt, Connor, M. A. Cooper, Crabb, Craig, Crockett, Cross, J. Davis, J. W. Davis, G. Davis, Dawson, Doherty, Dromle, Dellet, Dromgoole, Earl, Eastman, Fine, Fisher, Fornence, J. Garland, R. Garland, Gerry, Goggin, Graham, Graves, Green, Griffin, Habersham, Hawkins, Hill, of Va. Hill, of N. C. Holleman, Holmes, Hopkins, Hubbard, Jameson, Jenifer, J. Johnson, W. C. Johnson, N. Jones, J. W. Jones, Kemble, Leadbetter, Lewis, Lucas, McCarty, McClellan, McCulloch, McKay, Medill, Miller, Montenya, Montgomery, Nisbet, Parish, Patrick, Petrikin, Pickens, Pope, Prentiss, Proffit, Ramsey, Rayner, Reynolds, Rhett, Rives, J. Rogers, Samuels, Shaw, A. Smith, Stanly, Steenrod, Strong, Sumter, Sweeny, Taliaferro, Taylor, F. Thomas, P. F. Thomas, W. Thompson, J. Thompson, Triplett, Torney, Warren, Wattyrson, Weller, J. White, L. Williams, J. L. Williams, C. H. Williams, S. Williams, Wise, Worthington—114.

NAYS—Messrs Adams, J. Allen, J. W. Allen, H. J. Anderson, S H Anderson, Baker, Barnard, Beatty, Bell, Biddle, Bond, Brewster, Briggs, Brockway, A. Brown, Calhoun, Carr, Casey, Chittenden, Clark, Clifford, J. Cooper, Cranston, Crary, Curtis, Cushing, Dana, Davee, E. Davies, Dean, Doig, Duncan, Edwards, Ely, Evans, Everett, Fillmore, Fletcher, Floyd, Gates, Gentry, Giddings, Goode, Granger, Grinnell, Hall, Hand, W. S Hastings, J. Hastings, Henry, Hoffman, Hook, Howard, Hunt, Jewett, Jones, C. Johnston, Keim, Kempshell, Lawrence, Leet, Leonard, Lincoln, Lowell, Mallory, Marchand, Marvin, Mason, Mitchell, Monroe, Morgan, S. W. Morris, C. Morris, Naylor, Newland, Ogle, Osborne, Palen, Parmenter, Paynter, Pech, Randall, Randolph, Rariden, Reed, Ridgway, E Rogers, Russell, Sattonstall, Sergeant, Simonton, Slade, J. Smith, T. Smith, Stanly, Southwyther, Storrs, Stuart, Tillinghast, Toland, Trumbull, Underwood, Vanderpoel, D. D. Wagener, P. J. Wagner, Wick, J. W. Williams, T. W. Williams, H. Williams—108.

So the house determined to amend their rules by resolving:

That no petition, memorial, resolution or other paper, praying the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, or any state or territory, or the slave trade between the states or territories of the United States in which it now exists, shall be received by this house, or entertained in any way whatever.

CHRONICLE.

THE ABOLITION ELECTORAL TICKET. It is a singular coincidence, that the number of votes given for the electoral ticket in Pennsylvania was exactly the same as the majority which the Harrison ticket obtained over the Van Buren ticket in that state—that is, *three hundred and forty three*.

APPALACHICOLA, FLORIDA, according to the recent census, has 1,022 inhabitants.

BANK ARRANGEMENT FOR THE RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS. It appears to be understood on all hands that the banks that have suspended, will generally resume specie payments on or about the 1st of January.

The New York Express of Saturday, the 14th, says:—"The Boston capitalists and banks have been called on by the local banks in the city of Philadelphia, for a loan of two and a half millions of dollars, in post notes, having twelve and eighteen months to run, and bearing an interest of 6 per cent. This loan they have accepted, and have invited the New York banks to participate in the loan, to the extent of a million of dollars. The loan is to be made in Philadelphia funds, and the post notes to be made payable in New York. The banks here have readily agreed to take their part. The Bank of Commerce has taken more, viz: $250,000—the Merchants' and Mechanics' $100,000 each—the Phœnix, State and City all unite, so that the sum will be made up without the slightest difficulty, and the amount will not give any inconvenience, as the New York banks have full a million of dollars in balances lying dead in Philadelphia, on which they have not for a long time received any interest; and the Boston banks have, no doubt, quite as large a sum lying dead. The arrangement is most desirable for all parties."

The Baltimore banks we are told are in a condition to resume. The Louisville Advertiser states that the banks of Kentucky have been ready for some time to resume. The Little Rock Gazette states that the banks of Arkansas will resume on the 1st of January.

BEANS. Among the standing products of New England, next to ice and pumpkins, beans take the lead. Vessels fitted out in that part of the country carry a barrel of beans to every half barrel of bread, and a quintal of codfish to every ten pounds of beef. A Beverly captain once hoisted his colors at half mast on the wide ocean, and thus operated on the humanity of another captain, who came down and boarded him. There was found bread enough, water enough, fish enough, beef and pork enough—but only three barrels of beans for two men, who had yet a month's passage before them. It is unnecessary to say that the circumstances of the case authorised the signal of distress.

CAMDEN, N. J. has a population of 3 360.

CATTLE. The supply in the Baltimore market is large. Of 1,300 head offered, 800 sold at from $4 25 to $6 per 100 lb.

THE COTTON MANUFACTURES OF BELGIUM, employs a capital of $11,250,000. The produce of the looms two years since amounted to a million and a half pieces of ginghams or calicoes, and 400,000 pieces of printed cottons. There has been an increase of 20 per cent. since. The number of spindles is 400,000. In 8 factories in Switzerland there were in 1836, 608,682 spindles. Since that time 30 or 40,000 spindles have been added, and two new factories recently completed, one of which contains 100 to 150,000, and the other 24,480 spindles. Some of these spindles are worked by mules, and others by water power, which the mountain torrents afford to any extent. The factories in the single canton of Zurich, consume 40,000 cwt. of raw cotton annually, and employ 20,000 workmen.

Cotton spinning is greatly encouraged by the Austrian government. There are now upwards of 600,000 spindles and new mills in the course of erection. The raw cotton is brought all the way from Trieste on wheels.

[*Journal of the Franklin Institute.*

COUNTERFEITS. One hundred dollar bills have been circulated on the Commercial bank of Lake Erie. Letter A No. 433, January 10, 1839. The signature of T. P. Handy, cashier, badly executed and mis spelled.

Notes of the Consolidated bank of New Orleans of $50, have been altered to $100, and are circulating in that city.

DR. ELDRIDGE, who was accused of a number of forgeries, has been tried at Philadelphia, and obtained a verdict of not guilty.

EMIGRANTS. The number of passengers which arrived at New York from the 1st of January to the 1st November, is 57,996. In one instance an entire community, having persons of all trades arrived, and are now settled on the bank of the Ohio.

EXCHANGE. New York on Philadelphia 2½; on Baltimore t½2; Richmond 3; Augusta 5a6; New Orleans 1½2; Cincinnati 5½.

FLOUR. There has been no material variation in prices since our last quotations.

The quantity of flour and wheat delivered from the Erie canal, during the first week in November, the places named below, is as follows:

	Brls. flour.	*Bush. wheat.*
Schenectady,	1,791	1,803
West Troy,	23,244	37,038
Albany,	63,883	29,497
Total,	88,718	68,338

At Baltimore prices remain at $4 87½, from the wagons and $4 94 from the stores, for good brands. The stock is light. Inspection of the week 9,008 Howard street, 8 855 city mills, and 369 Susquehanna—total 18,226 bls. and 834 half bls.

At Richmond price $5.

At Cincinnati $3 62a3 75.

HAMILTON, COUNTY, OHIO, has a population, including Cincinnati, of 80,150.

HATCHING EGGS BY ART. Above 30,000 birds, chiefly the common fowl, have been hatched by the accalcobion, in Pall Mall, during the two years it has been before the public. The eggs used have exceeded 40,000, being a failure of about one-forth. Most of the birds are reared and fatten well, the average loss being less than in the farm yard.

LAND SALES. The amount of money received for public lands in two day's sale, in Burlington, Iowa territory, is said to be $82,397 38.

MONEY MARKET. There is more demand for money at N. York, though the banks complain of the want of good paper.—At Richmond, they say they are easy, and quote Farmers bank stock at 99¾.

MORMON CONFERENCE. The rapid increase of this society is one of the wonders of the day. It is said that they now have nearly one hundred thousand members. The Quincy Ill. Whig says: This people held a conference at Nauvoo, on Saturday last, which continued three days. It is estimated that there was not far from three thousand in attendance. A gentleman who was present, speaks in the highest terms of the appearance of the immense assemblage, and the good order which prevailed. The mild and humane principles which abound among this people are having their just and proper effect upon the people. Their society is not only increasing its numbers, but individually their condition is greatly improved, surrounded as they are by the gift of an overruling power. We learn that they are expecting a large accession to their members in a short time from England—one of their preachers, a Mr. Tutley, having met with distinguished success in that country.

John C. Keonall, quartermaster general of Illinois, was baptised at Nauvoo, in the belief of the Latter Day Saints, (Mormon faith) one day last week.

THE OHIO RIVER having swollen some eight or ten feet, was in good navigable order at Maysville on the 7th instant.

OIL TRADE. Within the last three months $240,000 worth of oil has been exported from New Bedford, at a good profit, to the north of Europe, and $60,000 worth of sperm oil to Great Britain.

ORANGE CROP. The Apalachicola, Florida Advertiser of the 31st October says:—The Orange crop of this year, raised in this territory, will be worth $200,000. Hitherto that amount, and a much greater has been paid to Havana for that one article of consumption.

PITTSBURG. The late census exhibits the population of the city of Pittsburg to be 21,296; in 1830 it was 14,687, showing an increase of 6,909. Allegheny city contains a population of 10,091, being an increase of 7,299 since 1839, when it was only 2,801.

RAIN. The rain which was pouring upon us during the whole of election day was one of the most copious which has happened for some time. In the space of thirty-two hours, it fell to the depth of 3 43 inches, which is the greatest quantity which has fallen within the same space of time for several years past. [*Boston Daily Adv.*

REMAINS OF GENERAL MERCER. The remains of this hero of the revolution which were entombed in the burial ground of Christ church in this city, are to be removed to Laorel Hill cemetery on Thursday the 26th inst. and a monument erected there to his memory. On the occasion there will be a civic and military procession. We have not been advised of the details of the arrangement, but learn that the St. Andrew's society will participate in the ceremonies. [*Phila. Gazette.*

STEAMBOATS. The steamer *President* having refitted and replenished her stock of fuel, left N. York on the 11th for Liverpool. A few of the passengers that had embarked on the 1st left her, but a greater number of new ones joined her. Mr. Jaudon is on board.

The steamship Columbia is about to run regularly between Havana, Charleston and New Orleans.

The *Acadia* reached Halifax on the 3d inst. in 42 hours from Boston, and sailed the same day for Liverpool, with 15 additional passengers.

A gentleman from London is said to have made a contract for the exclusive navigation of steamers up the Amazon for 45 years, and is negociating for a communication, by steam, between England and Brazil.

THE STEAMBOAT CASES. The New York Evening Post says:—The jury have rendered a verdict of not guilty in the case of captains Roe and Hancox, of the steamboats De Witt Clinton and Napoleon, indicted for having wantonly brought their boats into collision on the 13th of June last.

SPORTSMEN. A company of Englishmen, who, some months ago passed through St. Louis on a hunting excursion to the far west, returned on the 9th inst. in fine spirits and improved health.

STOCKS. United States bank shares, in N. York 67½; in Philadelphia 68.

SPECIE. The last Havre packet from N. York, took out $300,000. The Sampson which sailed on the 12th for London, took out $29,000.

SOUTHWARK, PENNSYLVANIA, contains a population of 27,502, being an increase of 6,703 since 1830.

THE TEXIAN NAVY. The annual cost for supporting the Texian navy, with its present number of vessels, is estimated at $671,879 50.

TEMPERANCE. The Innis settlement temperance society, near Galena, Ill. was organized a year since, by one individual who had been for several years a confirmed sot. It now numbers about 100 members.

TOBACCO. Shippers having generally supplied their orders for the season, the demand has declined, without however as yet materially affecting prices; quotations remain unchanged.

TIDE. An extraordinary high tide occurred on the Atlantic coast last week. On Tuesday the 10th instant, it visited the eastern coast and reached the Chesapeake on the 11th and 12th. The Barnstable Patriot of the 10th says: The tide in this harbor is now at its full height, with a severe gale blowing from the northeast. The tide is said to be a foot higher now than ever before known here. One wharves are all swept, and we fear a considerable damage along the shores of the cape, though we have heard of none yet.

In Portland, the tide rose three feet above the ordinary high water mark. It was, as much above the height of ordinary mean tides in Boston, and done considrable damage on the wharves both there and at New York. The Newburyport Herald says: "Mr. George, the keeper of the lights on Plum Island, writes us that one hundred feet of the Island, upon an average, has washed away since the late storm commenced."

WASHINGTON, D. C. The value of real and personal property within the limits of Washington, is estimated at $10,447,000.

WEATHER. Snow fell at Baltimore on the 18th instant, during the whole day.

WESLEYAN CENTENARY FUND. It is stated that the amount collected on the first and second instalments of the Wesleyan centenary fund, up to the 19th of October, was £107,458 2s. 6d. or about $762,096 72.

WHEAT. At Rochester 77 cents. It remains at from 90 to 100 cents in the Baltimore market, and nearly 40,000 bushels of Pennsylvania were sold on the 16th and 17th instant, at from 98 to 102. At Richmond it is quoted at $1 00a$1 15.

WHEELING. The census complete of the inhabitants of Wheeling and suburbs, exhibits a total of 8,793. Of this number 373 are negroes, 107 of whom are slaves.

WOOL. The stock of fine qualities in the Baltimore market is small—but there is a good supply of native and tub-washed at 32a34 cents.

WORCESTER, MASS. contains a population of 7,346.

NILES' NATIONAL REGISTER.

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FOREIGN ARTICLES.

The steamer British Queen left Portsmouth on the 2d, and arrived at New York on the 21st inst.

The steamer Caledonia left Liverpool on the 4th and arrived at Boston on the 19th via Halifax, accomplishing the voyage in two hours less than fourteen days.

The aspect of affairs in Europe is rather more pacific than by our previous accounts. M. THIERS had been superseded as prime minister of France by marshal SOULT in consequence of his persisting in the dispositions for war, in which Louis Philippe would not agree with him. Whether the new ministry will be able to command a majority in the chambers remains uncertain. The London correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer writes on the 3d November:

Within the last three days, there have been appearances less favorable to the stability of the new administration. The journals in the interest of Monsieur Thiers, and of the extreme left or the party of Odillon Barrot, having commenced a regular system of attack upon the new cabinet; and as it is to be recollected that the ministry recently ejected from office possessed a majority of 22 in the chamber of deputies—it is not known to be certain that this number of deputies can be gained over to the court, when the grand question is that of the "insulted honor of France," in which great numbers of the uneducated French deputies must be supposed to participate in the enthusiasm of the mass of the people. In this event the majority may soon be increased in favor of Mons. Thiers, and against the court—should this prove to be the state of the parties in the chambers, it is understood that a dissolution will immediately take place—the court and peace party having then the interval of two months, in which to distract the minds of the people with the elections. The arrival of the bones of Bonaparte, and other French amusements, in the midst of which, the warlike feelings may have become exhausted and all forgotten about "the insulted honor of France."

In the interim, intelligence has arrived of the full success of the allied powers in Syria, where the population have themselves finished the powee of Mehemet Ali, by insurrectionary movements, which prove that this tyrant was unworthy of the protection of France.

The state of monetary and mercantile business continues in the same stagnation and uncertainty which prevailed at the time of your last accounts. The pressure for money is reported to be very severe in Lancashire and Yorkshire, and in London. The bankers and bill brokers are generally very unwilling to part with capital, until there are better views of the progress of political affairs. All the foreign funds are lower, but the business is extremely small and almost nominal from day to day.

In American securities the only change is a further decline of 10 shillings in the shares of the Bank of the United States, which have been sold at £13 10s. during yesterday and the present day, and New York 5 per cents in which some, but not important, investments have to-day been made at 86.

Although the value of manufactured goods has declined, a rather firmer market is reported for cotton in London at least. The sales of East India cotton having been well attended yesterday, and 600 bales of ordinary to good Suret were sold at 4d. ⅛ ¼ per lb. whilst 600 bales of Peruvian fair to good fair were bought in at 7¾d a8d. At the same time 60 bales of bowed warn bought in at 5¾d. per lb.

The corn markets remain unaltered and the duty is still 23s.8d. per quarter of foreign wheat and 14s.3d. per barrel of foreign flour of 196 lbs.

Nothing of importance in home affairs has occurred during the last three days. The weather is mild and fair.

The over land mail from India is expected in the course of to-morrow, when important intelligence is expected from Canton. The Great Western following rapidly after the Caledonia, may probably be the bearer of remarkable intelligence from various parts of the world.

New French ministry. The *Moniteur* contains nine royal ordinances, appointing the following ministers in the room of M. Thiers, general Cubieres, M. Vivien, admiral Rosamel, count Remusat, M. Gouin, M. Jaubert, M. Cousin and M. Pelet (de la Lozere), whose resignations were accepted:—

Marshal Soult, president of the council and minister of war.

M. Guizot, minister for foreign affairs.

M. Martin, (de Nord), minister of justice and of public worship.

Admiral Dupere, minister of marine and of the colonies.

M. Duchatel, minister of the interior.

M. Cunin Gridaine, minister of commerce and agriculture.

M. Villemain, (peer of France), minister of public instruction.

M. Humann, (peer of France), minister of finance.

Our private letters state, that it was not before six o'clock on Thursday evening that M. Teste was prevailed on to take office. The royal ordinances were immediately signed and issued.

According to our private letters this cabinet gives great satisfaction at Paris to all persons of property, and to those who was truly desirous of seeing the peace of Europe maintained; but it is received with a spirit of deep hostility by the liberal press, and by the great body of the people, who are mad enough to think of another revolution. Moderate and reasonable men believe that the cabinet will have a majority in the chambers while those who are much excited on the occasion anticipate a failure seen on the address. Our correspondent is of opinion that it would be impossible to form an administration better calculated to meet existing difficulties. Marshal Soult has great influence on the army; and that is a most important consideration at a moment when we know not whether the troops of the line may not be called on to repress an *emeute*. M. Humann is a man of great financial talent, and that is a material point when the treasury is nearly exhausted by the enormous expenditure of the last three months. M. Guizot is an honorable and an honest man, of a firm and decided character, worthy of the confidence of foreign courts, and enjoying all the confidence of his own. The other persons of the ministry are respectable, well accustomed to business, and enjoying a certain share of public confidence.

"Ministry of war—to the army.

"Soldiers!—The confidence of the king has just replaced me at your head. I have accepted her honor to command you, certain to find you still devoted to the performance of the duties imposed on you by the laws, the regulations of the service, and the glory of the French arms! Obedience to your chiefs, the rigorous observance of discipline, punctuality in the service, and the maintenance of that military fraternity which constitutes the union and strength of armies, are what the king and the country expect of you, and what they will find always amongst you, as in the finest period of our annals. You understand me. You know that I exact much, that I never tolerate either neglect of service or forgetfulness of duty; but you know, also, that my solicitude for you, for the preservation of your rights, for the amelioration of your condition, never slumbers, and that I am always happy when I can obtain royal rewards for my companions in arms.

I rely upon you as you ought to rely upon me, whether when, in concert with our brave national guards, we must unite for the preservation of order and to ensure respect for the laws, or when the king calls upon us for the defence of the territory, the honor and dignity of France.

"The president of the council and minister of war,

"Marshal duke of DALMATIA.

"Paris, Oct. 30, 1840."

Paris, Nov. 1. In the commencement of the present difference between France and England, the Parisians were the most warm and excited, and the people of the provinces comparatively calm. A few weeks' agitation carried on by the press has altered this state of things: the public of Paris remains, indeed, excited, but the provincial French have by degrees been worked up to a state of exasperation and fury. Some few of the departments may form exceptions, but three fourths of them have been made to believe that a new league, like that of Pilnitz, has been formed against France, and that every true Frenchman is called upon to take arms, as he was in 1793. Substantial causes have come to aid the impulse and tendency of these ideal and false ones. The alarming and uncertain aspect of politics in general has interrupted every species of industry, paralyzed credit altogether. The numbers of the idle and ruined have greatly increased, and all see in war, a game of chance, where more brilliant prizes turn up than in a peaceful course of life.

The deputies who have now returned to the capital, breathes all the extreme excitement of the provinces; and instead of having their heads and mouths full of local interests, vicinal roads, boatroot, railways or coal mines, they echo the nonsense of the press about the national flag being insulted, the revolution and its interests in danger, and a host of such stock phrases, which evince that however irrational it may be, the French are still highly exasperated and indignant. There is still, however, to these a great hesitation as to going to war, they being perfectly aware that none but a revolutionary war is possible, and that the first cannon shot implies a change of dynasty, as well as a change of political influence and form of government. And many a French public man, however sober and prudent at other times, is at this moment mooting which alternative he should prefer—France humiliating herself before Europe, by peaceably allowing the full execution of the London treaty, or France risking every thing—throne, freedom and influence of the middle classes—in another thirty years' war.

A great man has said, that a great country cannot make a little war. Perhaps this may be contradicted. Perhaps it is one of the great advantages of Great Britain that it can make a little war, and can employ force in small and sparing proportions to attain ends not worth an expensive war. Whether this be true or not with regard to England, it is certainly not the case with France. She cannot make a little war. She cannot break over one inch of her frontier without putting the whole of her neighbors in arms. She dare not menace the king of Piedmont without having a million of soldiers ready to resist the armed retaliation of Europe. For this reason, France cannot make other than a revolutionary war.

M. Thiers can have no wish to overthrow the dynasty—no wish to transfer the seat of power and influence from the hall of deputies to the camp—no wish to see French civilians and their influence turned out at the point of the bayonet in another

18th Brumaire; and yet the proposals which M. Thiers made to the king the other day, the rejection of which by the king led to his resignation, went to nothing less than such a fearful consummation. Thiers was determined to be fully ready for war in spring, if France were still discontented at that time; but France, with a million of men under arms, and the thoughts and interests of her whole population turned to war, must have been discontented with any settlement, and war was inevitable.

M. Thiers asked to levy all the French youths of twenty years of age in 1841, calculated at 170,000 men. Simultaneously with this levy en masse was to be promulgated a law indefinitely prolonging the period of military service. French soldiers, at present, may be kept seven years in the army, though they never are so more than five years; but the class of 1834 has just been called out and marched in all directions to join their columns in October, when they have a legal right to quit them on the 31st of December, 1841. It was useless to call them out unless the term of service was prolonged. Now, the prolongation of the term of service instantly operates a revolution in the French army. At present, the youths who join the ranks, who scarcely become soldiers for a year or two, and who are to depart at the end of five, do not feel themselves soldiers by profession. Very few of them partake of the feelings, the interests, the ambition, and turbulent excitement of a military life. The present French soldier is a quiet peasant; but declare his term of service perpetual, and war becomes his profession and ambition. Levy the entire youth of the nation, and you will make war the national purpose and ambition. This is what Thiers wanted to do; and moreover, he proposed collecting immediately this mass of soldiers in *camps of observation* on the frontier. Napoleon never issued a more revolutionary or more despotic decree.

No wonder if Prussia took the alarm, and the German states. No wonder that Louis Philippe required time to pause, and liberty to see if all that might be gained at the risk of war might not yet be gained without it.

The new ministry has, however, in this, undertaken a task of tremendous difficulty. Theirs might have yielded to the coalition with far more safety than they can. He did not choose to commit political suicide by doing so, nor can he be altogether blamed. It was too much to ask or expect from any statesman. M. Guizot, as a liberal conservative, is better placed to attempt to reconcile the dignity of France with peace. Will he and marshal Soult succeed? This is the question asked by every one. Will they have the majority? The loss of M. M. Dufaure and Passy deprive them of some important votes. The discontent of count Mole—for he is discontented—deprives them of several more. They have, on the other hand, won over the duke de Broglie, who at first supported M. Thiers' extreme proposals, but who now admits their danger. Independent of all balanced enmities or friendships of individuals, the Soult and Guizot cabinet will have a majority on the address—a small majority—a majority which will comprise many indignant and warlike persons, not all prepared to rush into war immediately. Those who will form the complimentary and decisive votes of this majority are members who would have preferred seeing Thiers continue in office and follow up his ordonnances, but who still shrink from forcing Thiers and Barrot on the king with war upon their flag.

But, however successful in carrying the address, and adjourning for a time the great question of peace or war, let it not be supposed that the cabinet will gather much force from such an achievement. Whether they make peace or menace war, they have still a score of trying parliamentary questions to go through, in any of which they may be overthrown. Overthrown! and what is the consequence of the overthrow of the present cabinet? The consequence not merely of the secession of the *left* (in the persons of Thiers and Barrot) to power, but the necessity of an immediate dissolution. It will, and must be, their first, indispensable condition.

Now, there is no one, at all acquainted with the French provinces, who cannot at the instant state the result of a general election within the next year. It would expel from the chambers all the middle parties, and send deputies of the two extremes into each other's presence—a mountain and a war party on the one hand, and a herd of half-timid, half-furious conservatives on the other, bent on a policy of rigor and intimidation. As I heard a deputy observe not many hours since, "it is not a revolution, arising from an *emute* in the streets, that is to be feared, but a legal and parliamentary revolution, likely to produce the very same results."

SYRIA AND EGYPT.

Accounts from Syria to the 11th ult. continue to give favorable reports of the operations of the English and Turkish armaments. The taking of Sidon or Sadia, is confirmed. A writer at Malta, on the 15th, gives the following account of the position of the opposing forces:

"Ibrahim pasha was at Djebel Senim, thirteen hours distance from Beyrout, with only 6,000 men. Sheikh Mesboud, the commander of his left wing, was four hours in advance, (near Beyrout), with 12,000 men; and opposed to him, almost within a stone's throw, was the Druse Sheikh Tranah, with the mountaineers of his tribe. Ibrahim's vanguard, amounting to 2,000 men under Osmae pasha, was six hours in advance; and gen. Jochmus and Izzet pasha had formed a plan for cutting off and making his whole corps prisoners. In this they expected to succeed on the 28th of September. They only wanted the arrival of commodore Napier, who is the life and soul of all such enterprises.

"The famous Soliman pasha had allowed himself to be caught in a kind of military mousetrap. He is with 2,500 men in a position whence it is scarcely possible a single man can escape, as he is completely hedged in by a large body of country folks, who are directed to take the corps prisoners only, and to avoid shedding blood as much as possible.

"The Egyptian troops continue to desert in small parties as fast as they can get away."

The Augsburg Gazette thus describes the taking of Sadia, and the result:

"On the 26th, commodore Napier appeared before Sadia with two line-of-battle ships, and with the Austrian division. The Egyptian commander having refused to surrender, Napier commenced firing. After two hours' cannonade, the breach was declared practicable; and 1,000 British, with 1,000 Turks and 200 Austrians marched to the storm, and carried the town. The archduke Frederick was the first in the breach; 2,000 Egyptians laid down their arms; the allies lost 40 dead and 70 wounded. The result has been most complete and speedy. The effect was even worse on Ibrahim's own troops. The corps of 10,000 men, under Ibrahim, dispersed; and on the news of the taking of Sadia, 60 officers, with 4,000 men, went over to Napier on the 27th. Ibrahim himself left Balbeck with a small force, as the Egyptian officers say, and fled to Damascus. The four consuls, who had left Alexandria, had joined Napier's fleet."

The following spirited account of the taking of Sidon is copied from the Malta Times of the 15th ultimo:

"*Off Alexandria, October 5.*

"The smartest affair is yet to be told to you—Chas. Napier, on Friday, the 25th, talking with the admiral, remarked that Sidon was not in our possession, and said to him, 'If you like, I will go down and take it, and be back again in eight and forty hours.' He started, and was as good as his word. He had the Thunderer, Wasp, Cyclops, Gorgon and Hydra, with 900 Turks and 500 marines.

On their way he fell in with the Stromboli, from England, with a detachment of 200 marines; these he took with him, and, after firing shot and shell at the town for a couple of hours, he made a breach and landed at the head of his men. It was a sharp struggle, but, after destroying a great number of the enemy, who neither gave nor would receive quarter, they, at last, killed the Egyptian commander, who died game; with two marines' bayonets at his breast he refused quarter and resisted; so they fired, and he of course died, when his troops threw down their arms to the amount of 500; 1,000 were afterwards taken, and the whole 2,000 have been brought round to the fleet at Juni. I believe they will be sent to Cyprus. Napier was most daring, on the tops of the houses he made his way, waving his hat on the point of his sword, and cheering his men on. Our loss amounted to 15 marines killed and wounded, two mates badly wounded, Molley and Sheers, of the Wasp, and a mate of the Revenge, with five seamen, one since dead, and one of the Thunderer's launchers killed. A marine officer, who had only that morning arrived in the Stromboli, was killed in the breach. His name is Hoskins, and he has been serving on the coast of Spain, and I hear another was wounded.

The Egyptians have returned from Tripoli, and we hold every place from there to Acre, except Beyrout, the fortifications of which were destroyed by the fire of the line-of-battle ships. The Castor and Pique took Tyre. The Benbow, Carysfort and Zebra are on the north coast. The Admiral, Powerful, Revenge, Bellerophon and Pique are near Juni; Thunderer, Castor and Wasp near Sidon.—Steamers here, there and every where. Edinburgh and Hastings at Beyrout."

Alexandria, it appears, is at length actually blockaded. The Malta post office has issued a notice, that in consequence of the vigorous blockade of the ports of Egypt and Syria on the 6th of October, by admiral Stopford, by virtue of orders from the English ambassador of Constantinople, the mails for Alexandria and India of the 30th of September, were not to be forwarded by her majesty's steamer Prometheus. It was doubtful whether French steamers would be accepted from this blockade. The India mails remained at Malta on the 16th.

It seems clear, from the purport of a despatch from our foreign secretary to lord Ponsonby, which has been published this week, that there is no intention to dispossess Mehemet of the pashalic of Egypt. In this despatch the sultan is recommended to reinstate Mahemet Ali, and to give him hereditary tenure of his Egyptian territories, if he make his submission and restore the fleet. The despatch contains an implied censure of lord Ponsonby, who counselled the sultan to depose Mehemet Ali; and we may gather from it that means will be taken to influence the Egyptian to make the required submission. The powers who are parties to the quadruple treaty would then have the opportunity of backing out from their engagements with the appearance of honor.

The private correspondence of the Times gives a very unfavorable account of the affairs of the pasha of Egypt. The condition of the troops, their long arrears of pay and the general distress brought on by the inundation of the Nile, which has risen twenty feet higher than usual, and done great damage, would appear to create a check at present to any effective military operations of the Egyptians. But the energy of the pasha is chiefly directed to his anticipated naval warfare.

Despatch from lord Palmerston to the British ambassador at Constantinople.

My Lord: Her majesty's government having taken into consideration the act by which the sultan deprived Mehemet Ali of the pashalic of Egypt, the bearings of that act upon the present state of pending questions, and the course which it may be expedient to take thereupon, have invited the representatives of Austria, Russia and Prussia at their court, to submit to their respective governments that undoubtedly there is much force in the reasons which, according to your excellency's reports induced the sultan to take this step; and that while, on the other hand, this measure in no degree prevents the sultan from reinstating Mehemet Ali, if he should speedily make his submission to his sovereign; on the other hand it may operate as a powerful instrument of moral coercion upon Mehemet Ali, by making him aware that, if the contest between him and his sovereign should be prolonged, and if the issue of that contest should be unfavorable to him, he might lose every thing in his too obstinate resistance.

That in this view, and in order to make the recent exercise of the sovereign authority of the sultan useful toward effecting an early and satisfactory settlement of pending questions, it is the opinion of her majesty's government that it would be expedient that the representatives of the four powers at Constantinople should be instructed to proceed to the Turkish minister, and state to him that their respective governments, in pursuance of the stipulations of the seventh article of the separate act annexed to the treaty of 15th July, beg strongly to recommend to the sultan that, if Mehemet Ali should at an early period make his submission to the sultan, and should agree to restore the Turkish fleet and to withdraw his troops from Syria, from Adana, Candia and the Holy Cities, the sultan should not only reinstate Mehemet Ali as pasha of Egypt, but should also give him an hereditary tenure in that pashalic, according to the conditions specified in the treaty of July, and liable, of course, to forfeiture by any infraction of those conditions on the part of Mehemet Ali, or his successors.

Her majesty's government have reason to hope that this suggestion will meet the concurrence of the governments of Austria, Prussia and Russia, and your excellency will accordingly take the steps pointed out in this despatch, as soon as your colleagues shall have received corresponding instructions.

If the sultan should consent to act upon this advice tendered him by his four allies, it would be expedient that he should take immediate steps for making his gracious intentions in this respect known to Mehemet Ali, and your excellency and sir Rob't Stopford should afford the Turkish government every facility which they may require for this purpose.

I have, &c. (Signed) PALMERSTON.

To his excellency lord Ponsonby, of Constantinople.

London, Oct. 15.

Important news from Syria. The following important intelligence from the east is published in the Moniteur Parisien of Sunday night:

"*Toulon, Oct.* 31, 6 *o'clock, P. M.*
"*Alexandria, Oct.* 17.

"The *consul general to the minister for foreign affairs.* The events in Syria have become more grave for Mahamat Ali. Beyroul has been occupied by the Anglo-Turks, who were fortifying Seyda. The amir Bachir had surrendered. He has abandoned the cause of Mehamet Ali. The insurrection is making progress in the mountains.

"Ibrahim (pasha) is about to concentrate his forces."

"*Toulon, Oct.* 31, ½ *past* 7, *P. M.*
"*Malta, Oct.* 27.

"*The consul of France to the president of the council.* The British war steamer Cyclops arrived here this morning from Seyda, whence she departed on the 21st. She has on board the emir Bechir, with 15 members of his family and 115 persons of his ante, on their way to England.

"The captain of the Cyclops has confirmed the rising of nearly the whole of the inhabitants of the mountains."

It would thus appear that the eastern question, so far as Syria is concerned, is pretty well settled, and that the only point whichnow remains for discussion is, whether the *dechéance* of Mehemet Ali from the pashalic of Egypt shall or shall not be enforced.

Bayonne, November 1.

"The young queen, and the infants her sister, reached Madrid on the 28th. Espartero rode by the side of their carriage. The cries of 'viva la Reyna!' were not very numerous, nor those of 'viva Espartero!' much more so."

London, Oct. 2*d.*

On Friday last, at noon, as the New York packet ship South America, captain Bailey, which sailed from New York on the 3d instant, and arrived at Liverpool on Saturday, was entering the channel, she was suddenly fired into by a small vessel resembling an English yacht. Three shots were fired, the third striking the vessel on the quarter.—Captain Bailey then lay to; but two more shorts were fired after that. A man in the strange vessel then catechised captain Bailey as to his destination and business, and so forth; and then the yacht made off. The same vessel was seen to cause an English brig to heave to and hold her in parley for half an hour.

CHINA.

The ship Ann McKim, at New York, brings advices from Canton to the 25th June.

The news is of the highest importance to the civilized and commercial world.

We have given a variety of extracts from Canton papers, per the New York Herald, exhibiting one of the greatest military movements that has taken place in Asia, since the era of Ghangis Khan, of Alexander the great, or of Mahomet and the Caliphs.

The first portion of the British naval forces from India, arrived on the 9th of June to the Chinese waters, consisting of the Wellesley 74, Alligator 28, Cruiser 16, with some armed steamers, with some 14 transports with troops.

A regular blockade of the river and port of Canton was notified to take effect on the 28th June, by the commander of the Wellesley, J. J. Gordon Bremer, who is senior officer until the arrival of admiral Elliot.—The Chinese, on the arrival of the squadron, attempted to burn the ships by fire-rafts—but they were quietly towed ashore by the boats of the squadron.

Foreign ships would be allowed to depart unless detained by the Chinese.

A cargo of *poisoned tea*, packed in small parcels, to be sold to the sailors, had, it was reported, been sent down by the Chinese. It was however captured by pirates, and sold to the people, on the coast, among whom, in consequence, there had been many deaths.

A part of the squadron had proceeded to the north, the object being, as is surmised, to take possession of *Tinghoe district*, in the province of Chekeang—in other words, "the island of Chusan." This is a "fair, fertile, and populous district," and would be easily subdued.

Every one was preparing to leave Canton, and all foreign business would be wound up in eight or ten days.

Up to the 25th inst. no other hostilities had occurred.

It was reported in Canton that an edict was just published, offering rewards for capt. Elliot, and the rest of the English, dead or alive.

The appearance was, that no negotiation would be brought about, nor any efficient action on the part of the British beyond the blockade, for some months, as the fleet which sailed for the north could not well get back if it should try.

The stock of teas at Canton was entirely exhausted.

Macao, June 23, 1840. Since writing the proceeding, yesterday, the April overland mail has closed, and we understand it has been determined that the force shall move immediately to the north, without attacking the Bogue forts. The reason of this must be the importance of immediately landing the troops and putting the transports out of the range of the typoons. It is whispered that the Chinese are preparing to resist the English, somewhere in the neighborhood of Pekin, meanwhile Canton river is to be strictly blockaded, and all ingress prevented. But it is thought that ships already in will be allowed to come out, unless prevented by the Chinese. We have accounts from Canton, 20th June, all parties were proposing to leave, and the whole business would be finished there in ten days, by which time the Wantungloo, the last ship in, would be despatched. We are not yet aware if it is intended to send the Panama up. The blockade is to commence on the 28th inst. The Ann McKim sails to-morrow.

We think there is every reason to anticipate a long interruption to the trade, say from six to eighteen months. The feeling there was, that they had naval force enough, but that they were in want of some land force; and as they have not frightened the Chinese as much as they expected, we think they will have to wait until next season.

Arrival of the English. The list of arrivals in the Chinese waters has reference to the most important event that it has ever been our fortune to record in the pages of the Canton Register; the presence of an armed British force in the Chinese empire to enforce reparation for injuries done to British subjects and the restitution of spoiled British property.

The first arrival of this armament was H. M. ship Alligator, 28th—Kuper, esq. captain, between 2 and 3 A. M. on the 9th inst. in the Kapsuymoon, at the very moment that the Chinese officers had sent in about eighteen fire-rafts, constructed of old outside fishing boats and some cargo boats, chained together two and two, and filled with combustible matter of all description, to burn the British shipping.

The fleet did not suffer any damages from these rafts, set adrift before the wind and tide; and they were speedily towed on shore by the boats of the squadron.

Thus at the very instant of his arrival, captain Koper found his countrymen and the Chinese engaged in hostilities.

We may here repeat that previous to this third attempt to burn the English fleet, the Chinese government had sent a boat load of *poisoned* tea, packed in small parcels, to be sold to the sailors; this nefarious attempt it is reported was thus discovered: The boat was captured by pirates, who sold her cargo to their fellow countrymen; many deaths followed the use of the poisoned tea; so many, indeed, that it is said the attention of the district magistrates was drawn to the circumstances. Thus truly,

——Even handed justice
Commands the ingredients of *their* poisoned chalice
To *their* own lips.

The Alligator brought the overland mail of the 4th of March, and was followed by the hon. E. I. company's armed steamer Madagascar, captain Dicey, which vessel arrived on the 6th inst. On the 15th and 20th, H. M. ship Alligator and H. co's steamer Madagascar, respectively anchored in the roads and saluted the city of Macao with 19 guns, which on both occasions was immediately returned by the Franciscan fort.

H. M. ship of the line Wellesley, bearing the broad pennant of commodore sir James John Gordon Bremer, K. C. B. K. C. H. commander-in chief of the Indian station, arrived last Sunday, the 21st instant, with H. M. ships Cruizer, Algerine, Rattlesnake, troop ship, the H. E. I. company's armed steamers Queen and Atalanta, and eighteen sail of transports in company, having on board H. M's 49th, 26th, (Cameronians) 18th (royal Irish) the Sepoy volunteers from Calcutta, and a detachment of sappers and miners from Madras. We are happy to report that the troops have arrived in the highest condition of health and spirits, under the command of col Burrell; but our readers will regret to learn that col. Oglander of the Cameronians is indisposed.

On Monday evening two of the squadron, with some of the transports, proceeded to the northward, and this morning H. M. S. Wellesley, with the rest of the squadron, except those hereafter mentioned, stopped to the southward to join the transports said to be outside, after which junction the whole squadron and transports will proceed to the northward.

H. M. ships Druid, Volage, Hyaenith, Larne and the H. company's armed steamer Madagascar, remain to enforce the blockade of the river and port of Canton by all its entrances, which blockade is to be established under the strictest form on Sunday next the 28th inst.

Two transports with troops are also left under the command of the senior officer; probably with a view of protecting this settlement, or to ulterior operations in this province on the arrival of admiral Elliot.

The rev. Charles Gutzlaff, second interpreter to H. M's commission in China has joined the Wellesley and Mr. John Robert Morrison, the chief interpreter, remains, to join admiral the honorable Geo. Elliot, who is daily expected with his squadron, either direct from the Cape of Good Hope or from Trincomalee. The Bleonheim 72, Blonde 42, Nimrod 20, Wanderer 18, and the Pyiades 18, have sailed; and Pique 42, Isconstant 36, Andromache 36, and Hydre, steam frigate, are expected to join H. E. in the Indian seas.

This island bears nearly the same relation to the province of Chekeang as the Isle of Wight does to Hampshire. In possession of this fair, fertile and populous spot, as head quarters—and the military possession of this district would be a severe blow to the imperial government, for part of the celestial territory would than be in the hands of strangers—from thence a mission might be sent to the Pei-ho, or north river, which is navigable for large boats up to the city of Tung-chowfoo, 12 miles E. by S. from Pekin. We have little doubt that should a mission be sent, as a politic and friendly preliminary proceeding becoming a civilized nation and the high standing of England, it will fail; an answer will be given, much less positive and satisfactory answere. It will be ordered away; H. M. ships will be ordered to leave the Chinese waters, and the British troops to evacuate Tinghoe; then, perhaps the imperial dragon may deign to give an answer, but not till then. In the then emergency, it rests with the commanders in chief to adopt such measures to compass the objects of the expedition, which are, in the language of lord John Russell, to obtain reparation for the insults and injuries offered to her majesty's subjects, by the Chinese government; and in the second place, they were to obtain for the merchants trading with China, an indemnification for the loss of their property, incurred by threats of violence offered by persons under the direction of the Chinese government; and, in the last place, they were to obtain a certain security that persons and property in future trading with China shall be protected from insult or injury, and that their trade and commerce be maintained upon a proper footing.

LATER.

The steamship *Great Western* arrived at New York on the 24th inst. in 17 days from Bristol, bringing London papers of the 6th, and Bristol of the 9th.

The allied forces in Syria, aided by a formidable insurrection of the inhabitants, had in a pitched battle routed the Egyptians under Ibrahim pasha, son of Mehemet Ali, who fled to the mountains with but 200 followers. The English were besieging St. Jean De Arc.

Private letters state that gen. Hamilton had on the night of the 6th concluded a treaty with lord Palmerston, by which England recognizes the independence of Texas, and assumes the task of mediating between Texas and Mexico.

ENGLAND.

Her majesty was married on the 8th of February, people are beginning to expect almost daily, reports of the appearance of the prince of Wales. A prince is most ardently wished for by her majesty, rejoicings will be on a much more extensive scale in that event, than though the stranger should prove to be of the opposite sex.

The express with the speach of Louis Phillippe reached London in 22 hours.

Sir Anthony Carlisle, the celebrated surgeon died on the 2d inst. in the 73d year of his age.

There had been no material change in the markets, money remained scarce and in demand. The duty on wheat is 28*s.* 8*d.* per quarter, and on flour 14*s.* 2*d.* per bbl. The value of flour daty paid is 32*s.* 6*d.*a33*s.* 6*d.*; and in bond 23*s.*a23*s.* 6*d.* per bbl. The demand very limited.

The effect of the exceedingly stringent measures on the part of the Bank of England, for contracting the circulation, has been much more sensibly felt during the present week than previously, particularly at Manchester, which may account for the less favorable aspect of the cotton market, the prices of goods and yarns being greatly depressed.

Cotton, was in fair demand; prices had improved slightly for a day or two, but again declined, and at the latest dates was quoted as dull. At Liverpool, 4,000 bales were sold on the 4th, and 3,500 bales on the 5th inst.

The sales for the week ended this day, amount to 17,780 bales, of which 2,900 are upland at 5*d*6¾, 2,640 Orleans at 5*d*7¾; 6,150 Alabama and Mobile at 4¾a6¾; and 620 Sea Island at 12¾*d.*a19*d.* per lb; and about

1,200 bales were taken on speculation early in the week, said to be on American account.

The stock in this port is now estimated at 453,000 bales, against 314,000 at same period last season; the stock of American is about 368,000 or 85,000 more than it then was.

Tobacco. The supplies had nearly all been taken off, but there had been arrivals. Virginia was in a good condition. In Carolina rice there was no alteration, the quotation being 13f. In American potashes there was nothing doing.

SPAIN.

The young queen of Spain, made her entry into Madrid, on 28th October, accompanied by gen. Espartero. She was well received.

FRANCE.

A disaffection between the parties that had constituted the Thiers ministry had weakened their opposition forces and it was now probable that the new ministry would have a majority of twenty in the chamber—upon the choice of president.

The king opened the sessions in person on the 5th with a speech, the tone of which confirmed the favorable operations in the funds and quieted all fears of a war. The whole garrison of Paris was on foot on the occasion, one-half in the streets, the other half in barracks. Every thing remained quiet.

Speech of the king of the French.

"*Gentlemen peers and deputies:* I have felt the necessity of assembling you round me before the ordinary period of the convocation of the chambers. The measures which the emperor of Austria, the queen of Great Britain, the king of Prussia, and the emperor of Russia have taken in concert, to regulate the relations between the sultan and pacha of Egypt, have imposed serious duties upon me. I have the dignity of our country at heart as much as its security and repose. In persevering in this moderate and conciliatory policy of which we have reaped the fruit for the last two years, I have placed France in a position to face the chances which the course of events in the east may produce. The extraordinary credits which have been opened with this intention will be submitted to you, and you will appreciate the motives of them.

"I continue to hope that the general peace will not be disturbed. It is necessary for the general and common interests of Europe, the happiness of its population, and the progress of civilization. I depend upon you to assist me to maintain it, as I should rely upon it if the honor of France, and the rank which she holds among nations, commanded us to make new efforts.

"Peace is re-established in the north of Spain, and we congratulate ourselves on that happy result. We should see with grief that the evils of anarchy came in replace the evils of civil war.

"I have the most sincere interest in Spain; may the stability of Isabella II, and of the institutions which ought to sustain the throne, preserve this noble country from the long and grievous evils of revolutions.

"Not having obtained from the Argentine republic the satisfaction which we have claimed, I have ordered that new forces should be added to the squadron charged to ensure respect for our rights, and protection for our interests.

"Success has crowned several important expeditions in Africa, where the valor of our soldiers has been signalized—two of my sons have partaken their perils. Exertions are still necessary to guarantee in Algeria the safety and prosperity of our establishments. My government will know how to accomplish what we have undertaken.

"The city of Boulogne has been the theatre of a foolish attempt, which has only served again to call forth the devotion of the national guards, of the army, and of the population. All ambition will fail against a monarchy founded and defended by the all-powerful expression of the national will.

"The budget law will soon be submitted to your examination. I have prescribed the most severe economy in the establishment of the ordinary expenses.—Events have imposed upon us unexpected charges. I have the confidence that public prosperity, at its extreme pitch, will permit us to support them, without affecting the state of our finances.

"Other dispositions will be presented to you of public utility, in behalf of literature and education.

"Gentlemen: I have never claimed with more earnestness and confidence your loyal co operation. Anarchical passions have not been discouraged by impotency. Under whatever form they may be presented, my government will find in the existing laws, and in the firm maintenance of the public liberties, the necessary arms to put them down. As for me, to the trials imposed on me by Providence, I can only be grateful for the protection which it has not ceased to throw over me, as well as my family, and to prove to France, by a never failing attention to her interests and happiness, the gratitude inspired in me by the testimonials of affection with which it surrounds me in these cruel moments."

There have been fearful inundations in the south of France, owing to the overflowing of the Rhone and Saone. In the lower town of Lyons, many houses and much property was damaged, and the country around was under water.

The French steamer Tage had arrived at Havre, from St. Petersburg, with eight magnificent horses from Copenhagen, which are to draw the funeral car on which the remains of Napoleon will be carried from the Seine to the Invalides.

SYRIA.

From the Malta Times, Oct. 27.

On the 10th instant, an engagement took place between the allied troops and those of Ibrahim and Soliman pasha, in which the latter were completely defeated, and took to the mountains with 200 cavalry and only two officers. Seven thousand is killed, wounded and prisoners, have, from the result of this engagement, fallen into the power of the sublime porte.

Emir al Kasim has been named successor to the emir Bechir, and was, with a large body of mountaineers, in pursuit of Ibrahim pasha, who has little or no chance of escape.

We are in possession of Beyrout, which was evacuated on the night of the 10th, in consequence of a disposition manifested by Stopford and Bandiera to land troops. In order that nobody should be left, the sick were beaten out with sticks by their countrymen. About 2,000 in all, who remained outside the walls, re-entered the next morning, and surrendered themselves prisoners. Geo. Smith has fixed his head quarters at Beyrout.

The camp at Djuni bay is broken up The only vessels now remaining there are vice admiral Walker's and two Turkish frigates, one of which, with 800 prisoners on board, is to be sent immediately to Constantinople.

Commodore Napier, in the Powerful, and the steamers Gorgon and Cyclops, have quitted Djuni bay to attack Tripoli.

By the taking of Beyrout about twenty pieces of artillery, with ammunition and provisions, have fallen into the possession of the allied powers.

The defeat of Ibrahim pasha. The pitched battle with Ibrahim pasha afforded an excellent opportunity to show the bravery and fidelity of the Turks. Ibrahim had taken up a very strong position near Beyrout with 3,000 men. Four thousand Turks were sent against him under the command of Selim pasha, assisted by gen. Jochmos, commodore Napier and col. Hodges. The attack was so impetuous that in a few minutes Ibrahim was completely routed.

One thousand Egyptians were made prisoners, the rest were killed and wounded, or took to flight. With respect to the general war, the Egyptian army, at the most moderate calculation, has lost 20,000 in killed wounded, prisoners and deserters.

A supplement of the *Eco de Orient*, published at Smyrna on the 12th ult. contains the following news from Syria: "On the morning of the 4th ult. the mountaineers, under the orders of the sheiks Francis and George, attacked Osman pasha and forced him to abandon his camp, containing his provisions and ammunition. In consequence of this defeat Osman pasha fled to Belbech, where he arrived with only 1,000 men; the remainder either deserted or were killed, wounded and made prisoners.

On the 6th ult. 800 deserters from Osman pasha's corps arrived at the camp of Djuni. Osman pasha was pursued by the mountaineers, and there is no doubt but he suffered severely before he arrived in the plain.

All the north of Mount Lebanon, with the exception of Tripoli, is in the power of the insurgents. The emir Bechir, who had been for some time in communication with the allies, concluded a convention on the 5th. ult. with the Sersshierisset pasha and admiral Stopford. The prince of the Druses required that his life and property should be secured to him and in return he engaged to serve his master the sultan with fidelity.

On the 8th ult. he sent his two sons as hostages, until he could arrive himself, from which he was then prevented by the presence of Ibrahim pacha. On the evening of the 5th ult. the Turkish steamboat Tahiri Bahri, having on board 600 Turkish soldiers from Constantinople, arrived at Beyrout.

Twenty-two thousand mountaineers were under arms; they were incessantly harassing the Egyptians, and caused them serious loss. It was expected that the Egyptian army would desert in a mass, because there was an arrear of twenty-two months pay due to them.

The Reforme of Smyrna, of the 12th ultimo, says that Ibrahim pasha had been compelled to make a retrograde movement in consequence of the defeat of Osman pasha, who defended his left wing.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT. Lewis B. McCarty, register of the land office at Demopolis, Alabama, vice Thomas Simpson, resigned.

Alexander H. Tyler, of Maryland, to be consul of the United States for the port of Bahia St. Salvador, in the empire of Brazil.

Henry D. Gale, of New York, to be consul of the United States for the port of Velasco, in the republic of Texas.

Among the passengers in the Great Western is Mr. Muhlenberg, and his family. C. C. Cambreleng has taken a house for three years in St. Petersburgh.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

RESULTS—*so far as ascertained.*

STATES.	*Electoral vote.* Harrison.	Van Buren.	*Aggregate vote.* Harrison.	Van Buren.
Maine,	10	0	46,612	46,201
New Hampshire,	0	7	25,483	21,919
Vermont,	7	0	32,445	18,009
Massachusetts,	14	0	72,913	52,368
Rhode Island,	4	0	5,157	3,151
Connecticut,	8	0	31,212	24,888
New York,	42	0	225,812	212,519
New Jersey,	8	0		
Pennsylvania,	30	0	144,018	143,675
Delaware,	3	0	5,967	4,872
Maryland,	10	0	33,529	28,754
Virginia,	0	23		
North Carolina,	15	0		
Georgia,	11	0	40,349	31,989
Alabama,	0	7		
Mississippi,	4	0		
Louisiana,	5	0		
Arkansas,	0	3		
Tennessee,	15	0		
Kentucky,	15	0	88,489	32,616
Ohio,	21	0	148,141	124,780
Indiana,	9	0		
Missouri,	0	4		
Michigan,	3	0		
	234	44		

Necessary to a choice 148.

VIRGINIA. The governor has issued his proclamation, declaring the Van Buren electors to be duly elected. The official returns from some of the remote counties are not yet ascertained—and the exact majority is not yet known.

ALABAMA. The returns so far as received, show a Harrison majority of 2,373, and a Harrison gain of 3,393 on the vote of August last. The state in August gave a Van Buren majority of 7,546. There is no doubt of the success of the Van Buren ticket.

Later. The Montgomery Advertiser gives returns from all the counties of the state except four—viz:

For Van Buren,	11,005
Gen. Harrison,	6,305
Van Buren majority,	4,700

The remaining counties will increase the majority.

MISSISSIPPI. The unofficial returns in the Natchez Free Trader make the Harrison majority 1,183.

ILLINOIS remains yet in some doubt. The Illinois State Register gives returns from all the counties in the state, and most of them official. The Van Buren majority is set down at 1,007.

The St. Louis Republican on the contrary, contains returns from all the counties except Hardin, giving a Harrison majority of 574.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF MANUFACTURES, &c.

Patent office, November 20th, 1840. Notice is given that the hall in the new patent office, for the exhibition of manufactures, is now completed. The hall is spacious, being 273 feet long, 63 feet wide, 30 feet high, and *fire proof.*

Agents, whose names are annexed, will receive and forward, free of expense, articles which may be deposited with them. These articles will be classified and arranged for exhibition, and the name and address of the manufacturer (with the prices, when desired), will be carefully affixed. Few, it is presumed, will neglect to improve the opportunity now presented of contributing their choicest specimens to the NATIONAL GALLERY OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURES, where thousands who visit the seat of government will witness with pleasure the progress of the arts in these United States.

If fairs in limited sections of our country have excited interest, what must be the attractions of a national exhibition enriched by daily additions.

The agriculturist may be gratified to learn that commodious rooms are provided for the exhibition

of agricultural implements, and, also, for the reception of seeds for exhibition or distribution.

The commissioner of patents being authorised to collect agricultural statistics, avails himself of this opportunity to solicit information of the condition and character of crops in the several sections of the country. Those data will aid him in presenting, with his annual report, the aggregate amount of products of the soil, and it is hoped that the public may be guarded in some measure from the evils of monopoly, by showing how the scarcity in one portion of the land may be supplied from the surplus in another.

Names of agents who will receive and forward packages for the patent office. Collectors of the customs at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, Portland, Maine, Burlington, Vermont, Providence, Rhode Island, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Richmond, Charleston, Savannah, New Orleans, Detroit, Buffalo, Cleveland.

Surveyors of the customs. Hartford, Connecticut, St. Louis, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Louisville, R. H. Eddy, Boston, Massachusetts, David Gardner, (custom house), New York.

HENRY L. ELLSWORTH, *comm'r. of patents.*

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

St. Louis and Boston. We copy the following interesting article from the St. Louis Gazette of the 21st ult.

The two cities of the United States which are most progressing most rapidly in population and wealth, at the present time, in proportion to their size, are undoubtedly Boston and St. Louis, one in the eastern, the other in the western section of the union. For many years—from 1800 to 1830—Boston was losing ground, in the race for greatness with New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore; but about the year 1830 a new era dawned on that city, through the instrumentality of its enterprising capitalists, which has turned the tide strongly in its favor. At that time, the first rail road was constructed on one side of the city, and the first steam power loom establishment erected on the other. From that time to the present, Lowell has increased in population from 200 to 20,000, and in wealth from $100,000 to $20,000,000. The cotton manufactures of Lowell, and the hundred other manufacturing villages in New England, have given stability to the trade of Boston unknown to any city in the union.

Massachusetts, formerly exporting, it was said, nothing but granite and ice, now produces manufactures valued at ninety millions of dollars per annum, a large part of which centres at Boston, as a place of distribution to all parts of the union.

At a latter period than that first mentioned, her far seeing citizens became convinced that, although she had no river like the Hudson, the Delaware, or the Susquehanna, to bring to her wharves the products of the boundless and fertile west, yet that an iron pathway might be laid along her mountain gorges, over which a steam engine with trains of cars could move at the rate of thirty miles per hour, taking the produce of the lakes at the outlet of the New York canal, and landing it at Boston in less time than it can be delivered at New York. About one-half of this road is completed, and the whole will be finished within twelve months from this time.

This road will cost not far from seven millions of dollars. It is calculated to support an engine of fourteen tons weight, and to carry 1,000 barrels of flour in a single train of cars ten miles an hour. It is estimated that when finished, flour can be transported from Albany to Boston, 201 miles, for 30 cts. per barrel. Two thousand men are now at work on this road, in some sections, both night and day. The capitalists of Boston have also contributed largely to the funds required for laying down railways from Albany to Buffalo, between which places there will soon be a continuous line completed. The same enterprise and capital will, ere many years shall have elapsed, continue the same line across Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, to St. Louis, in case the funds required for the work are not furnished by the states on the route.

St. Louis owes its present prosperity to neither manufactories nor rail roads, for it has scarce a dollar expended in either.

Its progress has been accelerated mainly by the hundreds of thousands of emigrants who have overspread the prairies of Missouri, Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa—who have come here for the sale of their agricultural and mining productions, and for the purchase of merchandise. The increase of this city in wealth and population, within the past ten years, is scarcely paralleled. In 1821, the population of the city and suburbs was estimated at 6,000. The number of buildings recently commenced is very great, and the value of those in course of completion will exceed a million and a half of dollars.

The trade between this city and Boston is greater and the connexion more intimate, than is generally imagined. The various staple articles of export from Boston, including domestic goods, boots and shoes, oil, candles, &c. required for this market, and which are forwarded from here for the upper country, cannot fall short of two millions of dollars.

We shall close these remarks with a comparative statement of the value of western productions shipped from New Orleans to New York and Boston.

	New York.	*Boston.*
Tobacco,	560,000	160,000
Cotton,	1,880,000	2,219,000
Flour,	225,000	156,000
Pork,	270,000	322,000
Bacon,	119,000	50,000
Lard,	36,000	149,000
Beef,	3,200	11,000
Corn,	15,000	12,000
Lead,	270,000	252,000
Total,	$3,371,000	3,334,000

THE COTTON CROP. The Charleston Mercury has the following article on this subject:

It is important that a few facts should be placed before our readers in reference to the present crop. There is a universal belief at the south that the supply of cotton this year will be less than that of the last, and among the planters it is confidently affirmed that the crop will be less than for several years. We ourselves incline to this last opinion. It will be asked, then, if such be the case, why has not the price risen? We answer, the market has not yet *felt* the deficiency, and in truth, to the exporters and consumers of cotton, the fact of deficiency is not yet apparent. *They* will not trouble themselves in advance, however much the planters may and must, when they see one-half their storehouses empty.

The manufacturers feel it not, because the old stock in their emporia is very large, considerably more than it was last year, and they have besides been tempted by the low price of the article, to lay by considerable in advance of their consumption. The troubled condition of Europe, rendering it hazardous to depend on the continuance of peaceable commercial relations; the increase of taxes and the absorption of vast sums of money in public loans for warlike preparations, have had no little influence in checking manufactures, by increasing the demand for money, and have added panic to the actual restraints on business. The consumption would undoubtedly be considerably less than in quieter times.

The exporters of cotton have not yet felt any deficiency. The stock on hand on the 1st of October, 1840, in all the southern ports and N. York and Philadelphia, was 51,000 bales—same time in 1839, it was 43,650. The receipts since that, by the latest prices current, in New Orleans, Mobile, Georgia and South Carolina, have been 138,000 bales—same time last year only 125,300. The entire supply in the market, then, since the first October, has been 20,000 bales greater than for the same period of last year, when the crop was the greatest ever known. There is besides this, the further and important fact that the southern banks are generally preparing to resume cash payments, which can never be done without somewhat increasing the price and the demand for money.

We trust we have fully accounted for all the present depression in the cotton market, and it now behooves us to account for the opinion we confidently express that the supply of the year will be seriously deficient. The more fact of a certain quantity of cotton coming early to market, proves nothing as to what remains behind. A short crop is soon prepared for market, and for that very reason is likely to arrive early. If the planter has but little to sell, the necessity will be the greater to realize the proceeds of that little as soon as possible. Increased facilities for getting to market, in the gradually improving condition of the country, have some influence.

But the most important fact is that last year the yellow fever prevailed to a frightful extent in the ports of the whole cotton growing region, not even excepting Texas, which undoubtedly seriously retarded the bringing of the crop to market. This year the southern cities have been all healthy. Mobile is the strongest case in point. Up to the 7th inst. the receipts of cotton in that port have been nearly three times as great as in the same time last year. It should be remembered, too, that wherever the worm has committed its ravages, the destruction has fallen not upon the earliest, but upon the latest part of the produce of the plant, which still further confirms our supposition that the abundant supply during the early part of the season, is no evidence of a continued abundance through the year.

Lastly to reference to that part of the planting region more immediately under our own observation, we *know* that the crop has been very deficient, and we have in the publications of agricultural societies and the statements of intelligent observers throughout the cotton states, convincing evidence that the same is true of the crop generally, and we have gone into these statements more for the sake of explaining the apparent contradiction between the present aspect of the market and the assumed deficiency of production, than from any the least doubt of the reality of such deficiency. That the actual failure of the crop may be to a small extent made up by an increase in the quantity of land planted, is true, but *only* to a small extent.

THE ARMY.

Head quarters, army of Florida,
Fort King, Nov. 15, 1840.

SIR: Early this morning, I was informed by the Arkansas delegation, that some of the prisoners in camp had disappeared during the night. On sending out to the Indian encampment, it was discovered that all the Indians had gone.

Thus has ended all our well grounded hopes of bringing the war to a close by pacific measures; confident in the resources of the country, the enemy will hold out to the last, and can never be induced to come in again.

But the day before yesterday the chiefs not only expressed a willingness but a desire to emigrate to the west. Acting up in full faith to the promises I had made to them, their conduct is only to be attributed to the faithless disposition which has ever characterized them.

The partial delay caused by the armistice has not tended to the injury of the operations in Florida, inasmuch as it has been conducive to the health of the three regiments which have suffered so severely—they will now be enabled to take the field in larger force.

Immediately upon the withdrawal of the Indians, orders were transmitted to commanders of regiments to put their troops in motion, and before this communication reaches you, they will be scouting in every direction.

Having left nothing unattempted with the means in my power, I shall now press the war with increased energy, and hope soon to apprise the department of the capture or destruction of some of the enemy.

I have the honor to enclose you a copy of the order issued on the renewal of hostilities.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, W. K. ARMISTEAD,
Brig. gen. com. army of Florida.

Hon. J. R. Poinsett, sec. of war, Washington, D. C.

Among the passengers by the British Queen, arrived at New York from London, we notice the following names:

Mr. Hodgson, of Washington, from a mission to Berlin; majors Baker and Wade, captains Huger and Mordecai, of the United States army; and professor Bartlett, of West Point.

The National Intelligencer says: These officers of the army were sent to Europe last spring by the war department as a commission to visit and report upon the military establishments of Europe. They are understood to have been in England, France, Prussia, Denmark, Sweeden and Russia. Their reception by the emperor Nicholas is represented to have been particularly flattering. The day after their arrival in St. Petersburg, he was pleased to invite them to assist at a grand review of the imperial guards at Czarskeeselo, where they remained as his guests for several days.

THE NAVY.

A court martial, composed of commodore Shubrick, president; captains Morgan, Conner, Voorhees, Geisieger, McKeever and McCauley, convened on board the U. S. ship Delaware at Norfolk on the 23d inst.

The Ohio, U. S. ship of the line, appeared off Smyrna the 6th, and anchored. The Philadelphia Inquirer says: It is stated that Mr. Paulding has ordered the Ohio home, at the request of commodore Hull.

The U. S. corvette Cayene, capt. W. B. Lattimer, arrived there from Jaffa on the 24th ult.

The U. S. ship Macedonian, commodore Wilkinson, bound to the West Indies, went to sea from Hampton Roads on the 20th inst.

The sloop of war Levant, commander Smoot, bound to the West Indies, dropped down from the navy yard to the anchorage off the naval hospital.

The U. S. sloop of war Boston, commander Long, was to have sailed from Boston on the 20th

for the East Indies, to join the squadron. She will touch at Rio de Janeiro, and from thence accompany the Constellation.

The U. S. frigate Constellation. The following is a list of the officers attached to the U. S. frigate Constellation, about to sail from Boston for the East India station:

Captain—George Storer, esq.

Lieutenants—Thomas Petigru, Richard A. Jones, Henry Pinckney, Theodore Bailey, jr. M. G. L. Claiborne.

Acting master—Levin Hendy.

Surgeon—Stephen Ramsje.

Purser—Nathaniel Wilson.

Lieutenant of marines—John G. Reynolds.

Assistant surgeons—J. W. B. Greenough, John H. Wright.

Passed midshipmen—George J. Wyche, James L. Parker, Isaac N. Browne.

Professor of mathematics—A. G. Pendleton.

Captain's clerk—Samuel Storer.

Midshipmen—W. H. Montgomery, John Matthews, jr. J. C. Beaumont, A. W. Stebbins, J. C. Richardson, James Wilcoxson, Earl English, John Walcutt, Homer C. Blake, James Wiley, Charles Weddell, Garrett V. Denniston, William Grenville Temple, R. Morris McArran.

Acting boatswain—Thomas Tyler.

Acting gunner—Daniel James.

Carpenter—William E. Sheffield.

Sailmaker—John Heckle.

The Enterprise. Capt. Stevenson, of the barque Globe, arrived at Philadelphia, reports that the U. S. schooner Enterprise, lieut. com. Ellery, had captured a short time previous to the Globe's leaving Pernambuco, in the harbor of Bahia, a piratical brig, under American colors, the captain of which escaped on shore; the brig had been sent in charge of a prize lieutenant to Rio de Janeiro, for condemnation.

STATES OF THE UNION.

MAINE.

Election returns—Official. The following is the official vote for the several counties in Maine, for the electors of president and vice president, as counted by the governor and council.

COUNTIES.	*Harrison.*	*Van Buren.*	*Abolition.*
York,	4,785	5,725	4
Cumberland,	6,790	9,438	28
Lincoln,	6,286	9,188	14
Hancock,	2,434	6,509	0
Washington,	6,357	3,235	9
Kennebeck,	5,905	9,321	43
Oxford,	2,936	4,800	19
Somerset,	3,884	6,597	61
Penobscot,	4,333	4,445	4
Waldo,	2,694	3 069	6
Piscataquis,	1,275	1,158	27
Franklin,	1,849	2,058	22
Aroostook,	289	490	8
	48,916	46,201	194
	46,201		
Majority,	411		

All the towns in the state were returned. The votes returned from the town of Kingsbury were not counted—the selectmen having neglected to give notice of the meeting.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The legislature of this state convened on Wednesday, appointed the usual committees, and received the message of governor Page. On Thursday the two houses met in convention, and the secretary brought in the votes for electors. The convention was occupied during the day in reading and recording the returns, after which they were referred to a committee. Governor Page's message commences with an eulogy on the sub-treasury. It then notices the proceedings of the bank commissioners, and some remarks upon the state prison, upon the judiciary, and upon the proposed hospital for the insane, and closes with some notice of the geological survey of the state. The first annual report of the geologist, Dr. Jackson, is expected in the course of the coming winter. [*Courier.*

NEW YORK.

We publish to-day the official canvass of the votes given in this state for electors, governor, senators and congressmen. The grand results are as follows: [*Albany Evening Journal.*

Whole number of votes for president,		438,331
" " "	governor,	438,720
" " "	senators,	439,555
" " "	congressmen,	438,451
Harrison,		225,816 votes.
Seward,		222,010 "
Harrison senators,		223,648 "
Harrison congressmen,		223,831 "
Van Buren,		216,516 votes.
Bouck,		216,710 "
Van Buren senators,		215,907 "
Van Buren congressmen,		214,650 "
Harrison's majority,		15,293 "
Seward's		5,300 "
Whig majority on senators,		7,741 "
Whig majority on congressmen,		9,181 "

The vote on senators and congressmen may be considered the fair test of the strength of both parties.

Average vote for Harrison senators and congressmen, 223,736.

Average vote for Van Buren senators and congressmen, 215,278.

Gen. Harrison runs *ahead* of the Harrison senators and congressmen, 6,073.

Gov. Seward runs *behind* the Harrison senators and congressmen, 1,729.

Mr. Van Buren runs *behind* the Van Buren senators and congressmen, 2,759.

Mr. Bouck runs *ahead* of the Van Buren senators and congressmen. 1,432.

Although Mr. Bouck's excess over the average of his ticket is not as great by 841 as that of gen. Harrison over his, and although Mr. Van Buren runs behind the average of his ticket 1,034 votes more than governor Seward does behind his, the most obvious method of approximating to the correct average result of the election would be to compare candidates who run ahead of their ticket with each other, and in like manner candidates who run behind. It is thus ascertained that

Harrison's majority over Bouck is 6,102
Seward's majority over Van Buren is 9,491

Election returns for 1840—official.

	President.		*Governor.*	
	Harrison.	*V. B.*	*Seward.*	*Bouck*
Albany,	6,371	5,944	9,233	6,044
Alleghany,	4,132	6,386	4,079	3,442
Broome,	3,395	6,131	6,385	6,195
Cattaraugus,	6,966	2,478	6,922	6,548
Cayuga,	5,173	4,864	5,066	4,963
Chautauque,	5,985	9,315	6,755	6,485
Chatoung,	1,698	6,296	1,669	6,330
Chenengo,	4,386	9,995	4,616	4,077
Clinton,	2,023	1,828	2,005	1,848
Columbia,	4,290	4,478	4,676	4,517
Cortland,	6,664	6,229	2,639	2,262
Delaware,	6,998	6,847	6,016	3,021
Dutchess,	5,355	5,362	5,306	5,424
Erie,	6,787	9,887	6,633	3,828
Essex,	2,617	1,789	2,599	1,819
Franklin,	1,440	1,110	1,426	1,141
Fulton & Hamil'n,	9,087	1,867	6,046	1,907
Genesee,	7,037	6,809	9,969	3,908
Greene,	6,991	3,258	2,956	9,326
Herkimer,	6,118	4,350	6,078	4,423
Jefferson,	6,257	9,630	6,196	8,736
Kings,	6,293	6,156	6,209	6,003
Lewis,	1,718	1,755	1,697	1,776
Livingston,	3,916	6,634	6,877	6,680
Madison,	4,266	4,114	4,490	4,196
Monroe,	6,469	4,834	6,439	4,894
Montgomery,	2,828	3,298	2,745	6,578
New York,	20,956	21,933	20,057	22,285
Niagara,	6 964	3,219	6,918	3,290
Oneida,	7,156	7,768	7,103	7,898
Onondaga,	6,557	8,561	6,509	9,058
Ontario,	4,828	3 481	4,786	3,490
Orange,	4,371	4,845	4 315	4,898
Orleans,	6,606	6,031	2,579	2,086
Oswego,	4,192	6,907	4,101	4,024
Otsego,	4,859	6,580	4,793	6,990
Putnam,	620	1,583	912	1,595
Queens,	2,522	2,550	2,487	6,579
Rensselaer,	5,753	6,424	5,688	5,511
Richmond,	903	861	887	874
Rockland,	637	1,857	928	1,676
St. Lawrence,	4,803	4,751	4 775	4,821
Saratoga,	4,416	9,879	4,309	6,670
Schanectady,	1,732	1,379	1,699	1,844
Schoharie,	2,992	3,137	2,712	6,544
Seneca,	2,466	2,476	2,411	6,227
Steuben,	4 081	4,920	4,007	4,896
Suffolk,	6,415	5,486	2,379	9,518
Sullivan,	1,473	1,676	1,469	1,687
Tioga,	1,025	6,180	1,900	6 203
Tompkins,	3,968	6,557	3,903	6,632
Ulster,	4,491	4,280	4,458	4,612
Warren,	1,306	1,411	1,288	1,445
Washington,	5,070	9,024	5,032	3,067
Wayne,	4,809	9,996	4,253	4,088
Westchester,	4,083	4,354	4,018	4,401
Yates,	2,972	6,087	6,859	2,145
	225,812	212,516	222,018	216,718
	212,516		216,718	
Harrison's maj.	13,293	Seward's maj.	5,300	

COUNTIES.	*Senators.* *Harrison.*	*V. B.*	*Congressmen.* *Harrison.*	*V. B.*
Albany,	6,325	9,024	9,351	5,973
Alleghany,	4,079	6,448	4,118	6 436
Broome,	3,364	6,186	2,399	2,150
Cattaraugus,	6,926	2,540	6,005	2,299
Cayuga,	5,126	4 949	5,148	4,935
Chatauque,	6,838	6,469	5,904	3,390
Chemung,	1,674	6,328	1,682	2,316
Chenango,	4,327	4,074	4,306	4,085
Clinton,	2,007	1,851	2,017	1,856
Columbia,	4,296	4,509	4,244	4,499
Cortland,	2,650	2,359	2,679	2,254
Delaware,	6,946	6,907	3,035	3,826
Dutchess,	5,315	5,423	4,947	5,164
Erie,	6,662	6,810	6,682	3,742
Essex,	2,597	1,804	6,597	1,811
Franklin,	1,429	1,144	1,431	1,151
Fulton & Hamil'n,	9,048	1,880	2,030	1,908
Genesee,	9,991	6,901	9,970	3,891
Greene,	6,978	6,317	6,992	3,300
Herkimer,	9,072	4,668	9,078	4,396
Jefferson,	6,205	5,736	6,211	5,750
Kings,	9,261	6,198	6,276	6,174
Lewis,	1,700	1,777	1,696	1,786
Livingston,	9,885	6,686	9,856	2,660
Madison,	4,204	4,128	4,250	4,144
Monroe,	9,435	4,902	9,052	5,092
Montgomery,	6,786	6,354	6,702	3,433
New York,	20,695	22,172	20,889	61,866
Niagara,	2,925	2,318	6,952	2,245
Oneida,	7,126	7,814	7,104	7,802
Onondaga,	6,548	6,635	6,586	6,620
Onterio,	4,791	9,490	4,800	6,457
Orange,	4,326	4,863	4,312	4,867
Orleans,	2,579	2,081	2,572	2,064
Oswego,	4,121	4,011	4,183	4,004
Otsego,	4,785	5,676	4,831	9,913
Putnam,	915	1,591	912	1,583
Queens,	2,500	2,577	6,497	2,564
Rensselaer,	5,706	6,501	6,732	5,466
Richmond,	890	876	885	867
Rockland,	628	1,873	625	1,666
St. Lawrence,	4,776	4,819	4,827	4,797
Saratoga,	4,333	2,948	4,271	4,039
Schenectady,	1,708	1,936	1,803	1,540
Schoharie,	6,828	9,440	3,856	6,904
Seneca,	2,478	6,517	6,464	2,474
Steubeo,	4,000	4899	4,107	4,513
Suffolk,	6,375	6,518	2,393	2,505
Sullivan,	1,477	1,685	1,475	1,681
Tioge,	1,923	2,186	1,921	2,131
Tompkins,	6,922	6,628	2,963	9 607
Ulster,	4,470	4,819	4,455	4,326
Warren,	1,286	1,438	1,292	1,440
Washington,	5,054	3,060	4,996	3,068
Wayne,	4,276	4,078	4,285	4,076
Westchester,	4,040	4,406	4,043	4,366
Yates,	6,063	2,141	6,063	2,139
	223 918	616,907	223,831	214,650
	215,907		614,650	
Whig maj. on senators,	7,741	Maj on congress.	6,184	

Legislature for 1841. The following is a complete list of the members of the legislature. The senators given in *italics* are new members. Those designated in the same way in the assembly are members of the present house, and those marked with a * whigs:

Senate.

First district—Gulian C Verplanck,* Gabriel Furman,* Minthorne Tompkins, *John B. Scott.*

Second district—Henry A. Livingston,* Daniel Johnson, John Hunter, *Robert Dennison.*

Third district—Friend Humphery,* Alonzo C. Paige, Erastus Root,* *Henry W. Strong.*

Fourth district—Martin Lee,* Bethuel Peck,* James O. Hopkins,* *John W. Taylor.**

Fifth district—Avery Skinner, Jos. Clark, Sumner Ely, *Henry A. Foster.*

Sixth district—Laurens Hull,* Alvah Hunt,* Andrew B. Dickinson,* *Nehemiah Platt.**

Seventh district—Jas. Maynard,* R. C. Nichols,* Mark H Sibley,* *Elijah Rhodes.**

Eighth district—Wm. A. Mosley,* Henry Hawkins,* Abram Dixon,* *Samuel Works.**

Assembly.

Albany—*Henry G. Wheaten,** Francis Lansing,* Aeron Houghteling.*

Alleghany—*Lorenzo Dana,** Horace Hunt.*

Broome—Gideon Hotchkiss.*

Cattaraugus—Alonzo Hawley,* Chester Howe.*

Cayuga—*John W. McFadden,** Osman Rhodes,* Osrius Adems.*

Chautauque—*Geo A. French,** Robertson Whiteside,* Benjamin Douglass.*

Chenango—Calvin Cole,* Eber Dimmick, Benson H. Wheeler.*

Clinton—George M. Beckwith.*
Cortland—Lorel G. Mickles,* Nathan Heaton.*
Chemong—Jefferson B. Clark.
Columbia—Wm. C. Mandeville, John Millham, Wainman Lipitt.
Delaware—C. Knapp, S. H. Keeler.
Dutchess—Jonathan Akin, John Thompson, Edmund Elmendorf.
Erie—*Seth E. Hawley,** *Stephen Osborn,** Carlos Emmons.*
Essex—*George A. Simmons.**
Franklin—*John S. Eldredge.**
Fulton—Jamerson S. Ward.*
Genesee—*John Brownson,** Isaac N. Stoddard,* David Scott,* Samuel Richmond.*
Greene—Turhand K. Cook, Daniel G. Quackenbush.
Herkimer—Arphaxed Loomis, Michael Hoffman.
Jefferson—W. C. Pierpont,* Wm. McAllister,* Joseph Webb.*
Kings—*Jeremiah Johnson,** Wm. Conselyea.*
Livingston—R P. Wisner,* Augustus Gibbs.*
Lewis—Eliphalet Sears.
Madison—Seneca B. Burchard,* Oliver Pool,* Daniel Van Vleek.*
Montgomery—Reuben Howe, Daniel F. Nellis.
Monroe—Alexander Kelsey,* Lucius Lilley,* *Enoch Strong.*
Niagara—*Peter B. Porter, jr.** *Francis O. Pratt.**
New York—*Edmund J. Porter, Paul Grout,* D. R. F. *Jones, Wm. B. Mackay,* William McMurray, Conrad Sweckhammer, *Solomon Townsend, C. H. Bryson,* J. L. O'Sullivan, *Norman Hicok, George Hier,* A. B Davis, Absalom A. Miller.
Ontario—Alvah Worden,* Daniel Robinson,* Elisha Mills.*
Orleans—Richard W. Gates.*
Oswego—*Wm Duer,** E B Judson.*
Onanda—Luke Hitchcock, Joseph Hallock, Calvin Dawley, Nathaniel Odell.
Onondaga—Moses D. Burnett, David Munro, Wm. Taylor, Wm. Fuller.
Orange—Gideon W. Cock, Lewis Cuddeback, Robert Sly.
Otsego—*Levi S. Chatfield,* Joel Gillet, Olcott Chamberlain.
Putnam—
Queens—John W. Lawrence.
Rensselaer—*W. H. Van Schoonhoven,** Claudius Moffit,* John Tilley.
Richmond—Israel Oakley.*
Rockland—Edward D Noyelles,
Saratoga—Abijah Peck, jr.* Jesse H. Mead.*
Schenectady—Abraham Peano.*
Schoharie—Nicholas Beekman, Jacob C. Skillman.
Seneca—Daniel Holman.
Steuben—*Andrew G. Chatfield,* Wm. S. Hubbel, Samuel A. Johnson.
Suffolk—Alanson Sramon, Josiah C. Dayton.
Sullivan—Wm. F. Broadhead.
St. Lawrence—*Zenas Clark* Solomon Pratt.
Tompkins—Levi Hubbel,* Alpha H. Shew.*
Tioga—Washington Smith.
Ulster—Geo. G. Graham,* Conrad Broadhead.*
Washington—E. D. Culver,* Reuben Skinner.*
Warren—George Sanford.
Westchester—Horatio Lockwood, Joseph T. Carpenter.
Wayne—Ebon Blackmar,* John M. Holley.*
Yates—Hearman Chapman.
66 Whigs—62 Van Buren.

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New Jersey has a right to rejoice and cry aloud. She has a right to ask others too to rejoice with her.

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Increase 133.		
Free colored males,	193	240
" " females,	275	346
	468	586
Increase 128.		
Slaves, males,	235	176
" females,	363	318
	598	494
Decrease 104.		
Total increase of colored 24.*		
Increase of whites		133
" colored		24
Total,		157

There are between the age of 50 and 100 years
66 white males.
96 " females,
85 colored males.
133 " females.

Total, 390

Electoral election. We derive the following table from the Sun. In the table Annapolis is reckoned in Anne Arundel county.

COUNTIES.	Hoffman.	Kerr.	Lockerman.	Preston.	Kennedy.	Howard.	Buck.	Coale.	Wootton.	Spence.	Spencer.	Key.	Humphrey.	Lloyd.	Howard.	Murray.	Scott.	Moulder.	Mitchell.	Murgell.
Allegany	1,271	1,271	1,271	1,271	1,271	1,271	1,271	1,271	1,271	1,271	1,093	1,093	1,093	1,093	1,093	1,093	1,093	1,093	1,093	1,093
Washington	2,484	2,485	2,485	2,485	2,485	2,485	2,485	2,485	2,485	2,485	2,290	2,290	2,290	2,290	2,290	2,290	2,290	2,290	2,290	2,290
Frederick	2,958	2,957	2,958	2,958	2,958	2,958	2,958	2,958	2,958	2,958	2,624	2,624	2,624	2,624	2,624	2,624	2,624	2,624	2,624	2,624
Montgomery	1,099	1,099	1,099	1,099	1,099	1,099	1,099	1,099	1,099	1,099	665	665	665	665	665	665	665	665	665	665
Anne Arundel	1,604	1,605	1,603	1,603	1,603	1,603	1,603	1,603	1,603	1,603	1,394	1,394	1,394	1,394	1,394	1,394	1,394	1,394	1,394	1,394
Carroll	1,554	1,563	1,563	1,554	1,554	1,554	1,554	1,554	1,554	1,554	1,610	1,610	1,609	1,609	1,609	1,609	1,609	1,609	1,609	1,609
Prince George	1,017	1,017	1,017	1,017	1,016	1,017	1,017	1,017	1,017	1,017	669	669	669	669	669	669	669	669	669	669
Charles	841	841	841	841	841	841	841	841	841	841	502	502	502	502	502	502	502	502	502	502
St. Mary's	895	896	896	896	896	896	896	896	896	896	415	415	415	415	415	415	415	415	415	415
Calvert	494	494	491	494	494	494	494	494	494	494	325	325	325	325	325	325	325	325	325	325
Baltimore city	7,296	7,296	7,296	7,296	7,296	7,296	7,296	7,296	7,296	7,296	7,327	7,327	7,327	7,327	7,327	7,327	7,327	7,327	7,327	7,327
Baltimore co.	3,941	3,941	3,941	3,941	3,941	3,941	3,941	3,941	3,941	3,941	3,620	3,620	3,620	3,620	3,620	3,620	3,620	3,620	3,620	3,620
Harford	1,362	1,362	1,362	1,364	1,362	1,362	1,362	1,362	1,362	1,362	1,268	1,268	1,268	1,268	1,268	1,268	1,268	1,268	1,268	1,268
Cecil	1,448	1,449	1,448	1,448	1,448	1,448	1,448	1,448	1,447	1,449	1,314	1,314	1,314	1,314	1,314	1,314	1,314	1,314	1,314	1,314
Kent	679	678	679	679	679	679	679	679	679	679	476	476	475	475	475	475	475	475	475	475
Queen Anne's	778	778	778	778	778	778	778	778	778	778	661	661	661	661	661	661	661	661	661	661
Talbot	749	749	749	749	749	749	749	749	749	749	693	693	693	693	693	693	693	693	693	693
Caroline	690	690	690	690	690	690	690	690	690	690	539	539	539	539	539	539	539	539	539	539
Dorchester	967	967	967	967	967	967	967	967	967	967	845	845	845	845	845	845	845	845	845	845
Somerset	1,316	1,316	1,316	1,316	1,316	1,316	1,316	1,316	1,316	1,316	1,263	1,263	1,263	1,263	1,263	1,263	1,263	1,263	1,263	1,263
Worcester	1,494	1,494	1,494	1,494	1,494	1,494	1,494	1,494	1,494	1,494	691	691	691	691	691	691	691	691	691	691
Total	33,598	33,639	33,531	33,590	33,531	33,598	33,598	33,598	33,598	33,594	28,759	28,759	28,759	28,756	28,755	28,752	28,733	28,733	28,733	28,734

BALTIMORE TICKET. VAN BUREN TICKET.

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Frederick	2,958	2,957	2,958	2,958	2,958	2,958	2,958	2,958	2,958	2,958	2,624	2,624	2,624	2,624	2,624	2,624	2,624	2,624	2,624	2,624
Montgomery	1,099	1,099	1,099	1,099	1,099	1,099	1,099	1,099	1,099	1,099	665	665	665	665	665	665	665	665	665	665
Anne Arundel	1,604	1,605	1,603	1,603	1,603	1,603	1,603	1,603	1,603	1,603	1,394	1,394	1,394	1,394	1,394	1,394	1,394	1,394	1,394	1,394
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Somerset	1,316	1,316	1,316	1,316	1,316	1,316	1,316	1,316	1,316	1,316	1,263	1,263	1,263	1,263	1,263	1,263	1,263	1,263	1,263	1,263
Worcester	1,494	1,494	1,494	1,494	1,494	1,494	1,494	1,494	1,494	1,494	691	691	691	691	691	691	691	691	691	691
Total	33,598	33,639	33,531	33,590	33,531	33,598	33,598	33,598	33,598	33,594	28,759	28,759	28,759	28,756	28,755	28,752	28,733	28,733	28,733	28,734

BALTIMORE TICKET. VAN BUREN TICKET.

VIRGINIA.

James river canal. We learn from the Richmond Whig that this work has been completed to Lynchburg. On Wednesday last the president and directors left Richmond in an elegant packet boat, to traverse the entire line to Lynchburg.

Death of professor Davis. A letter from Charlottsville to the editor of the Richmond Whig, announces the melancholy fact of the death of professor Davis. He died on Saturday from the pistol shot he received on the Thursday previous. The letter referred to gives the following particulars of his death:—"The 13th of November is the anniversary of a celebrated rebellion which took place in the university some three or four years ago. On Thursday night last, the 12th, there were only two or three who could be found to commemorate the event. They went forth about 9 o'clock at night, armed with pistols and disguised with masks, &c. After making a good deal of noise upon the lawn of the university, they approached professor Davis' residence, with the design, as he believed, to insult him. He went out with the view of discovering who they were. He immediately came upon a very small person, who had a mask on, and who was otherwise disguised. He approached him, and reached out his hand to unmask him. The individual, without uttering a word, stepped back one or two paces, and fired the fatal shot. Thus has been cut down, in the vigor of intellect and the prime of manhood, a gentleman who was an ornament to society and the pride of the university.

"It is not yet known who was the perpetrator of this diabolical deed. A student was arrested yesterday, and after examining a great many witnesses, the case was adjourned over till to-morrow. The evidence against him thus far, consists of the vaguest sort of suspicion."

NORTH CAROLINA.

U. S. senators. The Raleigh Register states that "the resignations of Messrs. Brown and Strange have been sent in by the governor, and unanimously accepted by the legislature, but that no movement had been made in either house towards filling the vacancies."

The Richmond Whig states that Willie P. Mangum will be selected to fill one of the vacancies.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

A white man sold. The South Carolina papers give the particulars of a public sale of a white man named Reuben Bradley, which recently took place at Camden, in conformity to a law of that state. It was a case of bastardy, and he was not able to enter into recognizance for the support of the child. His wife bid him off for one dollar, and, it was thought she got very badly cheated at that.

LOUISIANA.

Returns of the presidential election in November, and congressional election in July, 1840.

First congressional district.

Parishes.	*Harrison.*	*Van Buren.*	*W.*	*Adm.*
Orleans,	3,651	1,748	1,793	674
St. Bernard,	173	61	73	211
St. John Baptiste,	133	45	138	72
St. Charles,	99	33	18	46
St. James,	379	37	408	19
Ascension,	218	318	237	188
Assumption,	280	340	394	182
Lafourche Interior,	538	44	280	22
Terrebonne,	313	20	145	7
Jefferson,	230	86	272	87
Plaquemines,	40	250	10	256

Second congressional district.

Iberville,	204	182	185	168
East Baton Rouge,	324	308	308	279
West Baton Rouge,	183	81	165	73
St. Tammany,	204	80	186	118
Washington,	16 maj.		148	138
Livingston,	127	207	130	141
St. Helena,	173	238	154	227
East Feliciana,	360	430	337	406
West Feliciana,		33 mj.	150	281
Point Coupee,	143	134	117	106

Third congressional district.

Rapides,	475	382	355	398
Avoyelles,	45 mj.		155	378
St. Mary,	303	87	314	86
St. Martins,	360 mj.		916	89
Lafayette,	75 mj.		288	300
Catahoula,	259	231	155	263
Caldwell,		13 mj.	35	111
St. Landry, Calcasieu,	533	436	535	330
Ouachita, Union,	243	130 3 m.	242	381
Concordia,	370	113		
Madison,	38 mj.		379	314
Carroll,	96	114		
Claiborne,		73 mj.	148	290
Natchitoches,	411	504	451	654
Ceddo,	120 mj.			
	10,341	8,693		
	6,603			
	3,651 maj.			

KENTUCKY.

Election returns—official.

	Harrison.	V. B.	Har. mj.	V. B. mj.
Adair,	518	376	142	
Allen,	410	377	33	
Anderson,	292	329		37
Bracken,	712	279	433	
Bourbon,	1,128	396	730	
Boone,	843	473	370	
Butler,	258	189	69	
Bullitt,	465	253	212	
Barren,	1,218	732	484	
Bath,	605	475	130	
Breathitt,	159	45	114	
Breckenridge,	989	214	775	
Clay,	438	91	347	
Campbell,	355	466		111
Carroll,	359	220	136	
Clarke,	1,001	199	802	
Christian,	1,080	591	489	
Cumberland,	667	76	488	
Caldwell,	687	670	17	
Calloway,	201	1,055		854
Casey,	392	72	320	
Carter,	163	228		65
Clinton,	314	122	192	
Daviess,	690	428	262	
Estill,	459	155	304	
Edmonson,	209	134	75	
Fayette,	1,435	596	839	
Franklin,	656	434	222	
Fleming,	1,142	472	670	
Floyd,	233	404		171
Garrard,	1,026	138	888	
Greenup,	599	268	331	
Green,	766	666	100	
Grant,	354	320	34	
Gallatin,	326	262	64	
Grayson,	415	206	239	
Graves,	304	607		303
Harrison,	741	694	47	
Henderson,	618	451	165	
Hardin,	1,313	524	818	
Harlan,	438	10	428	
Hickman,	393	684		291
Hopkins,	654	481	173	
Henry,	807	845		38
Hart,	490	303	196	
Hancock,	214	69	145	
Jefferson,	3,110	1,707	1,403	
Jessamine,	652	273	379	
Kenton,	518	618		100
Knox,	690	99	591	
Lewis,	523	321	202	
Livingston,	632	478	154	
Lincoln,	922	182	740	
Logan,	1,223	213	1,010	
Lawrence,	335	123	212	
Laurel,	408	98	310	
Mason,	1,556	564	992	
Marion,	698	277	421	
Mercer,	1,145	954	191	
Madison,	1,318	391	927	
Montgomery,	625	390	235	
Muhlenburg,	652	219	432	
Monroe,	478	187	291	
McCracken,	388	264	124	
Morgan,	260	318		58
Meade,	646	151	495	
Nelson,	1,208	324	884	
Nicholas,	627	491	136	
Ohio,	552	252	300	
Owen,	454	541		87
Oldham,	465	480		15
Pike,	170	122	48	
Pendleton,	357	390		133
Pulaski,	738	354	384	
Perry,	185	45	140	
Russell,	504	77	427	
Rockcastle,	467	22	445	
Scott,	729	797		68
Shelby,	1,570	588	1,002	
Simpson,	453	178	275	
Spencer,	472	300	172	
Trigg,	455	457		2
Trimble,	284	404		120
Todd,	705	198	507	
Union,	484	419	65	
Woodford,	723	294	429	
Wayne,	579	169	410	
Whitley,	439	52	378	
Warren,	997	437	560	
Washington,	697	338	359	
	58,489	32,818		
	32,618			
	25,873			

Total number of votes, 91,105. The Harrison majority is a fraction over 28 per cent. on the aggregate vote; the largest proportion of any state in the union.

OHIO.

Vote for electors. The following table exhibits the vote received by each of the electoral candidates on the 20th ultimo, as shown by the official canvass:

Harrison electors.

William R. Putman,	148,157
Reasin Beall,	148,157
Alexander Mayhew,	148,157
Henry Harter,	148,157
Aurora Spafford,	148,157
Joshua Collett,	148,157
Abram Miley,	148,157
Samuel F. Vinton,	148,157
John I. Vanmeter,	148,156
Aquilla Toland,	148,156
Perley B. Johnson,	148,156
John Dukes,	148,153
Otho Brashear,	148,156
James Raguet,	148,157
Christopher S. Miller,	148,157
John Carey,	148,157
David King,	148,157
Storm Rosa,	148,157
John Beatty,	148,155
John Augustine,	148,156
John Jamison,	148,151

Van Buren electors.

James Simeral,	124,766
Matthias Sheplar,	124,773
William Dcford,	124,778
John Sherman,	124 778
Joseph Lewis,	124,778
Ephraim Wood,	124,780
James Hoagland,	124,781
Calvin Ackley,	124,759
Samuel Smith,	124,781
John P. Hambleton,	124,743
Daniel Karshner,	124,761
George W. Sharp,	124,776
John A. Fulton,	124,782
William Sherman,	124,748
James Cole,	124,782
Nathan Kelly,	124,782
Chr. Shroufe,	124,782
James S. Camaron,	124 669
John H. Gerard,	124,754
Francis A. Cunningham,	124,771
Benjamin Jones,	124,775
Scattering,	181

Birney electors.

James H. Paine,	652
James C. Ludlow,	891
All others,	892

Highest Harrison vote,	148,157	
" Van Buren do.	124,782	
Harrison majority,		23,375

MISSOURI.

Census of the county of St. Louis. The census of the United States for 1840, will, when completed, possess the deepest interest, as presenting in an accurate and condensed form, a detailed history of the population of this wide spread union. Especially will those portions which relate to the west and south arrest attention. Below as a sort of foretaste, we annex some statistical facts in relation to the county of St. Louis. The city and township of St. Louis are not included:

Population,	11,380
Value of the products of the dairy,	$12,283
Value of the products of the orchard,	18,465
Value of home made or family goods,	13,495
Value of produce of market gardens,	20,331
Value of produce of nurseries and florists,	2,025

Live stock.

Number of horses and mules,	3,740
" " neat cattle,	13,193
" " sheep,	8,478
" " swine,	22,649
Estimated value of poultry of all kinds,	$11,283

Grain.

Number of bushels wheat,	58,677
" " barley,	1,865
" " oats,	61,956
" " rye,	6,636
" " buckwheat,	1,908
" " Indian corn,	451,144

Various crops.

Pounds of wool,	8,651
" hops,	435
" wax,	1,758
Bushels of potatoes,	81,310
Tons of hay,	4,157
Tons of hemp and flax,	6,905
Pounds of tobacco gathered,	197,045
The number of bushels of bituminous coal, raised, in,	233,000
Capital invested,	$11,600
There are 4 tanneries—capital invested,	2,500
13 grist and 7 saw mills—capital,	12,050
3 distilleries.	

MICHIGAN.

The legislature according to the Detroit Advertiser, will stand as follows:

Senate 12 whigs, 5 Van Buren.

House 28 whigs, 18 Van Buren. Whig majority on joint ballot 17.

There were no returns from Wayne county, on account of the destruction of a ballot box, which was left in care of a town clerk, who lost it in the road, and it was crushed to pieces by a wagon, and the tickets given to the winds.

A United States senator is to be elected in place of Mr. Norvell.

The governor of Michigan has appointed Thursday, the 26th November, to be observed in that state as a day of thanksgiving and prayer.

FLORIDA.

Apalachicola dates of the 24th ult. state that three white men who had connection with the Indians had been scented out by the bloodhounds, and were brought in—the first proof of the utility of the dogs.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

We continue our extracts from the remarks of the public press upon the termination of the presidential election.

From the Bangor Whig.

A NATION REDEEMED. The most important event in the political history of a great nation has just transpired. The sun has set upon MARTIN VAN BUREN, and risen in all its mural splendor upon WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON. The consummation so devoutly to be wished has been gratified. The great hope of the American people has been realized, and that event which has been prayed for by millions of patriotic men is about to be witnessed. The election of general Harrison is a moral triumph—a brilliant victory of men—high-minded men—over corruption and power. We triumph not over Mr. Van Buren the man, for that is no victory, but over Mr. Van Buren the executive. We overthrow the combination, which, in the abuse of power, has centered round the executive. We overcome the Prætorian cohorts of the head of government, men, also, who, in their insolence of office, and in the pride of place and fancied security, have disregarded all those great lessons of justice which should govern men to whom have been entrusted high and responsible places. We are coming forth from a twelve years' bondage, and the year of jubilee is just dawning upon us. We feel our triumph, and enjoy it. We see the fanaticism and ferocity of our opponents, and can pardon both. The sceptre has departed, and men leave their strongholds as men who seem to have imagined they were theirs, not by appointment and sufferance, but by right.—The power, higher than that of the executive, and superior to that of the executive chieftain, has risen in its majesty, and shewn itself where the constitution designed it should be seen—in the hands of the people. The democracy of numbers have come forth, and, as an abused people, called for and decreed a change—a change of men, and, to that end, a change of administration. The people have confided in the administration, and that confidence has been abused. They placed Martin Van Buren at the head of the national ship, and he has seen her aground, and now they have decreed, at the expiration of the voyage, when his constitutional term of service is up, to place the ship of state under the command of a new pilot.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON is the commander of the ship, and JOHN TYLER is the mate. Both of them have been tried and found faithful and experienced navigators. The one has occupied almost every important position in public life, and now has received from a grateful people the highest favor and distinction which they can grant. The other has done the state some service, and they know it. Both will do the nation great service, we predict, from the 4th of March next.

We have confidence in the integrity and sagacity of these men, and we believe that under their administration the country will become prosperous and happy. We have reached the foot of the hill, and fallen to a depth from which nothing but the strong arm of Providence could raise us, and in the arms of Providence and the chosen instruments of its power we are willing to trust the destinies of the people. Any change must be a change for the better, and such a change as we seek will be an improvement upon all that we have had during the administration now, thank heaven, about to expire.—We have been called a party without principles, but we hope soon to convince even the most unjust of our opponents that we are not only not without principles, but that we have such as will satisfy every good man that they are the principles of wisdom and justice. We have sought to carry out the great democratic principle of achieving the "greatest good to the greatest number"—not by mere profession of democracy, but by the inculcation of all those great principles which form the basis of a good government. If we have been ambitious, this has been the first great desire which has controlled us; and having accomplished a great moral triumph in the election of great and good men, we seek now, in the language of Henry Clay, "only to be the humble instruments in the hands of Providence of reconciling a divided people, and once more to revive concord and harmony in a distracted land"—We wish now only to contemplate the glorious spectacle of a free, united, prosperous and happy people.

From the Providence Journal.

The election returns are now mere matters of curiosity. The tremendous revolution in popular sentiment, which has been so long gathering, has burst with the fury of a tempest, and scarce a vestige of loco focoism is left in its path. The arrogant party which but a short time since, secure in the possession of power, set itself above all sympathy with the people, and, for the first time in the history of the republic, declared that the government was bound only to take care of *itself*, and that the people must take care of *themselves*, is now in a miserable and contemptible minority. Of its long array of states, only two are yet ascertained to stand faithful, and one of these secured by an insignificant majority, obtained through outrageous frauds in two counties. The men who laughed at the attempts of the people to displace them, and who thought that they had hedged themselves round with an impenetrable barrier of corruption, have fallen before the free votes of their constituents.

The revolution has been achieved under every disadvantage on the side of the people, and every advantage on the side of the administration, and it is consoling to think that should any future party, growing mad by the long possession of power, trample in like manner upon the constitution and the laws, the present memorable contest will be looked back to by the patriot as consoling evidence of the virtue and intelligence and power of the people.—It will stand as a beacon-light; and while we hope it will be sufficient to warn every future administration against the folly and wickedness which have destroyed this, we are sure that it will always show the people that, under the constitution and in obedience to the laws, their remedy is in their own hands.

From the Daily Advertiser.

THE LATE CONTEST. Right joyous are we that the campaign of 1840 is closed. Its character and incidents will furnish matter for mortifying reflection for years to come—reflection coupled with deep, but unavailing regret that a people so young, so repatedly enlightened, should have evinced so much of the carelessness and corruption of older and less favored nations. How many who have lent their aid to the whig cause in this memorable conflict, will yet curse the blind infatuation that led them to the commission of political suicide, we pretend not to determine; nevertheless our impression is that the number will not be few, nor their regret light, though to them it *may be unavailing*. To us, the loss of the state, or of the union, will bring "no compunctious visitings of conscience," nor will such as event abate, in the least, our love for the principles we have endeavored to defend, or our detestation of whigery as well as the means employed to give it a state and national ascendency.

As a lover of freedom and good order—as an ardent advocate for the supremacy of sober thought over noisy, senseless mummery, we sincerely hope that the political buffoonary of 1840 will ever stand solitary and alone, on the page of history, a damning stain on the brow of federalism, and without a parallel in all coming time. No more may the world see coons, cabins and cider, usurp the place of principles, nor doggerel verse elicit a shout, while argument, principle and reason are passed by with a decisive sneer. No more may aged federalists mock men, and insult heaven, by proclaiming themselves democrats, when every act of their political lives stands forth to brand the lie on their foreheads, in characters as indelible as truth and lasting as time. Never again, may the American people behold the conjunction of political antipathies—the fragments of parties, broken off by the collisions and disappointments of half a century, banded together, in connection with the money power, for the prostration of the democracy of the nation. Never, again, may we behold the aristocracy here successfully imitating the plan of the same class in Europe for the subjugation of the many—*the division of the laboring portion of the community* thereby causing one part of them not only to become the authors of their own slavery, but also of those from whom they most unwisely, most wickedly separated. Never again, may we see citizens, native or naturalized, so far forget the dignity of human nature as to vote contrary to their feelings and party associations, for fear of offending some federal aristocrat in whose employ they may be engaged. Deeper or more damning degradation than this, it is not easy to imagine; and base indeed must that man be, who, to secure the treacherous smile of his aristocratic employer, will voluntarily incur it!

But enough of what has been. Be the result of the contest favorable or otherwise, we are unmoved except with increased contempt for federal whigery and its electioneering paraphernalia. We detest its principles, scorn its treachery, and defy its power, and, elate with the hope of conscious rectitude, shall await with buoyant spirit the day (not distant) of its irretrievable overthrow.

From the New York Express.

NO SECTIONAL OBJECTIONS. The election of general Harrison has been the abolition of all sectional lines in the union. The unhappy divisions of north and south are unknown in him. They who in the south advocated Mr. Van Buren as the northern man with southern principles, have been signally rebuked by the people of the south, and they who in the north attempted to convert slavery or anti-slavery into a political question, have been not less so. The success of gen. Harrison is the complete abolition of all party appeals of a nature to break up the union, and his election rivets its links stronger than ever. He comes in not less by the support of the non-slaveholding states than in the slaveholding states, notwithstanding earnest appeals were made against him in the north for his vote on the Missouri question, and as earnest an appeal in the south, because of his nomination at Harrisburgh, chiefly by the instrumentality of the non-slaveholding states.

General Harrison is in many respects *unanimously* elected president. The states that oppose him, with the exception of Virginia, are small states, chiefly under the personal influence and sway of leading men, which states have not so much supported Mr. Van Buren as the leaders among them, whom they have long been accustomed to follow. Thus, South Carolina supports, not Mr. Van Buren, but Mr. Calhoun—and there can be no doubt in any reflecting mind that knows the small white population of that state and its peculiarly aristocratic composition, that if Mr. Calhoun, the patriarch, as it were, of the S. Carolina family, had *willed* the support of general Harrison, the vote of the state would have been given him, with the vote of North Carolina and Georgia. Thus, too, New Hampshire supports Isaac Hill, and if he had willed the support of that state for general Harrison, New Hampshire alone, of all the northern and eastern states of the union, could not have a character and a people, and a set of principles so distinct as to vote for Mr. Van Buren. The whole range of country, it will be observed, from Passamaquoddy bay to the Potomac and Mississippi rivers, (Illinois not yet heard from), supports general Harrison, and the vote of New Hampshire can alone be accounted for but by the fact, that it follows its state leader, without being influenced by the nation; or the questions on which the nation has interested itself. Thus again, Missouri follows its state leader, Thomas H. Benton, for of all the states in the west, unless the 12,000 foreign votes of Illinois have dissevered that state from the west, Missouri stands solitary and alone of all the states in the great upper valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi. Its principles and interests are kindred with its sister states of the west, and only peculiar causes, independent of what has effected the union, could have disjoined it form this union of the west.

The state of Virginia gives its *nominal* vote to Van Buren,—nominal we say, for Van Buren's majority is merely nominal and all of that has come from the navy yard at Portsmouth, and the public works at Harper's Ferry. Two counties, though in and of Virginia, but hardly Virginian, to wit: Rockingham and Shenandoah, have given over 2,000 Van Buren majority—while the masses of the old Virginia counties, the people that make the members of congress and the state legislature, have given their votes to general Harrison. The power of Virginia, the recent vote has just demonstrated to be with the whigs. They make, and are to make, its laws, and commpose its government at home;—and though Virginia has given its nominal vote by a bare majority to Van Buren, yet the state has not in point of fact disevered herself in this respect, from the rest of the union.

From this process of reasoning, we infer, with sufficient accuracy, that looking to the electoral colleges general Harrison as it appears by them, giving the votes of the states, has been unanimously elected president of the United States. And all geographical lines have been as effectually abolished, as all opposition. From Maine to Georgia, as the old

saying used to be, the states have been of one mind. The cotton planter of Georgia, and the shipping merchant and lumber dealer of Maine, have shaken hands. Wheat and sugar-cane growers have voted for one man. From the region of almost perpetual ice, to the land of the olive and the orange, there has been but one voice. There is a concord in this respect—a *national harmony* so to speak, delightful and new of late—hardly known to such an extent since the father of his country led our armies in the field, and presided over the states. It has been so powerful, so over-mastering over state associations and state pride, that this great member of the confederacy of which we are, has sacrificed a citizen of its own to the union, presenting to the world for the first time in our history at least, the spectacle of a state surrendering the once chosen embodiment of its power and its sovereignty in the person of one of its own sons, to another state and another citizen—for what it believed to be the good of the whole union.

General Harrison is now the personification of this national harmony. All general discord is to be hushed in his inauguration. The perplexing principles that have before almost dismembered our union, in the new re-adjustment thereof, he is to preside over, as the executive chief magistrate, not of this state nor of that, but of the *whole* union. He has no prejudices to indulge, no section of the union to look to with more favor than to the whole, —no principles of this end of the confederacy or of that to further—no more the friend of the planter than of the manufacturer, nor of the farmer than of the mechanic.

The importance of such considerations as this cannot be exaggerated, when we dwell upon the condition in which he will find the treasury, the revenue, the public lands, the patronage and the general principles of the government. An empty treasury will be laid before him, and a revenue must be raised by common and universal consent. A tariff is to be re-adjusted by union of the north, the south and the west—for there must be more revenue to pay off the debts of the government, and to meet the expenses of the government. No man can indulge the idea of running in debt by a systematic issue of treasury notes. The public lands so often in danger of being the prey of demagogues and politicians, must be snatched from all such perils forever. Above all, the tone and tenor of the governmental must be restored to the Washington and Madison eras.—What is now a *monarchy*, must be reconverted into a *republic*. Power must be made to flow in its old channels from the people, or the representatives of the people, and not from the executive donut. To regulate and effect all things, will require all the popularity and all the strength of general Harrison's administration; and if he can effect them, he will have been one of the greatest benefactors of his country, ranking next to Washington.

From the same.

THE GREAT RESULT. No earthly doubt now remaining of the election of general Harrison president of the United States, gloom and despondency have naturally seized hold of the Van Buren party—and we must say, we have never seen men so disappointed and chagrined. Thousands of them have been duped by their organs into a total confidence, and into large bets, and thus edited to the disappointment of party hopes, is the loss of large sums of money. One of their papers, for example began with 15,000 upon the state of Pennsylvania, and another, the Standard, even when it might well have known of defeat at home, flattered its partisans with false hopes, if it did not keep back well known facts. The Evening Post too all the while fretting at whig papers for an alleged manufacture of election news, seemed to manufacture news for itself, if it did not in fact. The Boston Morning Post, with full returns from a large part of New York before it on Saturday, was publishing monstrous untruths to influence the Massachusetts election coming off to-day. Thus added to the chagrin of being beaten by open adversaries, is the pain of having been duped by professed friends.

We are well aware, that for the whigs, if defeated there would have been no sympathy, but that there was in preparation for them a series of outrages upon their feelings, if not upon their property. We do not wish, however, to add one item of affliction to what the members of the administration party must feel. There are many worthy men among them, worthy in private life, whose love of, or possession of, office has drawn them into political extremes, but with such we have no further conflict to wage. We wish to shake hands and be at peace. Let us act together now if we can, for the common good of our common country. Where offices has been perverted to political purposes, where it was the pay of partisanship, it cannot be expected that such places can be retained, but there is no cause even though such changes must take place for a further embittering of that party spirit that for twelve years past, under an unrelenting, and fanatic administration, has poisoned the social relations of life, and made politics the primary business of the country.

As whigs let us rejoice over our great, our prodigious victory with calmness and moderation. We have won so much we can afford the largest magnanimity. General Harrison, no doubt, will restore the country to the condition in which general Jackson found it. A stable and equal currency will soon follow his administration of the government. He comes in with an immense popularity, and will have ample power to carry out all his well known principles. His adversaries have sadly undervalued him, and his friends have hardly sufficiently esteemed him—but it will soon be seen by all, that with fewer faults than fall to the lot of most men, he has as many virtues as any man—and though he may do nothing dazzling or dashing, yet his good common sense, his sound political education, his long acquaintance with mankind, and the springs of human action, will soon put the republic on the right track, and proper men on board the ship of state.

Mr. Van Buren has been signally rebuked by the 42 votes of his own state. He abused the power these votes gave him, and they now recall him. He goes back to Kinderhook, with the record of no good done, with no claim for sympathy here, or elsewhere, —dishonored by repeated abuses of power, and disgraced by the signal condemnation of an immense majority of his fellow citizens.

From the New York Era, Nov. 9.

"TRUTH CRUSHED TO EARTH MUST RISE AGAIN." For the first time, since the adoption of our constitution, a democratic president has been defeated when placed before the people for re election.—Whatever may have been the immediate causes in producing such an unrepublican anomaly—infamous frauds upon the ballot boxes, debauching the minds of a portion of our population by bribery, direct or indirect, or deceiving them by the veriest falsehoods and sophisms that were ever uttered—the hidden influence that has incited the opposition in their desperate efforts cannot but alarm many, and particularly those who, laboring under an ignoble infatuation, alienated themselves from their first love.—Painful and mortifying as the reflection is to the mind of every true patriot—discouraging as it must be to the advocates of popular liberty in either hemisphere—fatal as it may prove to the stability of our governmental fabric—we trust in heaven that the obsequiousness to wealth that has marked the conduct of those who have turned the scale against us will not become habitual with any great portion of the true people.

The opponents of the democratic party have not fought a bold and manly fight—they deserve no credit for the advantage they have obtained over us—they have had recourse to a system of ambuscade disreputable to them as individuals, and which will hereafter be brought up in judgment against them as a party with fatal effect. The democracy entered the field as an unarmed philosopher and politician—bringing with them TRUTH without a spear, and ARGUMENT unbacked with artillery. Mighty as truth and argument are, in this conflict, they have been prostrated. Never was a party so armed in right, as was the democratic party. But the unwelcome truths that were told—the troublesome arguments that were advanced—were not permitted to impede the progress of the money power. Britain, with her powerful but insidious influence, always successful when purposely directed to a particular object, determined upon a reversal of our governmental policy, and her tools and cormorants here obeyed the behest. We are defeated. The force of fraud and falsehood has thrown us in a nominal minority, much to our disappointment and regret. We have this one consolation, however, this one invaluable legacy to leave to our children; that in the great political contest of 1840, when the whole money power of our own country and Britain was arrayed against Martin Van Buren, the candidate of the democratic party, the statesman pure and unsullied, the man whom threats could not intimidate, nor the lure of wealth betray from the path of duty, that in such a battle their sire at least was true to the principles of democratic liberty. This we hope is an universal sentiment among the members of the democratic party. Is there one who will be broken down to the yoke—who will permit the energy of independence to be weakened—his manly spirit tamed? If there be, bring him out, and let us scan him from head to foot. Unlike the being he once appeared to be, ranging the field of political philosophy, delighting in liberty, and fearless of man, let him crawl in the snares—let him voluntarily enter the cage—and let his *masters* teach him to stand upon his head, and play fantastic tricks, for the amusement of the most contemptible and disgusting gang of aristocrats that ever attempted to oppress the people. Let him leave the democracy, and as he walks the street, his very looks will speak his degradation—he will be pointed at by the faithful and bold, as one around whose neck the gold chain of corruption has been rivetted—as a living automaton and self acting tool of his country's worst enemies.

From the New York American, Nov. 16.

The peaceful working of our political machinery has never been more strikingly and creditably illustrated than in the quiet and ready acquiescence with which the result of the heated and protracted contest for the presidency is received. But a few short days ago, all the passions, interests and prejudices of millions of freemen were in full and opposing play—and fierce, indeed, was the struggle—yet now, when, through the efficient instrumentality of little bits of printed paper, placed, with due formality, in some little wooden boxes, the decision of the majority of these millions is ascertained, the storm subsides at once, the hoarse voice of combat every ceases and all men bow to the supremacy of the law, which themselves have made and agreed to abide by.

We confess our pride in pointing to this spectacle which has in it so much moral sublimity—and which goes so far to prove to all doubters the capacity of men for self-government.

There is another characteristic of the recent contest, not less consolatory, as we read it, to the friends of republican liberty and republican institutions; we mean the great increase of votes. A great deal we know has been said, without being believed, about the influence of British gold, of "laying pipe," and other mere partizan solaces under defeat—but the real truth we hold to be, that the intense interest excited by this election reached every class and brought to the polls, in every state, thousands who too commonly neglect the high and sacred obligation of voting; and thus have the aggregate numbers been every where swelled.

It will be perceived, on examining most of the returns, that the defeated party have lost the battle, not so much by any diminution of their former vote, as by a large accession to ours; and this accession comes, as we believe, for the most part, from a class of retiring, quiet, orderly citizens, who, under ordinary circumstances, content themselves with minding their own business, and interfere not at all with that of the state or with politics, so long as the state and politics do not interfere with them. We do not justify this neglect—for so we must call it—of a high trust committed to every freeman, not for himself alone, but for the community of which he forms a part. On the contrary, we condemn it utterly; but it is nevertheless a fact that such a class does exist, and the consolation we draw from it is, that although indifferent generally to political contests, there are occasions and abuses which will draw them from their neutrality, and enlist them warmly in the defence of the institutions, liberty or prosperity of their country, when these are seriously menaced.

It is on this hypothesis we account for the greatly increased vote every where; and since all cannot be prevailed upon at all times to exercise their political franchise, it is, we repeat, not without consolation to reflect that this reserve corps may at least be always relied upon to make a stand, at an emergency, for right and liberty.

From the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer, of Nov. 13.

The recent revolution in this country bears the strongest possible testimony to the value of republican institutions, and the permanence of our constitutional system. Men had become apprehensive that our government could sustain itself by corruption; and that the more corrupt the stronger it would be. They began to despair of purifying our administration by pacific agencies; and it was feared that an appeal to force would be ultimately indispensable to the restoration of our system to its old integrity. When they saw the violence of the administration, its disregard of public opinion, its assaults upon state credit and state institutions, and its general bearing of insolent and arbitrary absolutism; they could not hesitate as to the verdict which an honest and unbiased jury of the people would render upon its merits. But the patronage of government was immense. It paid and fed more than an hundred thousand individuals, interested to sustain it whether right or wrong. These men were a standing committee of vigilance, with their ramifications and correspondence reaching the most obscure villages of the country; and were all to be moved to harmonious and co-operative action by a word or sign from the central power at Washington. Under ordinary circumstances, such a phalanx would be quite invincible. If government were honestly and wisely administered, the officeholders might have every thing their own way without molestation or rebuke. The only interest of the people is in being WELL GOVERNED. As long as they are protected in their

personal rights and liberties, and see the institutions they have inherited sustained in their original vigor, they care not whether one man or another may be the chief executive magistrate of the country. A desperate struggle has taken place of late between the constituency and the crown. All the resources of corruption have been applied to the elections; the influence and patronage of government have been exerted to the utmost; all its janissaries have been under full pay and in full employment; and the battle of the people has been gloriously won. The experiment of sustaining abuse by CORRUPTION has been tried by Mr. VAN BUREN and has signally failed. It has been demonstrated that the honesty and intelligence of the people are an overmatch for the lures and seduction of official patronage and power. The overwhelming majority by which the citizens of this republic have condemned their weak and profligate rulers, teaches us that a corrupt administration cannot stand in this country; and that what the PEOPLE WILL THEY CAN ACCOMPLISH.

Another gratifying indication of the late election is the evidence it furnishes of an improved mutual understanding between the different sections of the country. It has been a part of Mr. VAN BUREN's policy to conquer the WHIGS by DIVISION.—He has fostered local prejudices, jealousies and agitations. He has spared no effort to incense the south against the north on the questions of abolition and the tariff. His emissaries in this quarter have been busy in exciting ill blood against the south; and the vain hope was entertained of creating a serious diversion from the whig ranks by the anti-slavery nomination for the presidency. The machinery of southern commercial conventions for the last two or three years has been managed with reference to this question. The sub-treasury has been urged, on the express ground that it would be beneficial to the south at the expense of the north. In every quarter there has been a movement intended to array section against section, and interest against interest; in the belief that the WHIGS might be thus broken up and conquered, while the bond of a common interest would be strong enough to keep the TORIES united.

What is proved by the result? How it laughs to scorn the factious hirales of Mr. VAN BUREN in the columns of the *Washington Globe!* How little has been effected by the wild outcry of the *Richmond Enquirer* against the abolitionism of general HARRISON! How utterly unavailing have been the appeals of CALHOUN, MCDUFFIE, PICKENS and their associates to the fears and interests of the south!—We find *Georgia* allying herself with *Maine—Virginia* taking her stand side by side with *Massachusetts—North Carolina* echoing back the whig thunder from *New York*. The efforts of the administration to sow discord and animosity have not only completely failed—they have brought about a result the very opposite of that which was intended. More closely than ever before are the north and south united—in feelings, interests and hopes. They have rallied on a common ground of RESTORATION and PURIFICATION—and are willing to lay aside all less worthy considerations, devote themselves to the accomplishment of this great work, and adjust all questions of difference and dissent at a more fitting period. Never before have we witnessed throughout the country a spirit that augurs so well for the perpetuity of the UNION, as that which now animates the heart of the great whig party.

As nothing but a mighty necessity could have produced this extraordinary state of the public mind—we have no fears that it will be lightly disturbed. The sympathy and union between the new dominant party of the south and the north, will give a tone and color to the policy of general HARRISON's administration, and will cement interests and attachments too strongly to be easily dissevered. Great conflicting questions will be adjusted in a spirit of concession and compromise. We shall see no violent wars waged of local prejudices and passions.—We shall hear nothing more of reducing the free labor of the north to the level of southern slavery; nor of letting loose upon the south the fanaticism of northern abolition. We may look forward in exulting confidence to an era of PEACE, UNION and PROSPERITY.

From the same of November 12.

It is announced by the official organ of the federal executive that general HARRISON has been elected to the presidency of the United States; with an intimation that the result has been obtained by a process which does not entitle it to be called an election. "It is," says the *Washington Globe*, "a *mockery* to call this an election. It is a result brought about, not by the free action of the popular will, resulting from the popular intelligence, but in defiance of it. It is the first instance in our republic of the triumph of the power of money over the intelligence of the country."

This commentary on republican institutions appears in a journal in the confidence of the federal executive; and receiving many thousands annually from the treasury of the United States. This journal is sent at the public expense to all our foreign legations, and is read at every court in the civilized world. A few months since it put on record that general HARRISON, in all his battles, was a fugitive from the British arms. For weeks it has been filled with the foulest libels on the character and conduct of this illustrious soldier, and with the grossest perversions of our national history. There is no stain on Mr. VAN BUREN's personal or public career more disgraceful than the fact that he has employed the public money, in recompensing venal scribblers for the base depreciation of a competitor for the presidential chair. Whatever pretensions Mr. VAN BUREN may have had at any time to the character of a "gentleman"—henceforth he must be content to abandon them. He has encouraged and stimulated a warfare upon general HARRISON, which has been waged with the weapons of calumny and falsehood. If he had conducted the contest with decency, no one could have complained of any severity of censure and invective. But he has employed mean instruments, and exhibited a malignant spirit; and, what is worse, he will not learn wisdom in the rebuke that has been administered by the American people.

Mr. VAN BUREN now insults the freemen of this republic by announcing through his official organ that the election of general HARRISON has been carried by the agency of MONEY. It is the result of bribery and corruption, falsehood and fraud. The electoral college has been packed by British gold. The 43,000 majority in NEW YORK, the 10,000 in INDIANA and VERMONT, the 20,000 in KENTUCKY, the 15,000 in MASSACHUSETTS, the 25,000 in OHIO, have all been bribed and bought by British brokers and bankers. So little virtue is there in the American people, that they can be purchased by thousands and tens of thousands. Such a farce and mockery is republican government, that the most overwhelming majority of popular suffrages is only an indication and proof of corruption and fraud!—This is the aspect in which the recent election is considered by the administration, and presented to the wonder and indignation of mankind!

From the stand assumed by the Globe, we are almost induced to believe that Mr. VAN BUREN will occupy similar ground in his message at the next session of congress. He will read us a lecture on horrible disclosures and abominable frauds! He will tell us that the whole country has been bought up, and that with the exception of himself, Mr. BUTLER, STEVENSON, KENDALL, BLAIR, EDMONDS, and few other worthies of similar immaculate reputation, there are no honest men in the country. The cities, he will tell us, instead of being "sores on the body politic" are the only seats of intelligence and virtue; and the agricultural districts, the homes of the hardy native yeomanry, are the abodes of profligacy and corruption. The election in his eyes, is a "mockery." The ballot box is only an engine of fraud. The system of republican administration is a farce and a failure!

We are not surprised at these rabid manifestations of the official press. Our hope is that they will induce no corresponding violence in the whig journals. We have achieved a splendid victory over the corruption and abuses of government. A popular triumph has been won, without parallel or precedent in history. Let us so enjoy its fruits, as to prove ourselves worthy of our brilliant success. A high responsibility now rests upon the WHIG party of the union. They come into power when the people are impoverished and oppressed. The republic groans under the burdens which have been imposed upon it. TO restore its institutions, and reinvigorate its shattered system, will require time and patience—prudence and wisdom. The boldest statesman may well shrink from the great work of restoring shape and symmetry from the chaos which has been piled up about us by the ten years labor of these architects of ruin.

We hope therefore that the WHIGS will enter calmly and with dignity on the career that is before them. The joy with which every patriot must contemplate their glorious achievements is too sacred to waste itself in the idle exultation of ordinary triumph. Our victory is itself its own best celebration. We cannot add to it, by festival or boisterous rejoicings—by processions or illuminations, or the burning of gunpowder, or the blaze of bonfires. We have no heart for such manifestations of the earnest and devout gratitude in which we contemplate the perils that have surrounded us, and the success with which we have defied and vanquished them. Never before, since the institution of governments, have a PEOPLE won a victory over POWER—thus glorious and bloodless. Let us show that we rightly appreciate its momentous consequences, by abstaining from any other expression of our joy and gratitude than may accord with a victory which is to restore tranquility to distracted councils, peace to an agitated country, hope and happiness to an afflicted PEOPLE.

From the Pennsylvanian.

We copy below a very just and able article from the New York Evening Post, as to what has been decided by the result of the recent election beyond a mere change of men. It shews clearly the utter lack on the part of Harrisonism, of any thing like the higher political aims upon which parties generally are and always should be organized. When citizens go to the polls the presumption is that they have other motives for voting than the mere personal elevation or depression of this man and the other man—something beyond individuals and have principles and measures in contemplation—that they are not only opposed to certain doctrines and certain actions, but are likewise in favor of a particular course of government, which they desire to see put in practice. All this appears, on one side at least, to have been lost sight of in the past contest. It is true that in sections of the country, but not in every part of it, the rallying cry was hostility to Martin Van Buren and the independent treasury, but nothing but intangible, misty generalities, were heard of in connexion with the name of Harrison. It was merely Harrison—Harrison and nothing. The name was not, and is not, identified with a single principle or outline of action. There was opposition, to be sure, to the present constitutional mode of collecting and guarding the public revenue; but not a hint at a substitute. There was to be no constitutional treasury, it seemed; no responsibility to the people on the part of those entrusted with the money of the people; but it was impossible to learn whether a national bank or state banks, were to take the place of existing arrangements, and it was equally impossible to ascertain the kind of currency to be received in place of gold and silver, for public dues—whether it was to be paper depreciated five per cent. or paper depreciated twenty per cent. Such was the case throughout, and, though this shooting in the dark and riding without saddle or bridle has for once proved an effective mode of electioneering, yet we must say that it does not appear either rational or creditable.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

A victory has been won by the enemies of the democratic party; but what has been decided by it, beyond a change of men in office? Upon what question of government or legislation has the nation given its judgment by electing Harrison? Let us see.

So far as the election was influenced by corrupt means so far as it was bought with money, which every body knows was used more profuse—vastly more—by the whigs than ever before by any party in the United States, nothing is decided. There exists in some quarters a frightful looseness of morality in regard to corrupt voting, greater than any ever known in this country, and of this the whigs by means of the immense funds which they raised, were enabled to take advantage.

But although the whig vote was greatly increased by these foul practices, we are not willing to believe their majority was owing to this cause. There prevails throughout the country much discontent with the state of the times. The whig party exerted themselves to aggravate that discontent and to turn it against the administration, and have been in a great degree successful. They made many honest people believe that because the hard times and the low prices came on under the administration of Van Buren, that VAN BUREN was the cause of the hard times and low prices. They reasoned precisely as the worthy fisherman on Long Island Sound, who used to affirm that the building of a certain light house was the cause of the spotted fever, because the light house was built and the spotted fever prevailed in the very same year. A vast many people, of right intentions but weak heads, were fooled by this kind of reasoning, and made up their minds that a change was necessary, or at least that it would be well to try a change of administration by way of experiment.

Allowing all due weight to other causes, we believe that this will be found to have wrought by far the greatest effect in giving the majority for the moment, to the anti democratic party. Supposing this to be the case, the question recurs, upon what question, upon what great public measure or course of measures has the nation in electing Harrison, pronounced its opinion?

Not surely on the question of a national bank. The whigs would not allow that question to be presented to the people, would not admit that it was involved in the election, and not only kept it out of sight, but in some instances vehemently and angrily

disowned it. No doubt many of their leaders, perhaps most of them, are in favor of a national bank, and that one of their first steps in coming into power, will be to propose such an institution; but the people are not with them, on that subject the people by electing them, have given them no such authority, and will yield them no support in carrying it into effect.

Again. Has the present election decided the controversy in regard to internal improvements by the general government? By no means. That point the whig party would not discuss, they presented no doctrine in relation to that policy, and went into no argument either for or against it. Nor have the people by this election pronounced upon the question of a protective tariff. That subject, also, the whig orators and organs have left untouched. Nor has the majority decided in favor of an assumption of the debts of the states, by the general government. Even in the teeth of opinions maintained by their journals a year since, the whigs have fiercely, loudly and universally denied that they are chargeable with any such project.

Even the independent treasury question has not been fairly put before the people of the United States for their decision in this election. In the southern states the opposition to Mr. Van Buren has not been put upon that ground. The independent treasury scheme is rather popular in that quarter. Here, at the north, that question has been shoved aside by other issues, such as whether gen. Harrison fought well or not—and every where the topic most insisted upon has been that the times are hard, and that they may probably be mended by a change of administration.

Nothing therefore has been decided by this election, except that Mr. Van Buren and his friends go out, and general Harrison and his keepers come in. The whig prints would allow nothing else to be settled—they put forth no doctrines, proposed no course of policy, and would not even permit their candidate to make any declaration of his opinions.

The democratic party cannot therefore be said to have suffered any defeat from which it may not easily recover. It has been beaten in the organization and its candidates, it has not been beaten in its doctrines or the great measure by which these doctrines are put in practice. Against these, the factions who compose the whig party have not dared openly to oppose themselves. In that most important respect our party is yet unconquered, unbarmed, and able to make head against enemies with all the strength and hope of its proudest days.

The whigs have a different task before them—they have to satisfy the speculators who are eager to bring back the times of 1836: they have to satisfy the friends of a national bank; they must do something to content the projectors of great lines of communication between the states; they must adopt some measures to suit the interests of the holders of state stocks; they must appease those, who clamor for protective duties; and generally, they must take a course which will meet the views of that large class, the nucleus of the whig party, who hold to a free and ingenious construction of the constitution a strong and splendid government, abundance of legislative interference, and a consequent multiplication of officers. All those who look anxiously for these changes, and will exert themselves to the utmost to bring them about, are to the ranks of the whig party. What will the new administration do to satisfy their eager desires! The people are not prepared for any of these plans, which have been studiously kept out of sight by those who cherished them, and if the new government is bold enough to adopt them, it will find itself to a minority before the end of its first year.

From the Baltimore Republican.

THE PAST—THE PRESENT. In the great political battle which has just terminated, our enemies have been too expert in "*laying pipes*" and "*spinning yarn*," for plain honest democrats who ask for and desire nothing but fair and upright dealing. Like the British during the war of the revolution, they have succeeded in employing a horde of Swiss mercenaries, who always fight for those who *pay best*, regardless of principle, honor or honesty.—Those with whom our fathers had to contend, sold their *blood for money*, and those with whom we have to contend have sold their *consciences* for a similar reward. Those who employed them in both cases were actuated by similar considerations, which were, to secure power in the hands of the few, in order that they might riot in luxury and pomp at the expense of the rest of the community. As the British by means of "*Hessian*" aid, occasionally succeeded against our patriotic sires, our present adversaries, by similar aid, have succeeded in the late contest.

We have been beaten, and it is useless to indulge in any vain regrets or idle lamentations on account of it. We would fain have had it otherwise, which no one will doubt;—but what "can't be cured must be endured." We must submit with as good a grace as possible, notwithstanding the dishonest means used on the part of our opponents, by which the result has been brought about, and with a much better grace than they submitted to a *clear and undoubted* decision of the *unbought* and *legal* votes of the country. We will not, as they did, "proclaim war upon the threshold"—we will not, as our opponents did, on the election of the great JACKSON, proclaim "war to the knife, and the knife to the hilt." We will not oppose them merely for the sake of opposition, and that, too, at the sacrifice of the honor and interests of our country, as *they* have done; for however much we may be devoted to our party and its principles, and however much our heart may be set upon its triumph, we would not peril one iota of our country's glory, or the happiness and prosperity of any portion of our people, to improperly forward their advancement. We will wait to see some indications of the course which is to be pursued by the men who, when in the capacity of a candidate for the suffrages of the people, refused to make any declarations for "the public eye." We shall desire to see whether "Daniel of the north," or "Harry of the west," is to be his right hand man and take the place of his "*confidential committee.*" We shall be anxious to see what part Thaddeus Stephens and other politicians of his cast are to have in moulding the nose of wax;—what part Francis Granger, lieutenant governor Bradish and William Slade are to have in shaping his course. Much must be expected to depend upon the first arrangements with reference to the course to be pursued, or may be expected to be pursued. For some of the developments, which must soon be made, we shall, therefore, wait with much anxiety. Whatever course may be adopted in the matter, one thing is very certain, it must have the effect of scattering to the four winds the system which has hitherto been pursued, of making no "developments for the public eye," and will display in colors as distinct as the mid-day sun, and in tones more expressive than language can convey, how far the people have been cajoled and cheated by the non-committal policy pursued by the opposition, to steal into power.

We shall be not a little anxious also, to see how they will reconcile their course with the many implied promises they have made in their denunciations against the present administration. It is however, to be recollected, that general Harrison, in one of his electioneering speeches, by way of apology, for refusing to make any avowals respecting his views and purposes, remarked, that those who made the most promises, told the most lies. Considering his connection with the party having the control of nearly all the banking institutions of the country, and considering, also, that very many of those institutions have violated their *promises* with perfect impunity, and have been applauded and supported by the federal party for their perfidy, there was, perhaps, in that particular at least, much truth and propriety in his remark, that those who made the most "*promises*" told the most lies. It is nevertheless to be expected, that those who have been induced to give their support to the federal cause, in consequence of the complaints which have been urged by them against the present administration, will expect them to pursue such a course as will have the effect to remedy the evils of which they have been so loudly complaining. They will find out, or we are much mistaken, that the "*change*" which they have been asking with so much industry, will be such as one as they little dreampt of, and one too, which, in their calculations, will thoroughly convince them, that a man, or a party who have no principles for the "public eye," but who, to gain their ends are all things to all men, are unworthy to be trusted, and never to be depended upon. It needs no prophet to foretell the speedy and certain dissolution of a party composed of such antagonistical views and principles as that of the opposition. And therefore we take no credit for our predictions, for all must see the utter impossibility of creating a unity of feeling and of action in so heterogenious a mass; and without such unity of feeling, sentiment and action, like the house "divided against itself" it cannot stand.

From the Baltimore American.

A view of the political complexions of the different states in the union, as indicated by their votes at the recent election, will show how little is the influence which sectional prejudices exert in the formation of parties. For example, in the midst of New England stands New Hampshire, one state of the six, voting for the candidate which the other five reject. At the other extremity of the union, South Carolina declines the sisterly associations which her neighbors proffer on the north and south of her, and chooses her ally far away among the White mountains. Louisiana prefers to go with Maine rather than with Arkansas—Ohio reaches out a long arm over Virginia, and shakes hands with North Carolina.

But these results may show also the power of party discipline and political alliances. In asking why South Carolina has adhered to the administration, one need be at no loss for an answer. If there be one state in the union which formerly displayed more than usual hostility against the men and the measures of the lately dominant party, that state was South Carolina. The language of the press, the speeches of her public men, abounding in denunciations and invective, fierce, bitter, unrelenting, demonstrated this. Whether Mr. CALHOUN has abused the influence which his great abilities and personal authority gave him in his native state, in drawing her over to confirm a coalition between himself and the administration which he had so unsparingly condemned, is a question which the people of the state themselves must judge of. Perhaps the personal influence of a prominent citizen in Missouri and of another in New Hampshire constituted the principal bond of coalescence which united those states also with the political fortunes of Mr. VAN BUREN, rather than any natural affinity between their interests and the policy of his administration.

But if these individual instances show the force of party organization and alliances among leaders, the grand result demonstrates how ineffectual such devices are to keep down or control the mighty power of the popular will. The cunning and the wise in their own conceit are confounded in the midst of their stratagems. They leave out in their calculations one item which proves to be large enough to overbalance the whole sum of their estimates—and that indeed is an item which cannot be reckoned in figures. The spirit of independence in the people—the determination to vindicate their own power of rule, when those to whom they entrust it have abused it—this constitutes an element which politicians know not how to gauge. To this we are to look if we would ascertain the operative cause of the great and glorious revolution just accomplished.

From the National Intelligencer.

The party of the present administration have so long had possession of the power and patronage of the government, and have been accustomed to use and abuse them so exclusively for their own benefit, that they know not how to brook defeat, and rail at their overthrow as if they had a prescriptive right to the government of the country, and had been dispossessed of a title in fee.

Invested with every advantage, direct and indirect, which could be gained from the vast power and patronage of the government, employed in the most lavish and unscrupulous manner for party ends, they entered upon the campaign with all the confidence inspired by their resources and habitual victory. They were opposed by a party unaided by any extraneous resources, and with no reliance but in the justice and purity of their cause and aims; a resolution invigorated by the knowledge that failure would be ruin to their country, and stimulated by proscription, persecution and insult. The issue thus made, the battle was fought, and never in the history of parties has a defeat been more signal on one hand, and a victory more complete on the other.

This victory proclaims in tones both deep and loud the universal condemnation of the party in power, by those who alone have the right to judge, and by every motive which can influence an incorruptible people in judging rightfully.

Under the circumstances of the case, it seems to us that a silent submission to the will of the people, so emphatically expressed, and from which there is no recognised appeal—ought to be the course of our adversaries. But they seem to put that power at defiance, by an impeachment of its authority, and an appeal to their own discomfited party for redress; charging the PEOPLE with bribery and corruption and ignorance, who, by stern firmness, with which they have expelled the "spoilers," have proved that they could neither be corrupted nor longer deluded—the same PEOPLE whom their defeated calumniators have so often eulogised as pure, intelligent and incorruptible. This is adding insult to injury, and its only effect will be to alienate from them still further the honest and independent portion of the PEOPLE, and sink them beneath a double condemnation.

The mutinous and refractory majority of one hundred and fifty thousand freemen who have dared to prefer the tried and approved patriot HARRISON to the tried and condemned servant VAN BUREN, are threatened with the vengeance of "the democratic party," and their liege subjects are ordered to stand by their arms and rally for another battle. Unhappy men, they do not perceive that it is the democracy

of the country—the honest, unpurchasable democracy, by whom they are disowned, and by whom they are expelled from the power and trusts which they have abused and forfeited. Their war cry is nothing more than the scream of the vulture driven from his prey; and whilst the great body of the people rally round the constitution, and watch over the interest, safety and honor of the country, we are quite willing that the "spoilsmen" shall enjoy the day dream that *they* are the sole guardians of "the democracy."

From the Washington Globe.

HISTORY OF THE WAR. The battle being over, and the smoke cleared away, the wounded taken care of, and the interment of the killed postponed until after the fourth of March, now is the time to review the field of action, and carefully to collect, for present use and future history, all the important facts connected with this extraordinary election, which cannot fail to form an important epoch in our political annals. What must ever give to this contest a character different from any which has preceded it, is the fact that it is the first instance in our history in which the *moneyed power*, in its various forms and ramifications, and by its numerous applications—in oppression, seduction and direct corruption, has triumphed over the popular will in the election of president. This power is the only enemy that is, or can be, dangerous to our popular institutions, and public liberty; and this is the first instance in which its agency has been exerted over the whole nation, and with a successful result. This election discloses the real danger to the republic, and the popular principles on which it is based. To understand the subtle workings of this "root of all evil" in politics, it is vitally important that measures be immediately adopted in all the states to ascertain the various ways and means in which *money* has been employed to influence and control public opinion: whether by oppression and coercion; by hiring and organizing bands of depraved wretches to perpetrate frauds on the ballot box; in the publication of the immense cart loads of lying speeches, and pamphlets, which, like the frogs of Egypt, have caused the whole land to stink with rottenness; in importing "pipe layers" from one state to another, or from county to county, in the same state; in paying travelling agents, orators and song-singers to delude the people; in the erection of log cabins as rendezvous to draw together the worthless and vicious, to debauch them with hard cider, and organize them for political action; and lastly, in the various ways of *direct* and *indirect bribery and corruption in the purchase of votes*.

Let every single case of fraud upon the ballot box, every purchased vote, and the instrument by which it was bought, be ascertained as far as may be practicable, and every illegal vote polled, and evidence be taken of the facts. Now is the time, when these subjects are fresh in the minds of the people, to attend to this matter in every state. We call on the democratic press of the country to cooperate in this undertaking, and upon our political friends, individually and collectively, every where, to lend their assistance. Let the depth of the iniquities and corruptions which have been perpetrated, be explored to the bottom, and all brought forth to the light of day. Where it can be done, facts should be verified by affidavits. The mass of testimony can be sent to the democratic members of congress of the different states, and it can then be decided here what disposition to make of the matter. It should, in some cheap form, be published, so that it can be put into the hands of every honest man in the United States, of whatever party, who loves liberty and venerates our institutions. These abominable frauds and crimes strike at the very foundation of our institutions, and we must learn the depth and breadth of the evil, to enable us to apply a remedy; for if that cannot be done, and speedily, too, nothing will remain to the people but the bare forms of the republic, which, like the decaying walls of a once gorgeous edifice, will serve only as scoulderiag monuments of our departed liberties. These forms will be a standing imposition upon ourselves and the world; for whilst we claim to be free, we shall be the slaves of corruption. Our government will be the most profligate and corrupt in the world; and following the example of all other republics, the people becoming disgusted with the vile instruments of fraud and corruption, will first seek relief in revolution, and, perhaps, end their career in despotism.

That these and forebodings, drawn from the history of other republics, may not prove prophecy as to our own, it is our fervent prayer to heaven, that the people may arouse themselves, before it is too late, to the danger that threatens their liberties.

From the Madisonian.

THE DEMOCRATIC RESTORATION. When gen. Harrison assumes the rules of the presidential office, the country and the world may rely upon it, that *democratic republicanism* will be in the ascendant in every branch and department of the government.—The people at this country have eight or nine times emphatically rebuked federalism, its men, its measures, its principles, its tendencies and its associations. They have now rebuked it again. It is not the genius of this government, or of its people.—The states will be supported in all the rights appertaining to them as sovereign and independent powers. The constitution will be preserved inviolable, and be strictly construed, according to its letter, in all cases in which rights or duties under it are called in question. The executive, the judiciary and the legislature, will be maintained in their several spheres as co existent and independent branches.—Government will be administered for the good of the country, distributing its blessings, like the dews of heaven, equally upon the rich and the poor, and not be perverted or applied to the exclusive and selfish purposes of a party. There shall be an equality of political rights, and no exclusive monopolies or political privileges. It shall not rest with the government to say to any man, "be ye rich," or "be ye poor"—but it shall say to all, without discrimination, partake freely of the blessings which the God of liberty spreads before mankind—and participate equally in the influence and protection of republican institutions. Government in this country was not instituted for a family, or for a job, or for any sort of evil—it is an establishment of laws, for the common safety, common protection and general welfare. It was not designed as a machine to persecute, but to bless. It was intended not exclusively to benefit those who administer it, but for the equal benefit of all who made it, who abide under it and support it.

The people were its authors—they are its real governors. Those who are elected to perform the details of office, are not masters, but servants. They are to obey, and carry out the will of the people, not to dictate to the people nor to act in contravention of their wishes. He, who, being elected to serve the people, undertakes to assume powers not granted to him, and for the better security of his personal aims, perverts his trust, or undertakes to fortify himself against the power of the people, in order rather to perpetuate his own profits than to promote the good of the country, will always be hurled headlong and in disgrace from his station.—The greatest number of people will enjoy the greatest good accessible. It shall not be monopolized by one man, or hoarded by a few. The common pursuit is happiness—the common apostle, liberty, and the common determination of the mass, equality. And of all the principles at work in a democratic country, the last, viz: equality, is perhaps the most powerful. Many will prefer despotism with equality in the mass, than liberty without equality. Mankind have thoroughly tried, and reject, all governments but that which is most natried, viz: that which is most perfectly democratic. To that sort of government philosophy and humanity tend.—There is progress. The democratic principle moves forward, not backward. Benevolence, morality and Christianity, aid it and encourage it. We unto them who resist it.

For the last few years federalism, and nearly all the opposites of the democratic principle, have governed in a false disguise. For a while the cause of democratic principles was obstructed, but not smothered. Mr. Van Buren had scarcely raised his *cause* in 1837, before the standard was erected, and although it has experienced adversities, it is, at last, thank heaven, carried through in triumph. As long as knowledge is thoroughly diffused, the people will not lose sight of their true faith. They may be humbugged for a moment, but the delusion never lasts. They will be true to themselves and true to their best friends.

In the election of general Harrison, the people will rejoice. The democratic principle is restored to its legitimate ascendency, and henceforth its cause will move onward. In truth it cannot be denied that general Harrison is one of the fairest expression of American character and American democracy that we have ever had. With his advent to power, ends a long and tyrannical dictatorship—a dictatorship in the exclusive interest of egotism. For the sacrifice of the interests of the country, and the betrayal of the democratic republican party, Mr. Van Buren is rebuked and punished. The overwhelming condemnation with which he goes out will be remembered, as a caution, through all future times.

From the same.

THE DUTY OF PATRIOTISM. It has been our study to conduct the MADISONIAN throughout the whole of the contest now so gloriously terminated, not as partisans, but in the spirit of enlarged and comprehensive patriotism. Having no personal objects to accomplish, and individually and absolutely independent, we have steadily and industriously labored for the one great purpose—THE GOOD OF THE WHOLE COUNTRY—by the election of WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON to the highest office in the gift of the American people.

This object being accomplished, we now desire to address a few words, in all kindness, to those who have opposed the election of general HARRISON. We beg them to review coolly and dispassionately their own course and also the character, the life, the opinions and sentiments of the PRESIDENT ELECT OF THE UNITED STATES; and, after they have thus reflected, we put it to them to answer the question, will it be the course of HONOR, DUTY OR SAFETY TO THE COUNTRY, to continue their opposition? Will they take the unprincipled and factious determination to resist the coming administration, right or wrong? or will they rather pursue the only wise and patriotic course, and support its measures and policy, accordingly as they may be just, expedient and calculated to promote the happiness and prosperity of the country.

We appeal to that large class of men of moderate political opinions—whose general character we honor—and we tell them confidently that the administration of general Harrison cannot fail to be conducted with a liberality and moderation in the whole scope of its policy, which must give them general satisfaction. Give the OLD HERO, then, a fair trial! and, our word for it, honorable opposition to him will be disarmed and appeased.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

THE CAMPAIGN.—We recommend to our readers the manly and impressive articles we have extracted from the Republican journals. We shall lay others before them; for, the democratic press is now full of the noblest, justest and most encouraging comments.

What republican despairs of the republic? Not a man of them—not a single press, which has reached us since the great victory was announced. The fact is we have never known a party, more unexpectedly beaten—and we have never known a party so buoyant and determined under defeat. Every republican press is animated by the spirit of the backwoodsman, whose gun snapped. They are resolved to pick the flint and try again.

Falter! how before such an opposition! *Never—never.* We may be beaten, but we will not *stay beaten.* The victory is surprising but not overwhelming. We are defeated, but not discouraged. That the American people should have preferred an incapacitated old man, who has refused boldly to avow his sentiments on great public questions, or has implied them in contradictory forms for party effect to different sections of the union; that they should have preferred him to a chief magistrate, who stands forth openly and boldly to his countrymen discarding all considerations, except the good of his country, is indeed, a phenomenon, that occasions no little regret. But the people will ultimately recover from the delusion into which they have fallen. It will rapidly vanish. Among the various causes of this hallucination, is the embarrassment into which the country has been thrown by overbanking and overtrading. This has been artfully ascribed to the administration—and the slang of "change, change," has been rung in their ears. This delusion has been kept up by the clamors and powerful banking influence of the country—and all the various complicated and narrow interests which the banking system involves. The friends of the national bank, of a protective tariff, &c. &c.—the fell band of abolitionists—the profuse use of gold, corruption of the franchise by pipe layers and yarn spinners—aided by the most shameless humbugs, by Tippecanoe clubs spread over the country, and other devices, have conspired to elect William Henry Harrison. But the time of reaction must take place. This discordant combination of the odds and ends of all parties cannot long continue. Like the image of Nebuchadnazzer, which was made of clay and brass and various materials, a single stone must shiver it to pieces.

The republicans have high duties to perform. They have to save the nation from a national bank and protective tariff, the fell abolitionists, and other dangers, with which we are threatened. They must not disband. They must stand to their arms. Virginia is called on by the highest duty to act. She must be the standard bearer. She has stood up true to her ancient principles—and thousands of noble sons of hers are going on their way, rejoicing that her escutcheon has escaped the stain of log cabin and hard cider influence. We know little of our country, soon every where, if the time does not speedily arrive, when even a higher tribute, will yet be paid to her exemption from these bumbug mummeries and these federal heresies.

We must stand by our arms. The time is coming when her great principles, the rights of the whole

south, the interests of the whole union, will call upon her to pursue her own illustrious example of '98, '99, 1800. With a view of preparing us all for this achievement, we shall begin to lay before our readers in our next paper, the resolutions of '98, and Madison's report of '99. Let us begin at once—begin right again—and what better can we do than sound the bugle note of the democracy of '99?

Meantime we lay before our readers the following very interesting extract of a letter from one of the most distinguished men in Pennsylvania:

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, Nov. 13, 1840.

"Instead of stopping under defeat, we feel that we are all summoned to new and higher duties. Rough times before us, but we must meet them and conquer. The democratic principle, and all its modes of administration, are in more danger than in Jefferson's time; the confederacy against them being more extensive, the money power greater, and the alliance with England far more universal, with the means of rendering it far more potent and quick, than ever heretofore. *Add to these* the new and terrible danger from abolition, which the south will have to wake up before the 8th of March, whether as a home or an international question.

"What do the whigs promise themselves by gen. Harrison's election, now, that they have sung him, and drunk him into power? What are their intentions? Look at them here in Pennsylvania where their principles in politics and finances were tried. When they got the state administration into their hands at the close of '35, Mr. Biddle and the whigs ruled every thing, through gov. Ritner, for three full years, at the close of which, they left the affairs of the state in the most deplorable condition, imaginable. We had broken banks, broken faith, general stagnation of business, and I know not what amount of individual and public calamity of all sorts. This was seen and confessed by all parties—at least, the candid of all. Mr. Biddle's great bank which was to work wonders under its new charter from the state, when thus fresh from federal intermeddling, and all other whig projects of that day, having worked nothing but mischief here and over half the union, besides earning dishonor for us abroad. Take the same party in the city of Philadelphia, where for seven years they have had uncontrolled sway, and misgoverned the city in all ways, increasing the taxes enormously without corresponding benefits, and defeating the beneficent charity of Girard (immense in amount) by abuses and jobs shocking to think of. Are these the foreinstes of whig policy on a national scale? I fear so. I fear things much, which I cannot stop to enumerate. You have yourself well enumerated a portion of them in your letter, and well understand the rest better than I do. We must not, my dear sir, lay down our arms. We must not disband. We must not relax a muscle. Mr. Van Buren has acted consistently, firmly and virtuously. He is identified with all our objects and principles, and sustained them nobly to the last. Well might he exclaim with Brutus—

> "I shall have glory by this losing day
> More than Octavius, and Mark Anthony,
> By this vile conquest shall attain unto."

"Virginia, the mother of states, and of statesmen, how proudly does she stand forth in her independence, intelligence and spirit, not to have been the dupe of the miserable delusions to which others have yielded! Boast of your state. You have a right to do so; we will all do you homage, if we do you justice.

"What would your Washington have thought of Webster in 1812! or your Jefferson and Madison, of his unmanly mountebank of their principles, than which no clown upon the stage could have acted a lower part? Your justly renowned commonwealth, now stands almost alone in her moral grandeur."

From the Petersburg (Virginia) Intelligencer.

After a long and arduous struggle, extending through twelve years, and accompanied by vicissitudes of ardent hope and depressing fear, the whig party, have at last reached the goal of success, and have now an opportunity to carry into practice all those principles which they have heretofore advocated as conducive to good government, and the happiness and prosperity of the country.

That this opportunity will be readily embraced, we do not entertain a doubt, and we look forward confidently to the time when all the promises made by the whig party will be redeemed, when the abuses of government will be corrected, and the constitution as it was intended by its framers, become the supreme rule and guide of the federal administration.

Gen. Harrison comes into office under many advantages. He is the choice of at least twenty states, and has carried a majority of at least one hundred thousand of the popular vote.

The first congress which will meet after his inauguration, will contain in both branches, a majority of those who are friendly to his administration, and he will have the greater portion of the virtue and talent of the republic from which to select his cabinet officers.

With these advantages, we may hope that the pledges made by his friends will be fairly redeemed, and that, unlike his two immediate predecessors, he will not, in his moment of power, neglect the performance of promises on the faith of which that power was attained.

In connexion with this subject, we extract from the New York American the following article, the tone and temper of which we much approve:

THE OCCULT—THE CONSEQUENCES.—For all practical purposes the presidential canvass is at an end, and the majority by which gen. Wm. Harrison is chosen to occupy the chair at Washington is so decisive as to leave him at liberty to pursue what we cannot doubt to be the bent of his own inclination—the large and liberal policy of a nation's favorite, governing for a nation, and not for a party.

Some days will yet elapse before all the details of the battle and the victory can be ascertained, and the feverishness of the public mind, while the strife was waging, has not yet subsided into that calm and rational tone to which alone any arguments as to the future should be advantageously addressed.

Meantime, however, we may throw out a few suggestions—not, certainly pretending to speak for any one but ourselves—as to the course which we may hope the new administration will pursue.

The position that we have already assumed, that gen. Harrison will be the president of the whole country, and not of a party, of itself establishes a marking contrast between the new administration and that which it will succeed; and carried out to its legitimate consequences, includes, necessarily, a return, a real and *bona fide* return to the true standard of appointments to office. "Is he honest, is he capable, is he faithful to the constitution?" will now be the first question in relation to every applicant; and when this cannot be answered affirmatively, no supplementary merit of party services, or personal devotion will be permitted to avail.

The standard of official appointments will be raised, and more will be required to *fill* the offices they *hold*. But, more than this—they will be required to attend to their duties, and leave all those connected with electioneering, with missionary services as partisans, attending public meetings, making speeches, feigning, or forming, or superintending conspiracies, or otherwise bringing the "patronage of the general government into conflict with the freedom of elections," all such duties they shall be required to leave to others, or lose their offices.

The doctrine of "the spoils" will be repudiated as a rule of action. Changes, indeed, should be made, must be made, not only in cabinet and diplomatic appointments, which for the most part must take their hue and color from the bend of the administration, but in offices where the incumbents have made themselves busy in politics.

When it shall be seen that men who do step out of the line of their duties to mingle in party strife are punished for their misdeeds, those who shall succeed them will learn the invaluable lesson of minding their business, and letting the people mind theirs.

We are the more emphatic on this point, from the brazen and notorious impudence with which the custom house officers of this city have interferred, both in this state and other states, in the recent election.

We have seen them at the polls buying up voters, slangwhanging, betting, bullying and challenging voters; and we have left that such insolent interference on the part of federal officeholders ought to be severely rebuked.

On the contrary, however, when men in office have confined themselves to the single exercise of their rights as electors, without obtruding themselves offensively upon their neighbors, or seeking to interfere with them, and are diligent, competent and faithful in the execution of their public trusts, we hope, we presume, they will not be disturbed, whatever be their political preferences.

From the Savannah (Geo.) Republican.

MODERATION IN VICTORY.—The extreme composure as well as gratification with which the whigs of the United States receive the news of their victory, the absence of all public parades and extravagant rejoicings, are so many convincing proofs of their proper American feeling. It is and ought to be evident to all that a party which tempers victory with so much moderation, is worthy of the confidence of the whole country. The causes for public rejoicings, processions, and festivals are abundant, but we have seen nothing more than sober republican manifestations of the most unmingled joy and satisfaction. Far different was four, eight, and twelve years ago, when, on the election of Jackson and Van Buren, the thunder of artillery was heard from the lakes to the ocean. The joy felt by true Americans resides in the heart, and the great whig victory just achieved, has been celebrated by the friends of liberty, by a proper and unpretending interchange of heartfelt congratulations. Pending an election, processions and the firing of guns may be excused, but, in an hour like the present, the causes of rejoicing are of too momentous and important a character to admit of mirth and exhilaration.

From the Green River (Ken.) Gazette.

THE PROSPECT. The great agony is over. The battle has been fought and the victory won. Gen. Harrison will come into the presidency with the almost unexampled approbation and enthusiasm of the citizens of the union. It is altogether probable that he has obtained the vote of every state except two or three, and the true and genuine feelings and sentiments of the citizens of these two or three are doubtless in his behalf. In the result of this contest of liberty against executive power—of the people against their own agents, and those who aimed to enslave them—there is much to encourage the patriots of our revolution and the friends of liberty and republican institutions throughout the world. The glorious results of this election will give strength, stability and prosperity to the democratic institutions of our country. They will inspire every friend of liberty and of representative government with a confident assurance that the people, when properly aroused and enlightened, are fully competent to govern themselves, and that they will not long submit to unauthorized encroachments upon their rights—to high-handed oppressions, violated pledges, and insolent disregard of their feelings and their interests by their own agents.

The history of the two last administrations discloses a series of errors, inconsistencies and wrongs, of profligate hypocrisy, party subserviency, and contempt of the feelings, interests and rights of the people, that will constitute a dark page in its annals, and which will be read with wonder, disgust and indignation by enlightened freemen in all succeeding time. These pages will be rendered doubly dark by the brightness and purity of the pages that will precede and follow them. Authentic history will portray the administration of J. Q. Adams as one of the purest, brightest and best since the organization of the government, and from the well-defined and established character of Harrison, as a patriot and statesman, we look forward with confidence to his administration as one of unusual brightness and usefulness. We confidently rely upon his fully realizing the wishes and expectations of the real whigs and his true friends. "That he will serve but one term," and that he will not permit the patronage of the government to interfere with the "freedom of elections." That he will not attempt to influence the deliberations of congress.—That he will not remove an honest and competent officer from office for party purposes. That he will not appoint to office members of congress, or those who have been declared unworthy of office by the people themselves, and that he will curtail the exercise of executive discretion and power, and the expenditures of the government. In a word, that he will struggle with honesty, to reform the abuses introduced by the late administrations, and give purity, efficiency and usefulness to our representative system of government.

From the Lancaster (Ohio) Eagle.

Whether our cause is again triumphant, in the re-election of Mr. Van Buren, or whether it is temporarily borne down by the extraordinary efforts and monstrous appliances of federalism, cannot yet be known. In our state it has fallen before *means* that stake federal success, *disgrace*, and defeat upon our part. *Honor*; and *because* such was the means brought against it, *it has fallen to rise* and rise with renewed strength and a firmer ascendancy. The progress of democratic principle—of the principle that government is instituted for, and should be directed to, the equal advantage of the *many*—not the exclusive advantage of the favored and aristocratic *few*, is *onward*. It may be delayed, but it cannot be defeated. Another and another conflict may eventuate before its final triumph. The patriots of the revolution endured many a privation, and fought many a battle, before they redeemed this fair land from the thraldom of British *arms*. And do you think that the influence of British *gold* will be less easily conquered! No!—not less *easily*, nor yet less *certainly*! For one, I see motives for renewed exertion growing out of the past contest, but not a single reason for despair.

From the Boston Post.

It will be seen that the democrats of this city, and indeed of the state, have done grandly, and increased their vote largely since last year—but the federalists [whigs] have been too many for us, and we are obliged to submit with as good grace as possible to our defeat, confident of better luck next time.

The result of the election in Massachusetts. A great many more votes polled than there were last year.

A uniform for sale.—Inquire at this office.

☞ *The uniform.* We offered our uniform for sale, yesterday, but the whigs have spent so much money in "laying pipe," they could not raise enough to buy it; so we shall keep it until 1842, when we shall have a chance to wear it again. Governor Davis' aids will be obliged to appear in citizens' dress.

☞ There is every *probability* that John Davis of Worcester—nicknamed "Honest"—has been elected governor of Massachusetts for one year from the 1st of January, 1841. Wish you happy new year, John.

To all those with whom we have bel. Please call one at a time, approaching our office from Washington street, and departing through congress street, keeping in a line, so as not to block up the highway.

Don't be alarmed. We shall run our flags out a little while this morning, merely to dry them—therefore we beg our whig friends not to be agitated at the sight. We assure them that general Harrison and Mr. Davis have both succeeded. The whigs won't believe it until we say so, if the Atlas should swear to it for a month.

☞ If you are doomed to be whipped, there is a satisfaction even in having it done so effectually that there is no mistake about it—we do not like any of your half and half business—give us a decided triumph or a decided defeat.

The whigs behave very well about their victory—they were as polite and good natured yesterday as gentlemen need be, and the democrats evinced that cheerfulness which ever accompanies a conscientious discharge of duty.

That's the spunk. The democratic boys of ward One paid us a visit last night, and gave us three as hearty cheers as their throats were capable of delivering—stick to it lads, and before you are man you will see a democratic president.

☞ There is some fun about the whigs, after all. On a banner in a whig convention, held somewhere "out west," was the following:—

K. K. K. K. K.

Kinderhook Knuckleate Kant Kome it Kwite.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

Harriet Livermore. Those of the readers of the Messenger, and others, who listened some years since to the public lectures, of Miss Harriet Livermore, in which she enlarged upon the wrongs of the "poor Indian," and dwelt much upon the near approach of the millenium, will doubtless be gratified to learn her whereabout.

Eight years ago she lectured in our own city of Richmond, since which time she has visited many of the tribes of our western Indians, and at one time proposed to spend the remainder of her days with the red people in the vicinity of Fort Leavenworth, but her intentions were frustrated, she says, by the machinations of the commander and the Indian agent, who wished to dislodge her. Perplexed and disappointed, she was then led to exclaim "what shall I do?"—and a still small voice seemed to reply—"peace be unto thee—thou shall go to Jerusalem." Accordingly we have before us a letter from her, dated in the confines of Judea. Yes, twice has this, in many respects, extraordinary woman, visited the sepulchres of the prophets; and now she says, "it is to die there."

Believe what we may, there is something simple, beautiful and affecting in all this: this unhesitating faith, this self-sacrificing obedience to the dictates of duty. It is a spirit akin to the primitive Christians; a spirit, which the selfishness, the expediency, the greediness of gain, and the matter of fact character of the age in which we live, are fast extinguishing from amid us. It is akin to that which swayed the good, ay, even the great Oberlin, great with small means, and the pastor and legislator of the secluded Val de la Roche. Miss Livermore may accomplish nothing to be hereafter blazoned on the roll of fame; but the simple love of truth and duty paramount in her own mind will bring to her its "own exceeding great reward."

At the date of her letter she had scarcely reached her place of destination, and it is accordingly filled with details gratifying to her private friends, but of hardly sufficient interest for the public eye. It abounds with sentiments of the most ardent piety, and faith in Him who has hitherto protected her in her solitary pilgrimage, and who has promised to "temper the wind to the shorn lamb." It must be borne in mind that she travels alone, apparently unpatronised by any of our missionary boards.

At Gibraltar she was hospitably entertained by our worthy consul, Mr. Sprague, who seems not oomindful of the apostolical injunction to "entertain strangers." With a pleasure highly creditable to her heart, she dwells upon the many proofs of kindness and benevolence she experienced in his amiable family, and the substantial comforts they provided for her long and perilous journey.

While entering the bay of Malta she was saluted with the familiar air of "Hail Columbia," played by a Maltese, who came alongside, and thus did honor to her country. She threw him some coin, while her thoughts were far away with the home and country she should see no more.

We trust to hear again from her, with particulars of the city made holy by the footsteps of the Saviour, and the witness of his death and resurrection. The remarkable aspect of the times, the change of the seat of war between civilized communities, from Europe to the ancient Aceldama of Asia, and the concurrent testimony of prophecy, whether to be understood literally or otherwise, seem to point out this portion of the earth as a theatre on which great events are yet to be revealed. The circumstance of the Rothschilds holding a mortgage of the Holy City, which seems to be well authenticated, adds not a little to the peculiar interest with which all eyes regard this interesting portion of the world.

[*Southern Literary Messenger.*

Mary Jemison. The history of Mary Jemison, a name of some notoriety in our annals, is thus written in a letter from the Genesee Valley, N. Y. to the Commercial Advertiser:

The Gardow reservation, to which I have referred, and upon a section of which general Brooks resides, was a tract of ten thousand acres which the Seneca Indians reserved in their sale to Robert Morris, in 1797, conferring it upon Mary Jemison, the celebrated "white woman," who resided upon it till her decease, at a very advanced age, some ten or fifteen years ago. Mary Jemison was truly a remarkable woman. She was of Irish parents, and was born at sea on their passage to America in 1742 or '43. Her parents settled on what was at that time the frontier of Pennsylvania. She had an uncle in the command of Washington, who fell at Braddock's defeat. In the spring of 1755, Mary, her parents, two brothers and several inmates of the house, were made prisoners by a party of half a dozen Seneca Indians and four Frenchmen. They were all hurried off into the woods, and the whole party murdered afterwards, Mary alone excepted. She was exposed to all the hardships and privations of a prisoner until her arrival at Seneca town, where she was adopted into an Indian family, as daughter, and henceforward treated with kindness—leading a roving life, and for a season meditating upon the means of escape. These being frustrated, she at length resigned herself entirely to the Indian life and customs. At a proper age, she was married to a Delaware Indian, whom she loved, and by whom she had one or more children. She visited Fort Pitt several times, and occasionally resided among the Shawnee Indians.

Her husband died, and she afterwards married a Seneca chief, living in the Genesee Valley, at about the beginning of the war of the revolution. Her Seneca husband was a man of blood, but kind and affectionate to her. She retained her family name, Jemison, and also the English language, which she spoke fluently, until the day of her death. But although she had been religiously instructed by her parents, she embraced the religion of the Indians, and, in a word, become thoroughly Indianized—adopting and becoming enamored of all their manners, habits and customs throughout. Her life was full of incident and wild adventure. The Indians ever entertained an exalted esteem for her, as was evinced by the Gardow treaty—embracing a rich section, both of intervale and upland, upon which she resided until her death. In obtaining this grant, or reservation, moreover, she showed all the cunning of her adopted people. Mr. Thomas Morris, who conducted the treaty for his father, has told me that when the request was made to him for a reservation for "the white woman," he supposed they meant only a farm of some two or three hundred acres, but that the woman herself, by artfully indicating certain bounds with which he was not exactly familiar, actually overreached them, and obtained the large tract already mentioned, including the whole of the Gadow flats, and the romantic walls of rock and hill within which they were sequested.

During the war of the revolution her house was often the quarters of col. Brant and col John Butler, when making their inroads upon the frontiers of the colonies. She attended the treaty of Genesee Flats, held by general Schuyler, in 1775; and her life, taken down in writing from her own lips, in 1823, was full of incident and adventure. She would not throw off her Indian customs even after the white population had completely surrounded her residence; but adhered to the Indian customs with the utmost tenacity to the last. She was rich, not only in land, but in herds and flocks, and had tenants who worked her lands. One of her sons was educated a physician, and obtained a surgeon's commission in the navy, dying a few days ago on the Mediterranean station. In many respects Mary was a valuable woman—humane and benevolent—and doing great good among the people of her adoption.

Monument to gen. Mercer. One of our reporters has obtained, through the kindness of Messrs. John Struthers & Son, the following description of the monument which is to be erected at Laurel Hill on the 23d instant, and beneath which the remains of the gallant Mercer are to repose after their removal from their present resting place (Christ church yard on Second street) on the 26th instant.

The lower base upon the ground is plain, four feet six inches square, and seven inches in height; over this is another base, plain and moulded, three feet eight inches square, and sixteen inches in height; from this rises the die, at the four corners of which will appear a chaste and classic pilaster, between which, and carved upon the pannels of the die, will appear the inscriptions; the die will be two feet ten inches square, and three feet three inches in height; over this will be a cornice, upon which is sculptured an American sword and scabbard, crossed, and surrounded by a laurel or glory. This was the piece which was exhibited at the Franklin institute. It is three feet two inches square, and thirteen inches in height. Upon this rests the plinth of the urn, which is plain and ornamented, is two feet square, and eleven inches in height. The whole surmounted by a *tripodical* urn, supported by three Roman swords. The urn is two feet four inches in height. The total height of the whole monument will be nine feet six inches.

Below we give the inscriptions, precisely, we believe, as they are to be engraved upon the pannels of the die: [*United States Gazette.*

[*Principal front facing the east.*]
Dedicated to the
Memory of
GENERAL HUGH MERCER,
who fell for the
Sacred Cause of Human Liberty
and
American Independence
in the
Battle of Princeton,
He poured out his blood
for a
Generous Principle.

[*West side.*]
GENERAL MERCER,
a Physician of
Fredericksburg in Virginia,
was distinguished for
His skill and learning,
His gentleness and decision,
His refinement and humanity,
His elevated honor,
and his
Devotion to the Great Cause
of
Civil and Religious Liberty.

[*North side.*]
GENERAL MERCER,
a native of
SCOTLAND,
Was an Assistant Surgeon,
In the Battle of Culloden,
and
The Companion of
Washington
In the Indian Wars of 1775 and 1776.
He received a
MEDAL
From the Corporation of
Philadelphia,
For his Courage and Conduct
In the expedition against
The Indian Settlement of
KITTANNING.

[*South side.*]
The
ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY
of Philadelphia,
Offer this humble Tribute
To the memory of
An Illustrious
BROTHER.

"When a grateful posterity shall bid the trophied memorial rise to the martyrs who sealed with their blood the charter of an empire's liberties, there shall not be wanting a monument to him whom
Washington
Mourned as the worthy and brave
MERCER."

[*Custis' Memoirs.*

CHRONICLE.

AMERICAN OSTRICH. The Great Western brought down some fine specimens of these large birds, now entirely to us nf thnr region. They are three in number, quite tall, nearly four feel, and resemble their namesake of the old continent in action and external appearance. A gentleman of Chautauque county has them in charge.

Buffalo Com. Adv.

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMINA. In Manchester, England, there was recently observed on the sun, a perfectly round and well defined spot, the diameter of whnrh was spparently one-twelfth nf lhe sun's disc. It passed slowly across the face of the sun from west lo east, and was visible for abonl an hunr.

AMERICAN PRESIDENTS.

	Bore.	Inaug.	Term es.
George Washington,	Feb. 22, 1732	1789	66th age.
John Adams,	Oct. 19, 1735	1797	do
Thomas Jefferson,	April 2, 1743	1801	do.
James Madison,	Mar. 5, 1751	1809	do.
James Monroe,	April 2, 1759	1817	do.
John Quincy Adams,	July 11, 1766	1825	63d
Andrew Jackson,	Mar. 15, 1767	1829	70th
Martin Van Buren,	Dec. 5, 1782	1837	59th

BANK NOTES. Twenty dollar notes of the Mechanics' and Farmers' bank of New York are in circulation in that city, altered from two dollar notes. They may be distinguished by the drfference in the vignette, which in the gennine is to be found over the signature of the cashier, and in the altered notes at the other end nver the signature of the president.

JAMES BIRNEY, esq. the abolition candidate for the presidency of the United States, arrived at New York on the 24th in the Great Western from England.

CANAJOHARIE VILLAGE, N. Y. was nearly destroyed by fire on the night of the 19th instant.—About forty buildings were destroyed, chiefly dwellings. Loss probably will exceed $100,000, mostly insured. There were two stores burned, Fero and Erwin's, with part of their stock, partly insured; and Walls and Baker's, and a portion of their stock, no insurence—both stores owned by the estate of the late Henry Lieber."

CLEVELAND, OHIO, POPULATION. Males 3,109, females 2,962—total 6,071. In 1830 the population was 1,076, gain in 10 years 4,995.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, POPULATION. White males 3,634, white females 2,441—total of white 5,475, colored males 317, females 256—total colored 573—grend total 6,048.

CONNECTICUT. The population as ascertained, is 310,131. In 1830 it was 297,711; increase 12,430.

COTTON AND RICE—*Charleston S. C. Nov.* 21.

	Sea Island.	Upland.	Rice.
Stock on hand Oct. 1, 1840,	732	3,401	825
Received since,	296	34,793	6,576
	1,038	38,194	7,401
Exported and on ship board,	249	27,225	5,961
Stock on hand,	789	10,969	1,140

There is somewhat more animation in the market—sales at 8¼to9¼. The impression seems to be that the receipts nf the season will be from 80 to 90,000 bales.

At Columbia sales at 8¼to9.

New Orleans, Nov. 19. Sales of the three first days of this week 12,500, and of the whole week about 18,000 bales; arrivals 20,401 bales. On hand 85,822 bales. At this time last year 80,181.

Prices—Liverpool classification—Louisiana and Mississippi ordinary, 7a7½; middling, 8a8¼; middling fair, 8¼a8¾; fair, 9¼; good fair, 10a10½; good and fine, 11¼.

DEATHS, during the last week in *Baltimore* 41, of which 10 were under two years of age, and 12 were colored, 9 free and 3 slaves.

WM. P. DARNES, whose trial at St. Louis has excited so much attention, was found guilty of "manslaughter in the fourth degree," which subjected him to a fine of $500.

ELECTRICITY. It has been ascertained from careful and often repeated experiments, that the electric fluid travels at the astonishing and inconceivable velocity of *two hundred thousand miles in a single second of time!* So that if a wire was passed around this globe of ours this subtle agent would traverse the circumference, (about *twenty four thousand miles)* in about the *eight part of a second.*

A FAIR IN ASIA. This fair nf the St. Onoufre, which lasts four weeks, has this year been numerously attended. The Tartars, Cossacs and Cabardians brought in 30,000 wild horses. It also collected 10,000 horses of finest breeds, 50,000 oxen, cows, bulls, steers and heifers, 100,000 sheep, 10,000 swine—races were run every morning. A Circassian horse, rode by his owner, gained a prize of 25,000 roubles. Two horses from Kasbg, in Tartary, were the next in success. A Circassian horse, however, gained a race extending in the length of six French leagues, winning a stake nf 500 ducats, and all the twelve horses which ran against him, each of which was worth 1,000 roubles.

FLOUR remains as at our last quotations; *at Charleston, S. C.* 250 bls. Baltimore and Richmond sold at $5¼a6.

THE GERMAN REFORM CHURCH. From the proceedings of the late general synod of this church, we learn that the whole number attached in their communion, exclusive of the synod of Ohio, exhibits an aggregate of about 200 ministers, 600 congregations, and 75,000 members. The periodicals of this church, the "Weekly Messenger" and "Zeitschrif," are represented to be liberally supported, and an effort is being made to swell the subscription list of each to at least 5,000. Their literary and theological institutions, located at Mercersburg, Pa. are in a very flourishing condition; and at the late meeting of their general synod, it was resolved that during the centenary year 1841, special efforts should be made to raise an additional sum of 100,000 dollars for the complete and permanent endowment of the institutions, in connection with the cause of beneficiary education. [*Patriot.*

JUNIATA COUNTY, PA. has a population of 11,079; of which 5,512 are white males, 64 colored, 5,488 are white females, 45 colored.

INDIA RUBBER. This most remarkable article, which only a few years ago was sent to this country as ballast, now sells, in a fine state, as high as 10s. to 11s. per poond, when spun into thread. One firm spins as much India rubber thread every week as would reach from London to Canton, the country it is imported from. There are twelve patents for this article, and these patents have cost more to defend in law than the amount paid for India rubber since the article has been known to us as of any value. Experiments are now making in England and France to apply the article to the cure of consumption. [*London paper.*

INDUSTRY. The hon. John Quincy Adams, who is now 74 years of age, delivered a lecture before the Young Men's institute, in Hartford, on Monday evening last; he went there from Boston the same day. On Tuesday evening, he delivered a lecture before a similar institute in New Haven, and on Wednesday evening he lectured before the New York lyceum, at the Broadway tabernacle, in the city. On Thursday evening he delivered a lecture before one of the Brooklyn associations; and on Friday evening he delivered a second lecture, on faith, before the New York lyceum.

LAKE ERIE HARBORS. The British government have directed a survey and report of the condition of all the harbors on Lake Erie in the province, and the roads leading to them, with the view to their improvement.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS. We learn from the Boston Courier that judge Williams, in a late case before the common pleas, laid down the law in relation to a question interesting to editors of newspapers, as follows:

1. Where a subscriber to a newspaper orders it to be discontinued, and it continues to be left at his residence, this presumption is, in the absence of any evidence to the contrary, that it is left by the subscriber's orders, and upon a promise to pay for it.

2. If a newspaper is left from day to day for a person at his place of business with his knowledge and consent, though not his expressed consent; and if he has reason to believe that it is so left under the expectation that he is to pay for it; in that case he will be bound to pay for it, unless he gives notice to discontinue it.

THE LOG CABIN STATE. We claim this title for Pennsylvania. In this state—in this county—in this town, the impudent sneer of the Baltimore Republican at gen. Harrison's poverty was first publicly resented, by inscribing the "log cabin" upon the banners of the people. Here, in Harrisburg, the first log cabin was displayed as an emblem of our principles, and of our contempt for the sneers of the officeholders. Soon after the article appeared in the Baltimore Republican, declaring that, with $2,000 a year, gen. Harrison would be content to remain in his log cabin and drink hard cider, it was suggested that the people should resent the insult thus cast at their candidate; and therefore the writer of this drew a log cabin, which was pointed on a transparency and exhibited on the 20th of January. Since that time log cabins have become famous. Thus it will be seen that here Harrison was started, and here his "log cabin" was started also. After this, who will doubt our claim to the title of the log cabin state? [*Harrisburg Chron.*

NEW HAMPSHIRE. The population of New Hampshire in 1800 was 183,858; in 1810, 214,460; in 1820, 244,161, and in 1830, 269,633. It now contains a population of 284,451. Increase during the last ten years 14,818.

OXALIC ACID. It may be important to mention especially in this suicide loving age, that two ounces of magnesia, mixed with about a quart of water, or the same quantity of common whiting, thrown into the stomach by any means (stomach pump being readest and most preferable on such occasions), will effectually neutralize and render inert this most active poison.

[*Albany Daily Adv.*

PHILADELPHIA CITY AND COUNTY. The census is completed so far as to exhibit the following result:

City of Philadelphia in 1840,	93,872
Do. do. 1830,	80,499
Increase in ten years,	13,396
County of Philadelphia in 1840,	165,049
Do. do. 1830,	108,484
Increase in ten years,	56,565
Aggregate of city and county,	258,922
Increase since 1830,	69,961

SHIP BUILDING. The *first* vessel built in New England, was in 1622, at Plymouth, and was a large boat or *shallop*. The *second*, was the "Blessing of the Bay," a vessel of forty or fifty tons, built by gov. Winthrop, in 1631, at *Mistick*, now *Medford*, and launched on the fourth of July. The *third* was built in 1631, at Marble harbor, (Marblehead) by the "Salem people." This vessel was one hundred and twenty tons burden, and called the "Desire." In 1641, the "Plymouth people" built another of fifty tons.

SILK. The Tennessee silk society held their annual meeting last month. Some very fair specimens were exhibited.

STEAMERS. *A new line!* The New York Commercial Advertiser announces that the preliminaries of a project for a new line between that port and England is nearly completed, and that the keels of four gigantic vessels of 2,000 tons, with engines of 800 horse power each are to be laid. They intend to improve upon the British steamers, and to make the passage in ten days.

The great Russian war steamer, Komskolka, built under the superintendence of Messrs. Schuyler, N. York, at the yard of Mr. William H. Brown, was launched in fine style on the 24th instant. Burthen 2,049 tons.

The steam ship Neptune, Rollins, arrived at Havana on the 12th inst. in three days from Charleston. She was expected to leave for New Orleans on the 13th, to resume her station in the Texas trade.

STEAMBOATS. The Queen of the West, arrived at New Orleans on the 7th, in four days and twenty-two hours from Cincinnati.

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT. The steamboat Persian on her way from New Orleans to St. Louis, when a few miles below Napoleon, Arkansas, collapsed a flue, by which nineteen persons were instantly killed and thirty badly scalded, principally deck passengers. We find a partial list of the sufferers in a New Orleans paper, according to which, but 12 persons are ascertained as yet to have been killed. The Vicksburg Sentinel of the 11th instant, states that the melancholy accident occurred "after a well contested race between her and the Rienzi, and the United States." The Sentinel adds, that this "account may be relied upon as correct," as it is given upon the authority of the captain of the Meteor.

STOCKS. United States bank in New York 65¼.

TOBACCO. The shippers of this article say that tobacco if weighed in the spring and then lies until fall, will shrink to weigh forty or fifty pounds per hogshead. [*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY. The catalogue of this institution for the academical year of 1840–41, gives the total number of students at 133; of which there are seniors 34, juniors 48, sophomores 28, and 23 freshmen. The rev. Dr. Olin, recently arrived from Europe, will, in a few days, assume the duties of president of the university.

WHEAT. At Baltimore, Maryland white $1 00 a$1 15. Red 90a97 cents.

NILES' NATIONAL REGISTER.

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FOREIGN ARTICLES.

THE REMAINS OF NAPOLEON. The French frigate Belle Poule, commanded by the prince de Joinville, accompanied by the Favorite sloop of war, reached St. Helena on the 8th October, from France, and was received with due respect.

The mortal remains of Napoleon were to be taken on board the frigate on the 15th October, that being the day on which Bonaparte arrived at St. Helena, 25 years ago. In the retinue from France for this purpose (with the prince) are counts de Chabot, Las Casas and Marchand, and generals Bertrand and Gourgaud, and four of Napoleon's former domestics at St. Helena.

There is a sarcophagus of ebony by the "Belle Poule," for the purpose of holding the coffin of Napoleon. On board the "Belle Poule" is a chapel fitted up for its reception, which is lined with black velvet, in small panels, sprinkled all over with silver stars, festooned with silver cord and tassels.—There is an altar, with a crucifix over it, at one end of the chapel. This sarcophagus is supported at the corners by four eagles. On the top of it is to be placed an embroidered black velvet cushion, and on the cushion a crown. Suspended to the ceiling, immediately above the crown, a ball with a cross on the top of it, and under the ball the emblem of justice. In the chapel are also four pyramids to hold candles; suspended to the ceiling are four vessels to burn incense; there is also a rich velvet pall, which is said to have cost 25,000 francs, to cover the sarcophagus.

MUNITIONS OF WAR. The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser says that the naval forces of the different powers, now in the Mediterranean, are presumed to be as follows:

France—Twenty sail of the line, ten frigates and ninety smaller vessels, including steamers.

England—Sixteen sail of the line, four frigates and twenty smaller vessels.

Russia—Ten sail of the line and eleven frigates, corvettes and brigs.

Austria—Two sail of the line and five smaller vessels.

Egypt—Seventeen sail of the line and forty smaller vessels.

Turkey—Three sail of the line and ten frigates, corvettes, &c.

Sardinia—Four frigates, corvettes and brigs.

United States—One sail of the line, one frigate and one corvette.

Total, two hundred and sixty-five vessels.

CHINA.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, writing from Macao under date of 22d June, says—

Nothing is known of the intentions of the English government, but it is conjectured that Canton will not be attacked; that the Bogue forts will be taken possession of, and the river blockaded; and the force then move immediately to the north. If they go to Pekin at once, they will be unsuccessful; the probability is that they will take possession of Chusan, or some similar position, and operate from thence on such points as seem to offer the best chance of distressing the Chinese without great loss of life. These probably are the mouths of the great rivers, and particularly the junction of the grand canal with them. There are parties who believe this will be sufficient; but to me it seems wholly inadequate to the end proposed; which, as I have often written, is virtually to revolutionize this immense empire. Such a result may be brought about, but only I think by a system of intimidation, and such a show of force as shall convince the Chinese that resistance is wholly useless. This may be effected without difficulty, by a resolute power; for the great cities of China, on the coast, are wholly defenceless, their forts every where dilapidated, and their arms, matchlocks and bows and arrows! But the fear is that the English will be contented with two little, and they will not take proper steps to secure even this permanently; but a few days may enable us to form a better opinion of what is to be done hereabouts.

Meanwhile the Americans are leaving Canton; almost all their ships are out of the river, and their property for the most part safe. We have to-day many reports in circulation which may not all be true; that a reward of $25,000 will be paid to any one blowing up the "Wellesley," and to proportion for the other men of war; that a price has been set on the heads of some of the English merchants; and that the Americans have been ordered to leave Canton in five days! It is impossible to believe this. Our last accounts from the United States are to 23d February, from England to 4th March: but we are looking every moment for the April overland mail. The news it brings however cannot be of much importance. The stock of tea is exhausted, and but little nankin silk remains. After all the export of tea to England will amount to thirty million pounds! ten millions more than was confidently predicted. We think there is every reason to anticipate a long interruption in the trade, from six to eighteen months, (and it appears to us that parties with you will be safe in acting on this calculation). The opium trade, the cause of our present troubles proximately, so far from being checked by the measures of Lin was never more flourishing.

The correspondent of the Courier gives the following statement of the export of tea to England since 1st October last:

Bohea	lbs. 191,054	Twankay	lbs. 2,120,249
Congo	16,653,025	Hyson Skin	115,081
Caper	129,281	Hyson	1,416,525
Campoi	9,066	Young Hyson	650,357
Souching	636,998	Imperial	285,710
Hung Mucy	101,476	Gunpowder	598,687
Penoe	242,544		
Orange Pekoe	535,195	Green	8,206,609
		Black	18,609,987
		Total lbs.	24,826,596

To which must be added about a million and a half sent to Singapore for transhipment.

From Canton. The arrival of the ship Globe, captain Christopher, brings news from Canton as late as the 4th of July, which is ten days later than that received by the arrival of the Aon Me-Kim. The public notice issued on the 28th of June, by sir James Gordon Bremer, commander of the British naval force, declaring the port of Canton in a state of blockade was not put in force until the 3d of the ensuing month. Great excitement was caused in Canton and the neighborhood by this actual commencement of hostilities. By some of the Chinese it was thought that the whole population of the suburbs would be made to retire within the city walls, and apprehending this, many of the wealthier people had removed into the country. Apprehensions of insurrections among the people, thrown out of employment by the cessation of the foreign trade, were also entertained, and it was thought they might possibly break out immediately after all the foreigners shall have left Canton.

The Chinese proclamation. The following curious affair has been issued by the Chinese authorities:

Proclamation.—Rate of rewards for destroying the English. An offer of rewards which will truly be awarded to any one who shall destroy the English.

1st. Whether civil or military officers, soldiers or people, whoever shall be able to take an English man-of-war carrying eighty great guns, delivering the same to the mandarins, shall receive the reward of $20,000. For a smaller vessel, carrying fewer guns, less will be given. For every great gun less the reward will be diminished $100. Whatever the great vessel contains—besides the great guns, weapons of war and opium, which must be given up to the mandarins, excepted—such as clocks, watches, clothes or money—all these in addition shall be awarded to the takers of the vessel! Again to any one who shall destroy a great man-of-war of said foreigners, not leaving even a single plank—substantial evidence being produced of the same—shall be given the reward of $18,000. For a smaller one less in proportion.

2d. Whoever takes an English merchant vessel, shall have as a reward whatever the vessel contains—excepting the vessel, great guns, implements of war and opium, which must be given up to the mandarins—such as goods and money. In addition to which, for a large vessel with three masts, the takers shall receive the reward of $10,000; two and a half masts, $5,000; two masts, $3,000. For taking an English barge (sampan) or passage boat, $300; a small one, $100.

Whether large or small, for the destroying or sinking of each English vessel—substantial evidence being produced of the same—the proportion of one-third of the foregoing rewards shall be awarded.

3d. For taking alive a foreign mandarin or officer, on inquiry should it be ascertained that he is the said man-of-war's chief officer, the reward shall be ($5,000) *five thousand dollars;* for any other officer, more or less, according to his rank and office—the rule of lessening—for every degree lower, the reward shall be diminished $500.

4th. For killing foreign mandarins or officers—substantial evidence being produced of the same—one-third of the proportional reward for taking such alive shall be awarded!

5th. For seizing alive Englishmen or parsees, whether soldiers or merchants, for each one a reward shall be given of $100; for each one killed—evidence being produced of the same—$20. As for taking the black devils, it ought to be decided whether they are soldiers or slaves, and the reward granted accordingly!

6th. For taking *Hon rascals*—Chinese—who supply the barbarians, or deal in opium, the same on trial being condemned, decapitated and their heads exposed; for each of such $100 reward; besides these, for those of less crime, a less reward will be given! Translated by I. J. R.

June 24th, 1840.

TEXAS AND MEXICO.

Galveston papers of the 15th of November says: "We are further convinced," says the Galveston Courier, "from intelligence received lately by the sloop Phenix, from Corpus Christi bay, that there has been no serious collision between Arista (centralist) and Canales (federal). At the latest accounts, Canales was making rapid marches from town to town, in the direction of Tampico, and every place he visited declaring in favor of 'the constitution of 1824,' and joining in his cause."

The Houston Star, of the 11th, contains the following:

Success of col. Moore's expedition. We learn by letter from Austin, received by last night's mail, that on the 21st ult. the troops under the command of col. Moore came in sight of a large Cumanche encampment, on the head waters of the Colorado, about 300 miles northwest of Austin, which they attacked, and succeeded in killing about 150 Indians, captured 32 prisoners, and about 500 horses and mules. Among the captives are two Mexican boys. Col. Moore, with his command, arrived at Austin, on the 7th inst. and was received by the inhabitants with the highest demonstrations of joy and commendation.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

According to the requirements of law, the electors of president and vice president were on Wednesday last the 2d December, to assemble at the seats of government of their respective states, and cast their ballots for president and vice president. They are to make three lists of the votes. One of these is sent by a special messenger, appointed by the electoral college of each state, to Washington, and is to be delivered to the president of the senate, on or before the *first Wednesday of January*; another is required to be forthwith forwarded to the president of the senate by mail; the third is to be forthwith delivered to the district judge of the United States in the district in which the electors assemble. If a list of votes shall not have been received at the seat of government on the first Wednesday of January, the secretary of state is required to despatch a special messenger to the district judge for the list left with him.

On the *second Wednesday of February*, congress is required to be in session, and the certificates of the votes, which have been received, are to be opened by the president of the senate, in presence of the house of representatives, and counted, and the persons elected ascertained and declared. The presidential term commences on the *fourth of March*.

In case of the removal, death, resignation, or inability of the president, the vice president executes the duties of president until an election. If there be no president or vice president, the president *pro tem.* of the senate executes the duties; and if there be no president of the senate, the speaker of the house of representatives does the duty. In case the offices of president and vice president are both vacant, the secretary of state is to notify the executives of the states, and to give public notice of an election of electors, to be held at the time and in the manner of the regular election, if there be two months after notice before that time, if not, the next succeeding year.

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RESULTS—*so far as ascertained.*

STATES.	Electoral vote. Harrison.	Van Buren.	Aggregate vote. Harrison.	Van Buren.
Maine,	10	0	46,612	46,201
New Hampshire,	0	7	25,483	31,910
Vermont,	7	0	32,445	18,009
Massachusetts,	14	0	72,913	52,568
Rhode Island,	4	0	5,157	3,181
Connecticut,	8	0	31,212	24,888
New York,	42	0	225,812	212,519
New Jersey,	0	0	33,362	31,031
Pennsylvania,	30	0	144,018	143,675
Delaware,	3	0	5,967	4,872
Maryland,	10	0	33,529	28,754
Virginia,	0	23		
North Carolina,	15	0	46,076	33,282
South Caroline,	0	11		
Georgia,	11	0	40,349	21,989
Alabama,	0	7		
Mississippi,	4	0		
Louisiana,	5	0		
Arkansas,	0	3		
Tennessee,	15	0		
Kentucky,	15	0	58,489	32,010
Ohio,	21	0	118,111	124,780
Indiana,	9	0	65,276	53,581
Illinois,	0	5		
Missouri,	0	4		
Michigan,	5	0		
	234	60		

Necessary to a choice 148.

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WHICH IS THE BANNER STATE?

The whigs at an early stage of the electioneering for the next president, proposed to designate whichever state should give the Harrison ticket the largest majority, as THE BANNER STATE. There has been considerable rivalry for the honor.

DELAWARE claims it, not because that state gave a larger proportional vote, but because out one Van Buren candidate was elected to their recent election; the state, every county in the state, and every hundred in every county in the state, having elected for all officers within their choice, the whig candidates, leaving not one man of their opponents in place.

A writer in the Delaware Journal over the signature of the old revolutionary appellation of "*The Blue Hen's Chickens*," who urges their pretentions, says: Delaware "will surrender to any other portion of the union with but ten thousand votes which can bring at one election to the aid of old Tip, and his friends *two senators in congress*—that is, one twenty-sixth part of the whole legislative power of the nation.

"Delaware is indeed the little one among the sisters of the great American family; and because she is the little one, she is entitled to be the pet, provided she has done most for the family according to her means. Sure I am she has been compelled to work hardest."

VERMONT aspired to the honor, not only by giving what it was supposed would be the largest proportional majority, viz: 14,088, out of an aggregate of 50,792 votes, being 27.73 and a fraction per cent. on the whole vote, but also because in all the vicissitudes of the whig party, whilst every other state in the union has at one time or other wavered from the faith, Vermont remained inveriably firm; never yielding to the Jackson or Van Buren policy.

KENTUCKY, however, comes in with her claim, not only as having given in fact *the largest proportional majority*—that is, a majority of 25,873 out of an aggregate of 91,105 votes, being 28.39 and a fraction per cent. on the whole vote, but also as having given the largest of all the majorities, notwithstanding her partiality for one of her own statesmen, who was amongst the foremost of the candidates looked to by the whig party, and whose claims were postponed upon the occasion. Upon this tack, old Massachusetts comes in also with high pretensions to distinction.

MARYLAND bases her claim upon the fact, that the nomination of Harrison and Tyler was first made by Maryland—at the whig state convention of 1835. The proposition, if we mistake not, came originally from a delegate from Frederick county to that convention.

THE BANNER COUNTY. Designation is claimed by *Worcester*, Massachusetts, which gave Harrison the largest aggregate majority, viz: 4,773. *Lancaster*, Pennsylvania, the next highest, gave a Harrison majority of 4,208.

The *comparative* majorities in Tennessee in some instances is still larger. *Sevier county* gave for Harrison 886, Van Buren 43; and *Jefferson county* gave for Harrison 1,811, for Van Buren 131—being more than fourteen for one.

There was an actual and splendid banner at stake between the two counties of Kentucky, *Shelby* and *Mason*, which should give the largest Harrison majority. Shelby bore off the prize, but it was a very neat fit, as will be seen by the following returns.—The *Commonwealth* insists that it is so near a drawn battle that each county deserves the prize, and the central committee should present them both with banners.

	Harrison.	Van Buren.	Har. maj.
Shelby,	1,570	568	1,002
Mason,	1,556	564	992

It will thus be seen that Mr. Van Buren got four more votes in Shelby than he did in Mason, while general Harrison's majority in Shelby is ten more than it was to Mason.

The neatest match of the parties, occurs in Jasper county, Georgia, where, at the October election for congressmen, 496 votes were given for the candidates on each side—and at the presidential election, Harrison and Van Buren each received exactly 496 votes.

The following nine counties in the U. States gave majorities over 3,000 for the Harrison electoral ticket.

Counties.	States.	Majorities.	No. of votes polled.
1. Worchester,	Massachusetts,	4,773	18,484
2. Lancaster,	Pennsylvania,	4,206	15,150
3. Windsor,	Vermont,	3,996	7,650
4. Essex,	Massachusetts,	3,543	16,785
5. Kennebec,	Maine,	3,386	10,469
6. Genesee,	New York,	3,248	10,866
7. Suffolk,	Massachusetts,	5,218	12,001
8. Erie,	New York,	3,100	10,474
9. Alleghany,	Pennsylvania	3,047	12,193
Total,		32,917	114,072

The majorities in any six of these counties will overbalance Van Buren's majorities in all the six states in which he had majorities. Three of the above counties, it will be observed, are in Massachusetts. Suffolk county comprises Boston and the town of Chelsea. Windsor county, Vt. gives the largest majority in proportion to the votes polled.

The Van Buren party have some counties fully a match for any paraded by their opponents. Jackson county, Alabama, for instance, gave Van Buren 2,115, and Harrison only 58 votes.

The *Globe* thus notices these pretentions:

Whig premium flags. The federal papers having nearly exhausted the "reported" (which invariably beat the official) majorities in the several states for their candidate, are now casting about to find out which state, county, city and township are entitled to flags, for having given the largest federal majority in proportion to their population. Most of them concur in opinion, that Vermont is their flag state, Windham county, in the same state, the flag county, Boston the flag city, and some township in Mississippi—which they do not name, but say it gave but one democratic vote, and the person who gave it offered the judges $10 (the kind of money they also omit) to let him take it back—is the flag township. They have not named the devices for their flags; but we suppose the ruling passion of the several places will govern. As Vermont is composed chiefly of abolitionists and antimasons, the most appropriate flag for that state and the county in it, would be a negro in chains, and MORGAN in limbo. Boston and Mississippi, being *renowned* for broken banks, we suppose that a flag with the device of a paper mill upon it, would be the most appropriate for those places.

Nothing is said about the "standard bearers;" but as Mr. Slade is the head of both the abolitionists and antimasons in Vermont, we suppose that he will be selected in that state. The presidents and directors of the broken banks in Boston and Mississippi stand out, in bold relief, as the finest persons to bear the paper mill flags.

It strikes us that the federalists have omitted to make provision for the most numerous and most *meritorious* of their troops—those who have borne the brunt and decided the battle—we allude to the "*pipe layers.*" What could they have done without them? Nothing. Look at the counties we enumerated last night in Ohio, where they beat the census all hollow! In the little county of Delaware, they beat the census 587 votes. These fellows should have a flag by all means, and Looney, the pipe layer, should be the standard bearer. As it is late, and our foreman wants to put the paper to press, we have not time to think of a device for it.

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ELECTORAL VOTES given at each of the elections for president and vice president since the formation of the government.

Date.	No. of electors.	President.		Vice president.	
1788	69	G. Washington		John Adams	
1792	135	G. Washington	132	John Adams	77
				George Clinton	50
1796	138	John Adams	71	Thos. Pinkney	58
		Thos. Jefferson	69	Aaron Burr	50
1800	138	Thos. Jefferson	74	Aaron Burr	74
		John Adams	64	Thos. Pinkney	58
1804	176	Thos. Jefferson	162	Geo. Clinton	162
		C. C. Pinkney	14	Rufus King	14
1808	176	Jas. Madison	122	Geo. Clinton	113
		C. C. Pinkney	47	Rufus King	47
1812	217	Jas. Madison	128	Eldridge Gerry	131
		De Witt Clinton	86	Jared Ingersoll	86
1816	217	Jas. Monroe	183	D. D. Tompkins	183
		Rufus King	34	Jos. E. Howard	22
1820	232	Jas. Monroe	231	D. D. Tompkins	218
1824	261*	And. Jackson	99	J. C. Calhoun	182
		J. Q. Adams	84	N. Sanford	30
		W. H. Crawford	41	N. Macon	24
		Henry Clay	37	Some scattering.	
1828	261	And. Jackson	178	J. C. Calhoun	173
		J. Q. Adams	83	Richard Rush	83
1832	288	And. Jackson	219	M. Van Buren	189
		Henry Clay	49	John Sergeant	46
		John Floyd	11	Wm. Wilkins	30
		William Wirt	7	Henry Lee	11
				Amos Ellmaker	7
1836	294	M. Van Buren	170	R. M. Johnson	147
		W. H. Harrison	73	Francis Granger	63
		Hugh L. White	26	Scattering	84
		W. P. Mangum	11		
		Daniel Webster	14		
		There is no doubt now that the vote will be in			
1840	294	W. H. Harrison	234	John Tyler	234
		M. Van Buren	60	R. M. Johnson	

THE VICE PRESIDENT. Some gentlemen of Charleston, S. C. belonging to the Van Buren party have addressed a letter of inquiry to the hon. JOHN TYLER, in view of the possibility that he may be called upon to fill the chief executive chair. After summing up their objections to gen. HARRISON, with whom Mr. TYLER has been associated in the late political canvass, they say:

Finally—sir, with the opinions and declarations of gen. Harrison, as here collected, and particularly in the last of the two preceding queries, do you believe that any such man can be qualified to guard and promote the liberties and the happiness of our country—that such a man can be a republican in any just acceptation of the term?

The concluding portion of Mr. TYLER's letter in answer runs thus—

I unhesitatingly declare it as my firm conviction that William Henry Harrison is qualified to guard and promote the liberties and happiness of his country, because he is the stern and unflinching advo-

*Neither candidate having received a majority of all the votes, the election was made by the house of representatives, in which the vote being given by states, stood John Quincy Adams 13, Andrew Jackson 7, W. H. Crawford 4. Mr. Adams was of course elected.

cate of popular rights, and the uncompromising opponent of the bold and daring assumptions of powers which have of late years been claimed and exercised by the chief executive magistrate of this union; because he regards the public offices of the country as created for the benefit and advantage of the people, and not for the political advantage of the president, and in that spirit, utterly denies the right, on the part of the president, to remove from office one "who is honest, capable and faithful in the condition," to make way for another, whose chief recommendation is to be found in his being a noisy and clamorous demagogue and partizan—because he would carry with him into the administration the principles of Jefferson, and would require of the officeholders to abstain from interfering in the elections, and to bestow a close attention to their duties, in place of the active partizanship which is now every where exhibited—because he is committed, by his principles, to recommend and to urge upon congress the adoption of such measures as will ultimate in the committing the custody of the public moneys to other hands than the president's, so as effectually to separate the purse from the sword—because he is in favor of economy in the public expenditures, in opposition to that wasteful course of extravagance which has caused the public expenditures to increase in ten years, from $13,000,000, exclusive of the payment of the public debt, to near $40,000,000 annually—because he is the sworn enemy to corruption, and the lover of virtue—because in his election and by his example, will be established and secured that greatest of all reforms, without which, the effort at reformation is hopeless, viz: the limiting for all future time, the presidential term of service to a single term of four years—and because he is an honest man, a republican in principle; and a patriot in practice. I might find other reasons to the history of his past life—a life devoted to the service of his country—but I have fully answered your inquiries. Having responded fully and freely to your inquiries, I am, gentlemen, your most obedient servant, JOHN TYLER.

TREASURY NOTES—according to the monthly report of the secretary of the treasury there were outstanding on the 1st inst. $4,433,832 28, a considerable portion of which is on interest.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE. OFFICIAL. Information has been officially received by the department of state of the erection of six new light houses on the coasts of France; of which the following notice is published for the benefit of vessels sailing in that part of the world:

1. *Island of St. Marcouf*, in latitude of 49 deg. 29 min. 55 sec. longitude 3 deg. 29 min. west of Paris; the light situated on the fort, about 55 feet above the level of the sea, and may be perceived, in fine weather, at the distance of three leagues.

2. *Port Navalo*, on the right side of the entrance of the Morbihan; the light situated on the point, about 70 feet above the sea, and is visible, in fine weather, at the distance of 3 leagues.

3. *Cape Ferret*, about one mile north of the entrance of the basin of Arcachon, in latitude of 44 deg. 38 min. 43 sec. longitude 3 deg. 35 min. 15 sec. west of Paris; the light situated about 200 feet above the level of the sea, and visible at the distance of 6 leagues.

The above are on the Atlantic coasts. The following are on the Mediterranean, near the mouths of the Rhone.

4. *La Camargue*. In place of the small lighthouses on the east bank of the entrance of the old Rhone, a new one, of the first order, with a fixed light has been established on a tower, at the height of about 80 feet above the level of the sea, in latitude of 43 deg. 29 min. 30 sec. longitude 2 deg. 20 min. 30 sec. east from Paris; the light visible at the distance of 5 leagues.

5. *Port de Cassis*, in latitude of 43 deg. 12 min. 30 sec. longitude 3 deg. 11 min. 40 sec. east from Paris; on the left side of the entrance of the port, 90 feet above the level of the sea; visible at the distance of 3 leagues.

6. *Port de la Ciotat*. Another light on a tower at the end of the new mole, on the right side of the entrance of the port; in latitude of 43 deg. 10 min. 56 sec. longitude 3 deg. 16 min. 28 sec. east of Paris; visible at the distance of 3 leagues.

This second light will prevent all possibility of making Ciotat for Cassis.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

COFFEE—*from Rio Janeiro*. The following statement of the shipments to the United States for the last three months, and for the corresponding period last year, shows a deficit of 73,756 bags, or near 12,000,000 pounds. The exports from Rio to Europe last month were 55,572 bags.

Shipments of coffee to the United States.

1839.		1840.	
July,	29,929	July,	9,922
August,	50,263	August,	25,809
September,	59,210	September,	29,915
	139,402		65,646

COAL AND IRON TRADE. The value of the coal and iron of Pennsylvania when the industry and enterprise of the country shall be again called into activity may be surmised, when we are acquainted with the following facts recently stated by the rev. Dr. Buckland, president of the Geological Society of London, in the annual address to that society. Dr. B. says, in speaking of a new work published by De la Beche, by order of the government thet,

"In the chapter on Œconomic Geology, which forms part of the memoir connected with the map of Cornwall and Devon, Mr. De la Beche has placed, in a more prominent light than has ever yet appeared, the bearing of geological researches and mineral statistics upon political economy; and proves, by tabular documents, the important fact, that the average value of the annual produce of the mines of the British Islands amounts to the enormous sum of £20,000,000, of which about £8,000,000 arise from iron, and £9,000,000 from coal."

This value is estimated of the iron after fusion into pigs. The coal is valued at the pit's mouth.

Now the average cost of coal in Great Britain at the pit's mouth is seven shillings, and the quantity mined is stated by other political economists to be 30,000,000 tons per annum, which approximates very closely to De la Beche's calculation.

Let us suppose that one-half is consumed in the mining districts, and that the other half is carried to a market (from the Tyne and Wear they ship 4,000,000 tons) at a cost of one dollar and fifty cents per ton. The total cost thus per annum of 30,000,000 tons at the place of consumption would be the enormous amount of $67,500,000. In these facts may be seen the basis of the prosperity of the greatest nation of Europe.

McCulloch very properly says, "it is hardly possible to exaggerate the advantages England derives from her vast beds of coal." And again, "our coal mines are the principal sources and foundation of our manufacturing and commercial prosperity."

[*Phila. Nat. Gaz.*

THE COLONIAL TRADE. The Portland Advertiser says that a memorial to be presented to congress it is presumed, is now in that city and numerously signed, upon the subject of the British colonial trade. There is not, the memorial says, even the semblance of reciprocity in the trade.—Our vessels are not admitted to all British colonial ports, where custom houses are established, in like manner as British vessels are, into the ports of the United States, nor are they admitted to carry all the productions of this country, to her ports, and freely offer them for sale. Our fish oil and salted fish, the staple articles of our New England states, is prohibited by her altogether, in the colonies; the ports to which we may trade are limited also; and the articles which we are allowed to take there, taxed more onerously than like articles, entered and coming from the colonial ports in British vessels. The monopoly of a large proportion of the carrying trade by British vessels, operates injuriously to American vessels, a trade which they enjoyed the principal share of prior to the opening of those ports.

The plaster trade alone, of which there is probably imported into the United States from seventy-five thousand to one hundred thousand tons annually, and employs a large amount of tonnage, is now almost wholly imported to British vessels, the annual freight on which will probably amount to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. This was a trade greatly advantageous to United States vessels, prior to the opening of the ports to us, and from which we are now driven in a great measure, and it is only from certain free ports, and at an advanced price, that American vessels are allowed to take it; whilst British vessels are privileged to take it direct from the quarries, and at a diminished price, equal at least, to the amount of freight from the quarries to the place of exportation.

SEIZURE OF THE BARQUE JONES. On the 7th inst. we mentioned that the barque Jones, capt. Gilbert, had been seized by H. B. M. brig Dolphin, on suspicion of having been concerned in the slave trade, and that she was at St. Helena on the 9th of September.

By the Ann McKim the following particulars have been received. The Jones belonged to Messrs. P. I. Fernham & Co. of New York and to a house at Salem.

[*N. Y. Com.*

The barque was last from the coast of Africa with part of her original cargo laden at Boston, consisting of lumber, furniture, glass, salt, fish, &c. together with a quantity of ivory and palm oil, and about $9,000 in gold and silver. Having completed her business at St. Helena, where she sold a portion of her lumber, and the vessel being ready for sea, the mate and part of the crew became disorderly, and refused to return to the coast of Africa and complete their voyage agreeably to their contract.—This proceeding detained the vessel. Meanwhile the mate threatened to make the barque a prize to H. B. M. brigantine Dolphin, lying in the Roads, of which captain Gilbert took no notice, not apprehending any trouble from a British officer, without first being called upon for some hearing, particularly as he was in British waters, and within the jurisdiction of the government of St. Helena.

On learning that an officer was on board the barque demanding the papers, captain Gilbert and the supercargo, Mr. Sexton proceeded on board, found their vessel in possession of an officer and crew of the Dolphin, who refused them admittance on board, denying them so much as a trunk of wearing apparel. Returning to the shore, capt. Gilbert, through the American consul, addressed the commander of the Dolphin, also the governor; the former returning his letter unopened, and the latter declining any interference in the business. During the following day, the cargo of the barque was overhauled, every part of the vessel ransacked, and the money taken on board the Dolphin, with other articles, such as shoes, tobacco, &c. and the latter distributed among the crew.

During Sunday night, the barque was taken off under charge of a lieutenant, midshipman and eight seamen from the Dolphin, together with the cook, steward and mate belonging to the barque, leaving the remainder of the crew on board of the Dolphin; one of whom, a boy, being on shore the morning the Ann McKim sailed, confessed that all they found on board the barque was five sets of hand cuffs, (a unusual small number for a merchantman), three wooden spoons, bought by the steward on the coast, a quantity of codfish, upon which the British officer stated he had on one occasion seen slaves fed—together with a few bottings on one side of the vessel to keep a quantity of powder dry when originally shipped at Boston; these were the only items discovered to justify them in their proceedings.

Liquor was taken on board the barque, and the mate kept in a state of intoxication most of the time. Her cargo was regularly manifested at the custom house, and papers deposited with the American consul, where they still remained. The chronometer was on shore, which was likewise seized upon by the commander of the Dolphin.

Shortly before, the commander of the brig, meeting captain Gilbert on shore, accosted him in the street, and abruptly demanded his manifest. With this exception there was no communication with any one belonging to the barque except the mutinous mate and crew.

The men left on board the Dolphin were uncomfortably situated, from the fact of a part of them declining to say the barque was not bound, neither had been on any illegal voyage. The Dolphin's company were beginning to doubt themselves as to the propriety of the steps of H. B. M. officers, and did not believe they had secured a prize. Not the slightest suspicion existed at St. Helena as to the vessel being engaged in any illegal business, and, altogether, the proceeding seemed most unwarrantable, and doubly outrageous in taking the vessel away without any hearing from the captain, the agent, Saul Solomon, esq. or the American consul, W. Carroll, esq. solely listening to the mutinous mate, who, with the steward, seemed to be the chief leader in the business.

Captain Gilbert and his supercargo were to leave for the United States the first vessel after the Ann McKim left. It is supposed that the Jones will be taken to Sierra Leone.

THE ARMY.

Promotions and appointments in the army of the United States since the publication of "*general orders*," of July 21, 1840.

First regiment of dragoons.

Brevet 2d lieut. Richard S. Ewell to be 2d lieut. 1st Nov. 1840, vice Guthrie, resigned.

Second regiment of artillery.

Second lieut Wm. B. Blair to be 1st lieut. 4th Nov. 1840, vice Bransford, deceased.

Fourth regiment of artillery.

Second lieut. Thomas Williams to be 1st lieut. 5th October, 1840, vice Tufts, deceased.

First regiment of infantry.

First lieut. George H. Pegram to be captain 5th August, 1840, vice Day, deceased.

Second lieut. Ferdinand Coxe to be 1st lieut. 5th August, 1840, *vice* Pegram, promoted.

Brevet 2d lieut. James N. Caldwell, 2d infantry, to be 2d lieut. 5th August, 1840, *vice* Coxe promoted.

Brevet 2d lieut. Stephen D. Carpenter to be 2d lieut. 12th Oct. 1840, *vice* Paine, resigned.

Second regiment of infantry.

Brevet major Joseph Plympton, captain 5th infantry, to be major 22d Sept. 1840, *vice* Loomis, promoted.

Third regiment of infantry.

Second lieut. James M. Smith, to be 1st lieut. 2d Oct. 1840, *vice* Blanchard, resigned.

Brevet 2d lieut. Oliver L. Shepherd, 4th infantry, to be 2d lieut. 2d Oct. 1840, *vice* Smith, promoted.

Brevet 2d lieut. Joseph L. Folsom, 8th infantry, to be 2d lieut. 18th Nov. 1840, *vice* Peyton, *dropped*.

Brevet 2d lieut. Wm. B. Johns, 8th infantry, to be 2d lieut. 18th Nov. 1840, *vice* Lindenberger, *dropped*.

Fourth regiment of infantry.

Second lieut. Robert M. Cochrane to be 1st lieut. 4th Oct. 1840, *vice* Grandin resigned.

Brevet 2d lieut. Henry D. Wellen, 2d infantry, to be 2d lieut. 4th Oct. 1840, *vice* Cochrane, promoted.

Fifth regiment of infantry.

First lieut. Caleb Sibley to be captain, 22d Sept. 1840, *vice* Plympton, promoted.

Second lieut. Carter L. Stevenson, to be 1st lieut. 22d Sept. 1840, *vice* Sibley, promoted.

Brevet 2d lieut. Pinkney Lugenbeel to be 2d lieut. 22d Sept, 1840, *vice* Stevenson, promoted.

Sixth regiment of infantry.

Major Gustavus Loomis, 2d infantry, to be lieut. colonel 22d Sept. 1840, *vice* Greeo, deceased.

Eighth regiment of infantry.

First lieut. James M. Hill to be captain 28th Sept. 1840, *vice* Boonell, deceased.

First lieut. Henry McKavett to be captain 1st Oct. 1840, *vice* Phillips, resigned.

Second lieut. George Lincoln to be 1st lieut. 28th Sept. 1840, *vice* Hill, promoted.

Second lieut. W. C. Browne to be 1st lieut. 1st Oct. 1840, *vice* McKavett, promoted.

Brevet 2d lieut. Henry Wardwell, 7th infantry, to be 2d lieut. 28th Sept. 1840, *vice* Lincoln, promoted.

Brevet 2d lieut. Robert P. Maclay, 6th infantry, to be 2d lieut. 1st Oct. 1840, *vice* Browne, promoted.

Medical department.

Richard F. Simpson, of Virginia, to be assistent surgeon 1st August, 1840.

William E. Fullwood, of Georgia, to be assistent surgeon 1st Oct. 1840.

Reappointment.

W. H. T. Walker, late 1st lieut. 6th infantry, to be 1st lieut. in the same regiment, to take place next below lieut. Todd, and to rank from the 1st Feb. 1838, the original date of his commission.

Resignations. (10).

Captain J. A. Phillips, 8th infantry, 30th Sept. 1840.

First lieut. A. G. Blanchard 3d infantry, 1st Oct. 1840.

First lieut. J. C. Fletcher, 6th infantry. 10th Nov. 1840.

First lieut. W. G. Grandin, 4th infantry, 3rd Oct. 1840.

Second lieut. E. A. Paine, 1st infantry, 11th Oct. 1840.

Second lieut. E. B. Gaither, 1st dragoons, 31st Oct. 1840.

Asst. surg. M. C. Leavenworth, 30th Sept. 1840.

Asst. surg. Samuel Forry, 31st Oct. 1840.

Asst. surg. Elias Hughes, 31st July, 1840.

Rev. Jasper Adams, chaplain, &c. 15th Nov. 1840.

Deaths. (5).

Lieut. col. John Green, 6th infantry, at Tallahassee, Florida, 21st Sept. 1840.

Capt. William Day, 1st infantry, at St Louis, Missouri, 4th August, 1840.

Capt. Joseph Bonnell, 8th infantry, at Philadelphia, Penn. 27th Sept. 1840.

First lieut. D. H. Tufts, 4th artillery, at Detroit, Michigan, 4th Oct, 1840.

First lieut. S. J Bransford, 2d artillary, at West Point, New York, 3d Nov. 1840.

Memorandum. The name of *William Smith*, a captain of the corps of engineers, having been changed by the legislature of the state of New York to *William Davidson Frazer*, he will hereafter be known and recognised accordingly.

The St. Augustine News of the 20th inst says: It is rumored that all the posts are to be destroyed except a few necessary depots; wagons sold, company officers to march on foot, and the old system of hunting the enemy to be revived.

Head quarters, army of Florida,
Fort King, Nov. 15, 1840.

Order No. 57—Part II. The Indians having acted with their usual want of faith, the armistice is at an end; the commanding officers of the different regiments and posts, will therefore be prepared to act offensively on the promulgation of this order.

III. The general commanding has reason to be gratified with the zeal and energy heretofore displayed by the officers and troops under his command, and in calling for increased energy on their part, he is confident his wishes will be met, and he anticipates the happiest results from the approaching active campaign.

Should the enemy hereafter appear with the white flag, they are to be made prisoners, and diligently guarded until further orders. By order of brigadier general ARMISTEAD, W. J. NEWTON,
Lieutenant and aid-de-camp.

R. Ridgely, adjutant 3d artillery.

THE NAVY.

On the 12th inst. the U. S. brig Concert, "engaged in a triangular survey" of the coast of the United States, anchored off Apalachicola. The journal says the entire coast of Florida is to be accurately surveyed.

The U. S. frigate Constitution, com. Claxton, and schooner Shark, captain Bigelow, sailed from Puna, 3d October, 1840, all well, for Payta and Callao. They visited Guayaquil in the Shark, and exchanged salutes with the town.

The governor, Don Vicente Rocafuerte, gave com. Claxton and all his officers a grand entertainment. All were very much gratified with their visit to Guayaquil.

The Yorktown sloop of war, commander Antick, has dropped down from the navy yard to the anchorage off the naval hospital, Norfolk, bound to the Pacific.

The U. S. brig Enterprize arrived at Rio Janeiro early in October, from Bahia, with the brig Malek Adhel as a prize, seized by the U. States consul at Bahia on a charge of piracy. The Journal of Commerce says:

"The Malek Adhel touched at Feyal, bound to the Pacific, and put into Bahia for supplies. If we are rightly informed, the crew confess that she fired at some merchant vessels, and it is said the captain of the Malek Adhel does not deny it. This individual abandoned his vessel at Bahia, and is now in this city. We understand he attempts to exculpate himself by saying that he fired upon said vessels to bring them to, in order to compare and regulate the chronometers!" The same paper of the next day, Oct. 9th, contains a card from Joseph Nunez, captain of the Malek Adhel, in which he denies that he abandoned his vessel at Bahia, but states that she was seized by the Enterprize in the night, when he and two passengers were on shore. He further states, that he had brought with him all his papers in due form, and a passport from the Brazilian government, which he would exhibit to the public in due time.

National vessels. We invite attention to the annexed communication. It is from a highly intelligent and responsible source, corrects some of the errors of the Boston press, and furnishes some valuable information as to ship building, and particularly with regard to several of the prominent vessels of our navy. [*N. Y. Times.*

The Boston Mercantile Journal of the 12th inst. contains some remarks on the sloop of war Boston, now ready for sea in the harbor of New York. The worthy editor, who by the by is an excellent seaman, says "a clean run is important where fast sailing is desirable; but does not seem to be considered such by the chief constructor. By not attending to this point, many fine ships belonging to the government have been spoiled."

The editor is wrong in his conclusion. The chief constructor holds the doctrine of a clean run to be correct, and he has always practised on that principle. His ships are among the sharpest below to what is usually called the run, and this he considers indispensable to fast sailing and quick working, and he also considers that great capacity of the load floating line is essential to hydrodynamical stability. In support of this doctrine I shall quote the writings of distinguished mathematicians and naval architects in Europe, such men as Charles Dupin, Atwood and admiral Chapman, the celebrated Swedish constructor.

1st. "A deficiency in stability is frequently of the most serious consequences. It may cause the loss of a ship on a lee shore; it may prevent a ship in a stiff breeze when engaged with an enemy from using her lee guns."

2d. "Le Scipion, Le Hercule, Le Pinion, French ships of the line, are instances of the want of stability. Alterations in the distribution of the ballast were made, additional quantities were put on board; but no increase of stability was gained by these arrangements, and it was only by doubling them with light wood to the thickness of a foot at the extreme breadth, and ten feet under water, decreasing to four inches length and depthways, which corrected the defect. Here it was evident that the defect of instability was not so much owing to a want of extreme breadth; but to diminishing the breadth at the place of flotation too quickly fore and aft."—To this case may be added a more recent one in the Caledonia, British three deck ship.

3d. "The form of the immersed body, and the weight of the ship are the chief term in the composition of stability, and they are only to be attained in the requisite degree by full dimensions near the load water line, with sufficient capacity."

4th. "The load water section is the most important element in the whole construction, because the stability of the ship depends principally on it."

5th. "The most easy and advantageous way of obtaining stability, is by a large area of flotation, and great fullness between wind and water; or which is the same thing, by keeping the centre of gravity of the displacement at as short a distance as possible below the water's surface. The old notion long entertained by constructors of ships, that a flat floor gives stability, led them of course to increase the breadth of ships as much as possible at the floor, or at the greatest depth below the surface of the water. In conformity with Atwood's demonstration, ships ought to be for the sake of stability, made as broad as possible at and near the water's surface, and they must consequently be made less broad at the floor. It will now be shown that a great breadth at the depth of the floor is calculated to retard the motion of the ship, more than an increase of breadth at and just below the water's surface."

6th. "That particular form, however, for a fast sailing ship, which the present state of our knowledge would lead us to adopt as the best calculated for fast sailing is that which is determined by making as large an area of flotation, and as much rise in the floor, as can be admitted, or in a word, it is that form in which the centre of gravity of the displacement is at the least distance below the water's surface."

7th. "We must also increase the area of the load water section so as to ensure a sufficient degree of stability. It is necessary to place the centre of gravity of the displacement at the least possible distance below the surface of the water in order to obtain the maximum of stability and the fastest rate of sailing."

8th. "Increasing the breadth of a ship within the limits of the parts immersed and emerged by inclination, certainly adds to the stability, and has been found beneficial in many instances, and may probably be tried with advantage in many others."

It was in accordance with the principles here laid down, that the Franklin, the Boston, and their sister ships, and the frigate Macedonian, have been constructed.

The character of the ships indicate the correctness of the principle, and the validity of it, cannot now be impaired by the mere opinions of any person.

Some there are who seeing a ship capacious in her after part at and above the load water line, may suppose erroneously that this fullness extends to the keel. One test of a vessel's form is the launching draft of water, and the ships constructed by the chief architect drew a greater difference of draft of water at the time of launching than any ships of their class in the navy.

The act of congress for building ten sloops, gave an opportunity to three constructors to try their skill. The ships were to be of the same dimensions, and to have a light of draft water. The chief constructor, then attached to the navy yard at Philadelphia, gave the drawings and moulds for the Boston. This ship on her first cruise gave such ample proof of excellence, and combined the qualities of fast sailing, quick working, capacity and stability, to so great a degree, that the navy commissioners gave directions for the remaining sloops to be built, to be of her model, and frames were provided for them, excepting the Falmouth. There was not a whisper at this time against the Boston, nothing of excessive fullness: but when fifteen years had elapsed, it was discovered that this ship and her sisters had not a clean run, and that such a form was not considered an important requisite by the chief constructor. It is well remembered that the Boston papers of that day, spoke in terms of commendation of this vessel, which I recommend to the special attention of the editor of the Journal.

The launching draft of water of the ten sloops, excepting the Falmouth, is here subjoined, and from this statement it will be seen whether the remark of the editor of the Journal was correct or not. Perhaps he can furnish the draft of water of the Falmouth?

The launching draft of water of the

Boston, Vincennes, Fairfield, St. Louis, Concord, Vandalia, } Was aft 13 feet 5 inches, forward 9 feet 2 inches, difference 4 ft. 3 in.

The foregoing ships are alike in form, and were drafted by the chief constructor.

The launching draft of water of the

Warren was aft 12 feet 2 inches, forward 10 feet 7 inches, difference 1 foot 7 inches.

Natchez was aft 11 feet 10 inches, forward 9 feet 9 inches, difference 2 feet 1 inch

Lexington was aft 12 feet 10 inches, forward 6 ft. 1 inch, difference 3 feet 9 inches.

Falmouth, no information.

The chief constructor claims no agency in the construction of these four ships. The Falmouth was planned and built in the Charlestown navy yard after the Boston was launched, and was intended by her constructor to be a superior ship. How far he succeeded, I leave for others to determine.

The characters of a part of the first named six, as drawn by their commanders, is here added, and any one conversant with the subject, will be able to determine what credit is due to assertion without proof.

Character of the Boston—Jan. 1826. We sailed from Boston with a strong wind from W. N. W. and stood out of the bay with single reefed topsails, foresail and main top-gallant sail, steering before the wind until abreast of Cape Cod, the ship going 10 knots per log. After beating up S. S. E. to go out of the south channel, took the *third* reef in the topsails, and took in the main top gallant sail. *She averaged eleven knots* and could have carried whole topsails and main course at the time. The observed latitude next day justified the distance given by the log, being seventeen miles to the south of that second. I had occasion to stay her several times under topsails and courses, and she worked admirably, and no doubt will combine all the good qualities that a vessel need possess. She is very stiff, and bears her canvass as well as any ship I have sailed in.

Character of the Vincennes—Jan. 1827. I have to state that as far as my experience and observation has gone, I think myself justified in believing that her greatest superiority is in sailing close hauled, with as much wind as she can conveniently carry, double reefed topsails and courses to.—Under top gallant sails, royals, and indeed any sail by the wind, her sailing appears to be extraordinary, both from her velocity through the water, and her capacity for holding a good wind. With the wind abeam, or a point forward or aft of it, under any sail; but more especially in strong breezes under low sail, she appears to possess greater excellence than is usually found in vessels of her class. The chief excellence of this vessel evidently consists in the great facility with which she performs all manœuvres, and her capacity to carry a great deal of sail without straining or pressing her. She appears to steer and work with more readiness and advantage than the ships I have heretofore sailed in, and from these circumstances I am disposed to think in the points specifically referred to, her carrying, working and steering, she is almost unrivalled.

In a head sea, with fresh and strong breezes, under reduced topsails, courses, &c. she can compete on a wind with any vessel.

For comfort and security generally, equal to any, and superior to most vessels.

In the only norther experienced whilst at anchor in Valparaiso bay, she rode beautifully, with but little strain to her cables.

My regard for the Vincennes is based upon a knowledge of her most excellent and superior qualities, and I will only add, that if she was my own vessel, I would do what I propose, and thereby render her what I think she nearly is already, a *nonpareil*. [*Note*—the proposition was to alter some part of her internal arrangements.]

Character of the Fairfield—1831. I have never sailed in a finer vessel. She steers well, bears her sail well, works well, sails well, and in short, has all the properties which could be desired in a ship.

To the following questions the answers are annexed:

How does she sail close hauled in a top gallant gale?

Answer. Fast, and bears her canvass well.

How does she sail close hauled in a topsail gale?

Answer. The same—fast, and bears her canvass well.

How does she sail under reefed topsail and courses?

Answer. Admirably.

How does she steer, wear and stay, under all circumstances?

Answer. As well as could be desired.

How does she lay to in a gale, and under what sail does she behave best?

Answer. Close reefed maintopsail, reefed foresail and balance reefed spanker or stern mizzen. She is very comfortable, unless its blows extremely heavy, when the main topsail alone I find to be the best.

How does she sail with the wind on the beam?

Answer. Her best sailing.

How does she sail with the wind on the quarter?

Answer. Very well.

How does she sail with the wind aft?

Answer. Her worst sailing—rolls easily and is easy on her masts.

How does she stand under her sails?

Answer. Very well.

At a subsequent period the following additional testimony was received.

The Fairfield arrived at Norfolk having had a passage of 65 days from Valparaiso. She has proved to my perfect conviction that she possesses all the best qualities of a ship. She sails well under any and all circumstances, and I think there can be no better sea boat.

Character of the St. Louis. The St. Louis is an excellent ship, possessing more good qualities than any ship I ever sailed in. In scudding, laying to, or sailing by and large, she is the safest and most manageable ship I have been in. She sails 9 and 10 knots by and large with great ease, and I have frequently made 11 and 11½ knots for hours together and once 11½ for nearly the whole 24 hours.

The frigate Macedonian has been cried up as being too tall in the run, and for not possessing the qualities which should characterise a ship of war. The launching draft of water of this ship was aft 17 feet 2 inches; forward 11 feet 10 inches; difference 5 feet 4 inches. This difference of draft of water was greater than that of any ship in the service, and compared with the Brandywine, Potomac and Columbia, whose launching drafts are given below, shows that she has a finer run than either of those last named. Her character will be seen in the reports below. The form of her stern has been censured on account of its appearance. If those who criticised this ship had been aware of the reasons which induced the constructor to give that form, perhaps their observations would have been spared. The objections to the sterns of frigates then afloat, excepting the United States, (it is full 13 years since the plan of the Macedonian was drawn) and to those on the stocks, excepting two, which had been altered, was, that the chase guns could not clear the stern when run out for firing, and it was to remedy this defect, that the stern of the Macedonian was formed as it is. It must be borne in mind that this ship was intended to sail on an even keel, or nearly, and to have a light draft of water. These two points are not favorable to fast sailing, and in addition to these disadvantages, she was filled in from the keel to the load line to fit her for the exploring expedition, of which she was to form a part; and she now presents a solid mass of timber from her load line downwards, with all the joints and butts caulked. Is there a man who will assert that fillings or a high poop conduce in any degree to fast sailing? Will they not rather say that both are injurious? Notwithstanding the outcry raised against this ship, it will appear that she sails and works well. If was no fault of the constructor if she did not perform quickly at first, when in a trim different from that designed for her, and the sailing qualities of vessels have been known to depend on this single point.—This ship was constructed on the same principles as the Boston, and her qualities indicate their correctness.

Launching draft of water of the

Brandywine, aft 16 feet 6 inches, forward 12 feet 6 inches, difference 4 feet.

Potomac, aft 16 feet 6 inches, forward 12 feet 6 inches, difference 4 feet 2 inches.

Columbia, aft 16 feet 6 inches, forward 12 feet 4 inches, difference 4 feet 2 inches.

Character of the Macedonian, 1839. About the qualities of this ship as a sea boat, there can be no difference of opinion. She is easy, dry, stands well up under her canvass, and is, so far as we could judge, weatherly. We crossed the Gulf stream with a very strong wind, almost a gale from N. E. with a short running sea on the beam and quarter, which incommoded her as little as I think it could have done any ship of her size. The pilot who brought us into this bay, (Pensacola), expressed an opinion that in working up from the outer bar to the navy yard, with a light breeze, she moved and worked quicker than any of the sloops on this station would have done under the same circumstances, excepting perhaps the Levant.

The Macedonian outsails, with ease in every way, the Erie and Ontario, and sails with, if she does not outsail the Levant. One quality of great value, a ready obedience to her helm, she has in as much perfection as any ship can have. On our return to port, we beat over the bar and round the shoal called the Spit, with the wind at N. W. as much of it as we could carry single reefed topsails to, and very unsteady in flaws. No ship could work better, or stand up better under her canvass.

I have to inform you that the alterations made in the trim of the Macedonian, and the cleaning of her bottom, have much improved her sailing. On the passage from Boston to this place, (Eastport), we found that we could spare about half her canvass to the sloops. My opinion now is, that the Macedonian is a fast ship, going free, and a fair sailing ship on a wind.

When we left New York there was only 4 inches difference in the draft of water taken at single anchor with 30 fathoms of chain out. 'The improvement in the working and steering of this ship, is remarked by every one, and she is the easiest ship that I have ever been to sea in."

So much for the character of these ships, and I think that they will bear a comparison with foreign ships of war.

British naval architects, with all their experience and with all their science, aided as they have been by eminent men not of the profession, are still seeking the true form. Their perseverance and research may enable them to reach the designed goal. As far as the experience of this country has gone, it shows that those ships which have the greatest length in proportion to their breadth, are the fastest sailers. In this country ships are built and launched by naval architects, and here their duty seems to end; the equipment, the quantity and position of the ballast, the dimensions of masts and yards, and trim of the ship, are determined by other persons. The ship departs on a cruise, is found not to answer the expectations formed of her, and she is pronounced a failure. The constructor alone is censured, and sometimes without any effort on the part of the commander to alter the trim of the ship and test her qualities under different circumstances. A case is on record which shows that shifting two guns from the bow to the stern, made a heavy sailing ship a fast one. We have cases in our own navy of a similar character. Witness the frigates United States and Constitution. That errors may have been committed in the construction of ships of war is not denied, and on a subject so complex as naval construction, where opposing qualities are to be brought together, entire success must not be looked for; but close observation on the character of ships ably drawn by their commanders will do much to improve the science. The commander and architect must have free communication with each other, and with a knowledge of a ship's character, and of her dimensions and calculated elements, the size and position of her masts, the quantity and distribution of her ballast, defects may be remedied in succeeding vessels; but improvement cannot be expected, if there should be no harmony amongst those who are to associate for this purpose. Superiority must not be claimed unless justly awarded to superior talents and attainments.

It is hoped that the foregoing statement of facts will satisfy the editor of the Mercantile Journal, that the chief constructor has not deserved the censure which has been attempted to be cast on him.

H. S.

Russian steam frigate. The frigate Kamschatka, which was launched at New York on Wednesday, is thus described in the Times:

The Kamschatka is, in appearance, about the size of the Great Western, though her actual dimensions are somewhat larger. She is pierced for 16 guns. At present she does not draw more than about nine feet water, but with her machinery and armament on board she will probably draw from 16 to 17 feet. Her masts and spars look rather dwarfish, but this, perhaps, arises from her great height above the water; when brought to bar bearings by the weight of engines, boilers, fuel, guns, &c. we dare say she will appear *come il faut* in every particular.

The Kamschatka was constructed for the emperor of Russia, by Mr. William H. Brown, from a model furnished by two officers of the Russian navy, and her build promises great speed. Her bows and stern are decorated each with a double headed eagle, surmounted by an imperial crown. The cabins are spacious and convenient. They are to be fitted up, we understand, in the style of those of our packet ships. She is very strongly built, of solid seasoned white and live oak. Her engines will be about 500 horse power. They are being made by Dunham & Browning. The following are her dimensions and armament:

Dimensions.

Length of deck,	220 feet.
Length of keel,	210 "
Breadth,	36 "
Full depth,	24½ "
Tonnage,	2,049

Armament.

Main deck,	Twelve 36 pounders.
Spar deck,	Two 24 " / Two 96 "

The two 96's will carry hollow shot.

The Kamschatka will take her engines on board at Jersey city, to-morrow.

No expense has been spared in the construction of this superb ship, in her machinery and other appointments, and we have no doubt she will do credit to her architects and machinists. She looks like a crack sea boat, and will prove an ugly customer to any thing that may attack her. Heaven keep us out of the range of her "sixty-fours" and "ninety-sixes."

STATES OF THE UNION.

MAINE.

Congressional vote in the Washington and Hancock district. Noyes, 4,686; Lowell, 4,778; scattering, 167. Lowell therefore falls 76 votes short of an election.

Official returns of votes for senators.

York county.

Whigs.		*Van Buren.*	
John Sanborn	4,524	*G. L. Bennett	5,428
Thomas Card	4,524	*Thomas C. Lane	6,424
J. L. Lawrence	5,984	*T. Goodwin, 2d.	5,429
J. S. Putnam	429		
J. A. Morrill	41		

Scattering 20.

Cumberland county.

*Charles S. Davies	6,670	Phillip Eastman	6,460
*Elijah P. Pike	6,676	Levi L. Totman	5,471
*Joseph Freeman	5,683	Ira Crocker	6,454
*John Sawyer	6,671	Joseph Brown	5,472

Scattering 33.

Lincoln county.

*Wm. D. Sewell	9,908	Charles Holmes	6,289
*Thaddeus Weeks	5,628	Thomas Simmons	9,288
*William Thomas	5,629	Arnold Blaney	6,288
*James Sewall	5,622	J. C. Whitmore	5,290
William Sewall	14		

Scattering 6.

Kennebec county.

*Richard H. Vose	7,372	B. W. Varnum	4,408
*Elijah Barrell	7,388	Amos Nourse	4,410
*Joseph Eaton	7,954	Amasa Dingley	4,410

Scattering 12.

Waldo county.

Nathan Allen	2,555	*John True	4,657
Timothy Thorndike	2,472	*Jonathan Merrill	4,715
S. A. Kingsbury	76		

Scattering 18.

Hancock—Western district.

Charles J. Abbot	1,505	*Hez. Williams	1,608
		Stephen C. Foster	47

Scattering 2.

Hancock & Washington—Middle district.

*Caleb B. Borbank	1,764	Tristram Redman	1,497

Scattering 7.

Washington—Eastern district.

Jeremiah Fowler	1,523	Stephen C Foster	1,511
Edward Kent	5	Jeremiah Curtis	299
		John Fairfield	14

Scattering 6.—No choice.

Penobscot county.

*Lysander Cutler	5,092	Samuel H Blake	5,045
*Solomon Parsons	5,094	Mordecai Mitchell	5,034

Scattering 74.

Somerset county.

*Hannibal Ingalls	4,858	Franklin Smith	5,976
*Samuel Shaw	4,881	Joseph Philbrick	5,978

Scattering 9.

Oxford county.

Simeon Barrett	5,189	*Alvin Bolster	5,069
Daniel Tyler	5,090	*David Hammond	5,099
Daniel Norris	96		

Scattering 15.

The average whig majority on senators is about 128.

Aggregate vote for electors.

Harrison.		*Van Buren.*	
Isaac Ilsley	46,512	J. P. Rogers	46,153
Isaac Hodsdon	46,611	Job Prince	46,165
Charles Trafton	46,603	Solomon Strout	46,188
Samuel Small	46,604	Otis C. Gross	49,189
R. K. Goodenow	46,511	Joseph Barry	49,190
Thos. Fillebrown	49,910	C. Holland	46,189
Edward Robinson	46,612	Edward Fuller	46,190
Benj. P. Gilman	46,611	Ezekiel Chase	46,190
Joseph Huse	46,609	Thomas Bartlett	49,188
Thomas Robinson	46,615	Jacob Somes	46,190

*Declared elected by the governor and council.

Bath has felt the influence of the activity in the ship building, which has resulted from our heavy crops seeking foreign markets this year, more houses were built the last year and are now in process of erection, than in any other town in the state. Fifty ships, owned in Bath, averaging over 400 tons each, it is reported, have cleared over $400,000 the last year. One firm cleared $100,000.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The first election under gen. Harrison's administration, for state officers and members of congress, will take place in New Hampshire, in March next.

Newspapers. The whole number of newspapers established in New Hampshire since 1756, when the New Hampshire Gazette was established, is 152, of which 54 only have survived to this time. The average existance of those that have been discontinued is 3½ years.

VERMONT.

Election return—Official.

	Harrison.	*Van Buren.*	*Birney.*
Bennington,	1,796	1,423	30
Windham,	5,472	1,716	18
Rutland,	4,114	1,551	10
Windsor,	5,817	1,821	12
Addington,	2,809	516	26
Orange,	2,874	2,919	72
Crittenden,	2,286	1,981	18
Washington,	2,057	1,984	65
Caledonia,	2,025	1,713	
Grand Isle,	563	162	
Franklin,	2,186	1,151	39
Lamoll,	907	888	12
Orleans,	1,294	746	17
Essex,	448	303	
	32,445	18,009	319
	18,009		

Harrison's majority, 14,436

The whole abolition vote in the state is 519.

The legislature. On the 13th ult. the following appointments were made in joint ballot—Charles K. Williams, chief justice of the supreme court, and Stephen Royce, Jacob Collamer and Isaac F. Redfield, assistant justices; William Westoo, of Burlington, reporter of decisions of the supreme court. On the 15th, Robert Pierpont was appointed bank commissioner. The appointment of a fourth justice of the supreme court was postponed until the 20th.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Election return—Official.

Counties.	*Highest Harrison.*	*Highest Van Buren.*	*Ballots for all others.*
Suffolk,	7,557	4,339	119
Essex,	10,056	9,515	215
Middlesex,	9,715	8,626	302
Worcester,	11,537	5,764	183
Hampshire,	4,083	1,625	153
Hampden,	3,441	3,312	117
Franklin,	5,461	2,137	57
Berkshire,	5,931	5,780	96
Norfolk,	9,404	4,238	98
Bristol,	4,655	4,904	117
Plymouth,	5,065	3,538	114
Barnstable,	2,751	1,554	68
Dukes,	946	294	11
Nantucket,	671	320	1
	72,874	51,944	1,516

The whole number of votes thrown in the state was 126,844, being 24,838 more than last year's vote. Nearly all the increase is in favor of the Harrison ticket. Van Buren having only received 1,437 more votes than were last year given to Morton.—The whole number of scattering votes is 1,621.

Aggregate vote for electors of president and vice president—Official.

Whole number of votes 126,844. Necessary to a choice 63,423.

Harrison ticket.

At large,	Isaac C. Bates has	72,677
	Peleg Sprague	72,626
Dist. No. 1,	Richard Haughton	72,884
" 2,	Stephen C. Phillips	72,875
" 3,	Rufus Longley	72,919
" 4,	Sidney Willard	72,915
" 5,	Ira M. Barton	72,852
" 6,	George Grennell, jr.	72,912
" 7,	Theddeus Pomeroy	72,512
" 8,	Samuel Mixter	72,911
" 9,	Thomas French	72,911
" 10,	Wilkes Wood	72,901
" 11,	Joseph Tripp	72,909
" 12,	John B. Thomas	72,912

Van Buren ticket.

At large,	William P. Worker has	52,132
	Ebenezer Fisher	52,125
Dist. No. 1,	Caleb Eddy	52,371
" 2,	Robert Upton	52,369
" 3,	Nathaniel Stevens	52,368
" 4,	Timothy Thompson	52,368
" 5,	Samuel D. Spurr	52,482
" 6,	Caleb Hubbard	52,295
" 7,	John Leland	52,374
" 8,	James Fowler	52,374
" 9,	Artemas Brown	52,196
" 10,	Nathan C. Brownell	52,368
" 11,	Thomas Mandell	52,047
" 12,	Jesse Pierce	52,370

Congressional vote—Official.

Dists.	*Whig.*	*Van Buren.*		*Scat.*
1st, Winthrop	7,289	Sumner	4,282	92
2d, Saltonstall	9,152	Rantoul	4,275	108
3d, Cushing	8,529	Osgood	4,047	137
4th, Brooks	9,912	Parmenter	9,166	181
5th, Lincoln	6,871	Davis	4,015	141
9th, Baker	9,167	Dickerson	9,537	284
7th, Briggs	5,457	Bishop	4,561	70
8th, Calhoun	9,701	Chapin,	4,305	186
9th, Hastings	9,596	Evarett	4,197	120
10th, Borden	4,991	Williams	9,006	70
11th, Burnell	5,120	Crocker	5,378	102
12th, Adams	5,948	Jackson	4,045	89
Total,	71,241		52,952	1,642
	52,652			

Whig plurality, 18,579

Schools. Once a year, returns are made to the proper officer of the public schools in the state of Massachusetts. These are published, and this year compose a volume of five hundred pages, full of most interesting facts. The subjoined is an abstract: [*U. S. Gazette.*

Aggregate.

Number of towns which have made returns,	301
Population, (May 1, 1837)	696,197
Valuation, (1830)	$207,204,358 25
Number of public schools,	9,072
Number of scholars of all ages in all the schools—In summer,	124,354
In winter,	148,222
Average attendance in the schools—In summer,	92,698
In winter,	111,844
Number of persons between four and sixteen years of age,	179,268
Number of persons under four years of age, who attend school,	7,844
Number over sixteen years of age, who attend school,	11,834
Average length of the schools in months and days,	7 10
Number of teachers, including summer and winter terms—males,	2,278
females,	3,523
Average wages paid per month, including board—To males,	$33 08
To females,	$12 76
Average value of board per month—Of males,	$8 52
Of females,	$5 85
Average wages per month, exclusive of board—Of males,	$24 14
Of females,	$6 89
Amount of money raised by taxes for the support of schools, including only the wages of teachers' board & fuel,	$477,221 24
Amount of board and fuel contributed for public schools,	$37,269 74
Number of incorporated academies,	76
Aggregate of months kept,	755½
Average number of scholars,	9,701
Aggregate paid for tuition,	$57,458 59
Number of unincorporated academies, private schools, and schools kept to prolong summer schools,	1,308
Aggregate of months kept,	9,324
Average number of scholars,	28,635
Aggregate paid for tuition,	$241,114 20
Amount of local funds,	$321,079 65
Income from same,	$15,270 50

RHODE ISLAND.

Election return—official. The following is the official vote of the late election, taken from the office of the secretary of state.

	Harrison.	*Van Buren.*	*Scattering.*
Newport,	427	133	
Providence,	1,189	290	21
Portsmouth,	116	50	8
Warwick,	281	119	
Westerly,	108	64	1
New Shoreham,			No returns.
North Kingston,	95	149	
South Kingston,	260	194	
East Greenwich,	114	42	
Jamestown,	23	14	
Smithfield,	322	256	
Scituate,	121	247	

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Glocester,	93	179	
Charlestown,	50	58	
West Greenwich,	71	03	
Coventry,	203	154	
Exeter,	48	108	
Middletowo,	67	13	
Bristol,	229	77	
Tivertoo,	120	135	
Little Compton,	94	34	11
Warren,	201	34	
Cumberland,	325	139	
Richmond,	67	68	
Cranston,	142	113	
Hopkinton,	109	84	
Johnston,	112	89	
N. Providence,	149	62	1
Barrington,	46	25	
Foster,	82	190	
Burrillville,	97	156	
	9,213	3,263	42

There was but one scrolched vote given. That was in the sixth ward of Providence. The name of Jesse Howard was erased and that of Wm. Rhodes inserted. The totals therefore stand:

Harrison.		*Van Buren.*	
Nicholas Brown,	3,213	Henry Bull,	3,263
George Engs,	5,313	John D'Wolf,	3 263
Wager Weeden,	9,213	Jesse Howard,	3,262
William Rhodes,	5,214	Thos. J Taylor,	2,263
Majority for Harrison,		1,950	
Add New Shoreham,		27	
		1,977	

being about 23½ per cent. This is the largest vote ever given in the state. Scattering votes are not counted to on electoral election, a plurality electing on the first trial.

NEW YORK.

The New York and Erie line of rail road, we are glad to hear, is vigorously prosecuted, and in a state of great forwardness. Over one-half of the whole line from Tappan to Dunkirk, we are told, is either completed or in prosecution. The work is of the best order, with the heaviest kind of rails, and is to be carried on with great animation during the winter. It is not at all improbable, therefore, that New York city will strike Lake Erie by the way of the southern tier of counties before it reaches Buffalo through the New York and Albany road. In the meantime the Bostonians are also pushing on their road with equal animation. There is a glorious strife thus for the trade and enterprise of the west. [*Express.*

Canals. What a splendid exhibition does the subjoined statement show of the great resource and increasing wealth of this state.

The amount of tolls received this year *prior* to the 4th week of November, ult. is	$1,752,673 37
being an increase of	136,291 55
over and above the actual receipts of 1839, which were	$1,619,382 02
The commissioners of the canal fund, estimated as a basis for the loans necessary to complete the enlargement by 1845, an annual increase of 7½ per cent. which for the present year is	121,228 65
being less than the amount actually received on the 22d ult.	1,787,610 67
by the sum of	$15,062 90

Should the remainder of this season prove as favorable to navigation as was the last (and the navigation is entirely free throughout the whole line of canal), the entire increase for the present year will probably exceed two hundred thousand dollars, or about 5% per cent. more than is necessary to sustain the calculations of the canal board. [*N. Y. Star.*

A proclamation, by William H. Seward, governor of the state of New York. God has been pleased to preserve our lives during another year, and to bless our land and make it very pleoteous. Health, peace and liberty have dwelt among us, and religion has ministered her divine counsels and consolations. No danger has menaced us from abroad, nor has the alarm of intestine commotion, sedition or tumult disturbed the quiet of our dwellings. The clouds have not withheld from the earth their timely rain, nor the sun its genial heat. The plough has not been stayed in the furrow, nor has blight or mildew diminished the abundant harvest.

We have exhibited to the world the sublime spectacle of millions of freemen, carefully discussing the measures and policy which concern their welfare, and peacefully committing the precious trust of their interests and hopes to the care of their chosen magistrates. While our confidence in the stability of republican institutions is thus strengthened, their benign operation has been manifested in the away of mild and equal laws, the enjoyment of equal privileges by all classes of citizens, the security of personal rights, and the intellectual and moral improvement of society.

In remembrence of these signal and manifold blessings and privileges, it becomes us to lift up our hearts and ascribe all the power and glory to Him who looketh down from heaven and considereth all them that dwell upon the earth. I do, therefore, in pursuance of a custom sanctioned by the people, set apart and appoint THURSDAY the seventeenth day of December next, to be observed throughout this state as a day for the annual offerings of PRAISE, THANKSGIVING and PRAYER. I respectfully recommend to my fellow citizens to abstain from all secular occupations on that day; to gather themselves to their solemn assemblies; to render to our Heavenly Father the homage of hearts softened and warmed by his unbounded goodness; to commit to his tender care the poor, the neglected and the oppressed, and to supplicate a continuance of His favor to this people throughout all generations. However we may be separated by opinions or associations, all the citizens of the republic have equal political rights, and have the same motives to desire its peace, happiness and perpetual prosperity. The church of the living God is one, and embraces all those who in humility of spirit receive his holy faith, and through divine aid seek to keep his commandments. Let us therefore in perfect harmony and charity, one with another, as patriots and Christians, implore Him to sustain and bless all our civil and religious institutions, and to dispense to us abundantly that heavenly grace which, with faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, leads through the ways of virtue here to the blessed society of the redeemed in his everlasting kingdom.

Given under my hand and the privy seal of the state, at the city of Albany, this ninth day [L. S.] of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

By the governor,

SAMUEL BLATCHFORD, private secretary.

NEW JERSEY.

Finances. The expenditures of the state, during the past year, were as follows:

State accounts	$2,940 03
Legislative expenses	18,869 75
State officers' salaries	42,720 00
Incidental expenses	3,955 72
State prison	12,413 30
Transportation of criminals and costs of conviction	3,930 00
State arsenal	605 00
For instruction and support of blind	1,929 01
" " deaf and dumb	2,253 31
Revolutionary pensioners	1,994 80
Military officers	270 00
Inquisitions	946 61
Piloting	2,273 00
Postage	1,099 25
State library	289 75
Constables attending supreme court	289 75

Amounting to $67,334 48. The regular receipts amounted to $91,339 67; being as follows:

Dividends on stocks	$30,000 00
Transit duties	30,267 39
State tax	20,000 00
Pedlers' licenses	553 28
Interest on bond	910 00

Thus after paying the ordinary expenses, a balance remains of $14,005 19; which together with a balance of $9,513 18 in the treasurer's hands, amounting to $23,518 37, is now on deposite in banks of the state, excepting $17,000 00 in Camden and Amboy rail road bonds, and $315 25 due from two churches of Paterson.

School fund. The revenue from the school fund during the year has been $64,618 14 as follows:

Bank tax,	$24,133 72
Dividends on stock,	1,190 411
Interests on loans,	10,500 00
State lands at Paterson,	28,974 02

Of this amount $30,000 were distributed among the counties, and $740 25 applied to the defraying of incidental expenses. $5,0 to 71 of the bank tax has not yet been received, being the amount levied upon the Morris canal.

The revenue this year exceeds these sums, by $29,068 18. The excess last year of revenue above the expenditures, &c. was $7,191 18. The sale of the state lands at Paterson this year, has produced $28,000.

The whole amount of the school fund is $319,802 63. [*State Gaz.*

PENNSYLVANIA.

Congressional. Charles McClure, (V. B.) has been elected a representative to congress from the Cumberland district, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the decease of William S. Ramsey.

Electoral election returns.

Harrison.		*Van Buren.*	
J. A. Sholze	144,010	James Clark	143,676
Joseph Ritner	143,996	Geo. G. Reiper	143,674
Levis Passmore	144,031	Geo. W. Smith	143,668
J. P. Wetherill	144,018	Benj. Mifflin	143,669
Thos. P. Cope	144,019	Fred. Stoever	143,666
Jno. Gillingham	144,022	Wm. H. Smith	143,670
Amos Ellmaker	144,021	J. F. Steinman	143,672
A. R. McIlvain	144,023	John Dowlin	143,679
John K. Zeilin	144,019	Henry Myers	143,667
Robert Stinson	144,020	Daniel Jacoby	143,670
Wm. S. Hendrie	144,023	Jesse Johnson,	143,660
J. J. Ross	144,023	Jacob Able	143,670
Peter Filbert	144,020	Geo. Christman	143,665
Wm. Adams	144,021	Wm. Schoener	143,669
John Harper	144,021	Henry Dehoff	143,670
Wm. McIlvaine	144,018	Henry Logan	143,673
John Dickson	144,020	Fred. Smith	143,672
Jno. McKeehan	144,018	Chas. McClure	143,672
John Reed	144,020	J. M. Gemmill	143,784
A. B. Wilson	144,017	G.M.Hollenback	143,663
N.Middleswarth	144,015	Leonard Pfoots	143,670
Geo Walker	144,027	John Horton, jr.	143,671
B. Connelly	144,021	Wm. Philson	143,671
Joseph Markle	144,021	John Morrison	143,671
J. G. Fordyce	144,019	Wesley Frost	143,671
T.T.McKennon	144,012	Benj. Anderson	143,672
Hormer Denny	144,019	Wm. Wilkins	143,670
Jos. Buffington	144,017	A. K. Wright	143,672
Henry Black	144,017	John Fioley	143,670
John Dick	144,014	Stephen Barlow	143,663
The highest Harrison elector has			144,022
The highest Van Buren elector has			143,784
Harrison majority,			238
The lowest on the Harrison ticket has			143,990
The lowest on the Van Buren ticket has			143,663
Harrison majority,			327

Candidates for governor. The Van Buren party appear very generally to acquiesce in the re-nominating governor Porter for a second term. The whig party are now starting candidates, and there seems to be no lack of them we if reay judge from the following, extracted from the U. S. Gazette:

Candidates. We have given place to two suggestions relative to the candidates of our party for governor. Mr. McKeenon, of Washington, and Mr. Dancy, of Allegheny, were mentioned since that time. We see in the papers of the interior the name of judge Banks proposed with enthusiasm.—The hon. Richard Biddle and Walter Forward, esq. are also mentioned. And we look also to see in our next Lancaster papers the name of Mr. Strohm, of that county, brought out. And it has often been a matter of surprise with us, that George Chambers, esq. of Franklin county, has not been looked to as a candidate for the first office in the commonwealth. We have a few men also in the southeastern portion of Pennsylvania, whose names will be suggested when the time for such matters shall arrive.

Resumption of specie payments. In relation to the question, whether the banks of the state will resume by the 13th of January, as required by law, the Pennsylvanian says:

"We have availed ourselves of the opportunity afforded by the visit of the governor to this city, to ascertain whether his views on this grave subject remain unchanged, and it affords us much pleasure to be able to assure our readers on the *best authority* that no postponement of the day of resumption beyond the 15th January next, *will receive his approbation.* He is anxious as any one can be, to relieve the community from embarrassment and distress; but he is not of opinion that it is the true mode of ministering this relief, to entail upon us for a day longer than is already allowed, the hopeless evils of the present suspension."

A few weeks ago we supposed from what we met with in the public journals, that there was no doubt of the resumption of specie payments by the 13th January—but if we are to judge from what now appears in the journals of both Philadelphia and New York, it is questionable whether that object can be effected. There are more difficulties in the way than the public were apprised of. We have been looking with no little anxiety for an exposition of the real state of affairs. A writer in the Philadelphia Sentinel, over the signature of "A Citizen," has drawn the curtain to a certain extent, and as he appears to be in possession of *facts*, we avail of them for the information of our readers, without pretending to endorse his conclusions.

To the editor of the American Sentinel:

SIR: It is not without reluctance that I propose to obtrude my views upon the public in reference to the great topic of the day, the *resumption of specie payments.* But under the ramifications of our bank south sayers that important subject becomes

daily more obscured, and it seems indispensable that this community should have some light thrown upon it, if not from a very luminous, at least from a disinterested source. With these views, the present discussion is commenced. The public is anxious to understand the position of our banks, and their organs speak so vaguely that we need priests who understand the rites to interpret their meaning. In the absence of such, the nonitiated must attempt it.

Desiring to treat the subject with perfect fairness, though in plain phrases, I will state what are presumed to be admitted postulates:

1. The Bank of the United States cannot resume on the 15th of January next, the day appointed by law, without assistance.

2. The following banks, owing to their involvement with that institution, are in an equally helpless condition, viz:

The Farmers' and Mechanics' bank,
The Philadelphia bank,
The Bank of Pennsylvania,
and several other banks of minor importance.

3. The Girard bank, the Commercial, the Mechanics' and the Southwark banks, and possibly one or two others, are not involved in the same difficulties, some not at all, and others only to a limited extent.

The United States bank being admittedly the most helpless, it behooves us to examine into its actual condition in order to determine what measure of assistance will be likely to accomplish the desired object.

In the absence of positive data, we will assume its liabilities to be as follows, viz:

Circulation including 2 millions of post notes,		$12,000,000
Deposites,		3,000,000
Bank balances due to banks		
in this city,	$2,500,000	
Elsewhere,	1,500,000	
		4,000,000
Total,		$19,000,000
Of this sum the city bank balances, say,		$2,500,000
And a portion of the circulation held by the city banks, say,		4,000,000
Equal to		$6,500,000

would, of course, form an instantaneous demand upon the specie fund of the Bank of the United States on the day of resumption, to meet which, it is understood, the bank has $3,000,000 of specie.

But these are not the only items of demand obligations upon that bank which would immediately appear. Large sums held by it on deposits, and a considerable portion of the foreign bank balances, it is reasonable to suppose, would also be demanded, together with a very large amount of its notes, now in the vaults of the country banks, and in the pockets of the people because of their inability to obtain any other medium, would be immediately replaced by the issues of banks in better credit, to which institutions the U. States bank would thus become a debtor.

What the aggregate of these demands would be, it would be hazardous to estimate; but when the crippled credit, and intangible resources of the Bank of the United States are considered, it would not seem extravagant to suppose that one-half of her immediate liabilities would be immediately called for. This, if our suppositions approach to accuracy, could not fall far short of ten millions.—The specie we have estimated at three millions, and we know of no masses of specie balances elsewhere which would increase the amount of actual means. But, have we not put the sum likely to be immediately demanded on a resumption "which will not command the public faith," too low? Prior to the late suspension the demand circulation of the Bank of the U. States was about four millions—it is now TEN. Is it likely that it will range hereafter higher than heretofore? Undoubtedly not. Still leaving the whole sum to be demanded at ten millions, and the immediate cash resources at three millions, how is the excess to be provided? That excess of obligations, or in other words, deficiency of means, is six millions. It has recently been alleged in the public prints that certain of the banks in this city, to wit: the Farmers' and Mechanics', Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and some others, all entirely dependent for their means of resumption, on the resumption of the Bank of the United States, have agreed to borrow of the eastern banks, two millions and a half of dollars on their post notes, having 12 and 18 months to run, for the purpose of loaning the same to the Bank of the United States.

Let us examine the operation of this measure. The New York Express, the Journal of Commerce and the Boston Courier, all aver that the million and a half which Boston is to lend, and the million which New York is expected to lend are already here, and that therefore, there will be no transfer of money from either of those cities to this consequent upon the above loan; but on the contrary, that its only effect so far as *they* are concerned, would be to place balances on interest and make them payable at a fixed date, which are here now on deposite without interest, and not payable at any fixed date. What proportion of these balances is held by the U. S bank in the shape of private deposites we have no means of knowing, but it is probably considerable.

We will suppose, however, that the whole sum borrowed shall be immediately applicable to the uses of the Bank of the United States. What then? The deficiency of actual means as compared with actual demands after exhausting the specie will still be four millions and a half. It will be seen that in the present argument the notion is discarded of the banks themselves carrying any portion of the weight of the Bank of the United States, which some of them have expressed a willingness to do. The effort on their part would prove a fallacy.—They lack both the disposition and the power to do so.

The question has been examined thus far on the hypothesis of the loan of two and a half millions being a bona fide loan of money from distant cities, and, in that view, it has been shown to be entirely inadequate to the proposed object. But how much more inadequate,—indeed, how infinitely ridiculous will it appear when it is known that the eastern banks refuse to loan a dollar, except our institutions give them in lieu of their money negociable post notes in small sums, either issued by themselves or issued by the Bank of the United States, and bearing their endorsement! And this absurd proposition, we are told, has been acceded to by the gentlemen who were deputed to represent our banks in the foreign cities. Will not this community with one voice rebuke a committee so little acquainted with the nature of the business they undertook to negotiate? Does not every one perceive that our banks, after having undergone the humiliation of suing to their inferiors for assistance, have put it into the power of the lenders to abstract the sum borrowed from their own vaults.

It is, indeed, some consolation that several of our institutions have so conducted their business as to save themselves from this degradation. But the *strong* banks, the sound banks—so called by the Journal of Commerce—they, alas! are thus fallen!

The first and second heads of the subject proposed when this essay was commenced, after what has been said may thus be disposed of. The project of a resumption of specie payments by the banks alluded to on the plan suggested is absurd and impracticable. A resumption based upon it will fail; the banks undertaking it will be involved in an inextricable labyrinth of difficulties, and the *effects* upon our present banking system may be fatal.

As to the third head, viz: What course will it be proper for the Commercial, Mechanics', Girard, and other banks similarly situated, to pursue, in case the project of resumption above referred to should, as it probably will be abandoned, it is not easy to determine. That these institutions, judging from their independent bearing, are in a situation to resume, and maintain specie payments without the other banks, and at all hazards, seems probable. But, will the interest of the community be best promoted by their so doing? This is a grave question. If the situation of the other banks were hopeless, we should have no difficulty in deciding it affirmatively. For it is certain that so long as banks do not pay specie they do not fulfil their functions. Yet would the resumption of a small portion of our banks restore the currency in the west and south? Certainly not. And without that restoration could our resuming banks, so few in number, furnish and maintain a circulating paper medium convertible into coin at pleasure, adequate to the wants of our people? It is clear that they could not. What then would be the object of their resumption! Vain glory. The object is not equal to the sacrifice. The inconvenience of two currencies now suffered by our citizens would be increased, not diminished, by a partial resumption, such as has been adverted to. The resuming institutions would find themselves in a state of perpetual warfare, assailed insidiously by the non-resuming, and by those persons having claims on them from abroad. Our own citizens, much as they desire specie payments, would not acquiesce in the demands for specie made for their notes by some banks, whilst others would be willing to receive in full payment of them, paper of equal nominal value, which they could purchase at a depreciated rate. Thus new difficulties would encounter us at every step.

In this state of things it will naturally be asked—what then is to be done? No question is more easily answered. The Bank of the United States is unable to resume, on her own resources, on the day fixed by law. Certain other of our institutions are equally unable to resume. This is the fact. All rhodomontade is useless. All attempt to disguise the truth by false pretensions is idle. The judicious and sensible portion of the community, as well here as in New York and Boston, know the truth of these averments. The two last named cities, in the hope of getting home considerable debts in specie which were incurred by our citizens in paper, may be willing to hazard the loan of smaller sums to these banks on their post notes to be immediately discounted here and converted into specie on their transient resumption to bring it about; but they well know that any such movement by our institutions would betray a deplorable weakness both of intellect and means. They well know that the error of our resumption of 1838 was, that it was based on the same fallacious principle, (though in a different form) that is now advocated by them for their own interest.

Our banks should have the manhood to look at the subject directly and without flinching, and to take their measures afterwards, according to their best judgment. To our view, their duty is plain. Let the directors of the United States bank make a fair and full statement of its condition (the days of delusion are past) to the legislature of the commonwealth as soon as it assembles, showing the efforts they have made to conform to the law; let them show wherefore they have been unable to accomplish their wishes; let them give such pledges, as from men of their standing, will command respect that they will, honestly and zealously as they have done, pursue the course most likely to bring the immediate liabilities and active means of the banks into a just ratio with each other; and ask with frankness of manner and integrity of purpose for such an extension of time, in the present suspension law, as will enable them to put their institution in a condition to meet its requisitions. This could probably be accomplished in another year. Let these views in the shape of a memorial, together with the statements forming its basis, be submitted to the other institutions, and let those institutions unite in the request, furnishing the abundant and cogent reasons at their command, to show its propriety. No difficulty should exist in the banks agreeing to publish monthly statements of their prominent items of business, to show the sincerity of their efforts to bring themselves into a proper position to resume specie payments at the period fixed in the new law.

There are many reasons, independent of those derivable, from our own local situation, which would suggest themselves to our lawgivers to sanction and even urge the propriety of the measure. A prominent one may be named here, viz: the overthrow of the existing national administration, and the induction of a new chief, with different financial views into the seat of government at Washington, on the 4th of March next, soon after which the great question of the currency must be taken up by the collected wisdom of the nation. Shall our institutions, unprepared as they are, rush into danger and perhaps into the jaws of death, at a moment like this. Is it the part of common prudence to do so?

In conclusion, it cannot be too earnestly urged upon the directors and executive officers of our banks to treat, in their intercourse with the public, this subject with the manliness and candor due to its important bearing upon the interests of society, and instead of seeing that their respective institutions are each in a situation to resume, but for the weakness of their neighbors, let them make known the truth of the general positions herein assumed.—All these positions are simple: it has not been deemed necessary to involve the question in any of the details of political economy; to show the probability of a continued drain of specie to France; to discuss the propriety of a protective tariff. Such a plan of treating the subject would have induced us to wander too far from our main object, which was to show that most of our banks *cannot*, on the schema suggested, sustain themselves, if they *attempt* resumption on the 15th of January next, and that those which can sustain themselves would accomplish no public good, but much evil, by resuming on that day, which they would only be justified in doing in case the legislature should refuse to extend the period of the present law. Such a refusal on the part of the legislature would seem, under the circumstances of the case, highly improbable, and we have already had a sufficient earnest of his enlightened views on the subject of the currency, to feel no apprehension of any hostile action on the part of our present enlightened chief magistrate.

A CITIZEN.

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DELAWARE.

Election—official.

Counties.	*Van Buren.*	*Harrison.*
New Castle,	2,194	2,320
Kent,	1,095	1,591
Sussex,	1,588	2,451
	4,872	5,963
		4,872
	Harrison majority,	1,091

The above is the average vote for electors in each county. The majority of the highest whig elector, P F. Causey, over the lowest Van Buren, N. Clark is 1,103.

MARYLAND.

The presidential electoral college of this state, assembled in the senate chamber at Annapolis on the 2d inst. all the members being present.

Gov. *George Howard*, was elected president, and col. *J. H. Nicholson*, secretary.

The nomination of gen. WILLIAM H. HARRISON, of Ohio, for president, was made by *J L. Kerr*, esq. of Talbot, and that of JOHN TYLER, of Virginia, for vice president, by *R. J. Bowie*, esq of Montgomery, and the two votes of Maryland were cast for them; after which the college adjourned *sine die*.

Queen Anne's county census. According to the Sentinel, the whole population of the county is 13,169. Whole number of whites 6,650—males 4,253, females 2,397. Whole number of blacks 6,519—males 3,410, females 3,109. Free—males 1,307, females 1,233. Slaves—males 2,103, females 1,876. Employed in agriculture 2,972, in commerce 31, in trades 93, in navigation 86, in the learned professions 28.

VIRGINIA.

Electors. The governor's proclamation of the 23d of November, announces that

Arthur Smith, of Isle of Wight,
John Cargill, of Sussex,
James Jones, of Nottoway,
William R Baskerville, of Mecklenburg,
Charles Yancey, of Buckingham,
Richard Logan, of Halifax,
Archibald Stuart, of Patrick,
William Jones, of Gloucester,
Austin Brockenbrough, of Essex,
John Gibson, of Prince William,
J. D. Halyburton, of New Kent,
Thomas J. Randolph, of Albemarle,
Walter Holladay, of Spottsylvania,
Inman Horner, of Fauquier,
James Gibson, of Hampshire,
William A. Harris, of Page,
Jacob D. Williamson, of Rockingham,
William Taylor, of Rockbridge,
Augustus A. Chapman, of Monroe,
James Hoge, of Pulaski,
William Byars, of Washington,
Benjamin Brown, of Cabell, and
John Hindman, of Brooke,

have been duly elected electors for and on behalf of the state of Virginia, to vote for a president and vice president of the United States. The electors are required by law to meet at the capital in the city of Richmond, on the first Wednesday in December inst, by the hour of ten o'clock in the morning.

The Virginia college of electors assembled in the capitol on the 2d inst. and cast the vote of this state for Martin Van Buren, for president, and Richard M. Johnson, for vice president of the United States. Arthur Smith, of Isle of Wight, voted for Mr. Polk, of Tenn. for vice president, instead of col. Johnson.

The legislature convened at Richmond on the 1st instant. Mr. NASH (V. B.) was elected president of the senate—Mr. Good, of Wheeling, one of the whig members, not being present, gave the Van Buren party a majority of one. Were all present, each party would have sixteen senators.

Mr. SOUTHALL, of Albemarle, (whig), was elected speaker of the house. The vote stood:

For Mr. Southall, 37
For Mr. Goode, of Mecklenburg, (V. B.) 56

Four whigs and two V. B. absent. Three seats vacant—one from Frederick, one from Fairfax—both contested on the return—and one in Louisa, where the member elect has resigned.

The house proposed to the senate to go into the election of a U. S. senator on the 4th inst.

State debt. The public debt of the state of Virginia, according to the Norfolk Beacon, is at the present time, $6,500,000, exclusive of its liabilities under acts authorising loans for works of internal improvement, which amount to $3,443,120 more.

Congressional candidate. Cuthbert Powell, esq of Loudoun, is announced as a candidate to represent in congress the district of Fairfax, Loudoun and Fauquier. Mr. McCarty declines a re-election.

University of Virginia. The Richmond Whig says, that the visiters have appointed Nathaniel P. Howard, esq. of Richmond, professor of law in the university, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of professor Davis. Mr Howard is a young gentleman of accurate and extensive legal acquirements, and one of the most elegant and accomplished scholars in the state.

A Charlotteville paper says:—"Pike Powers, esq. has been temporarily appointed to fill the mathematical chair, vacated by the death of professor Boonycastle"

NORTH CAROLINA.

United States senators The hon. W. P. Mangum and hon. W. A. Graham, speaker of the house of commons, have been elected senators to the congress of the United States from North Carolina—the former for six years from the 4th of March next, and to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Brown; the latter to fill the unexpired portion of the term of Mr. Strange, which is two years. The vote stood thus: for Mangum 99, Graham 98, Brown 65 and Strange 34.

Official returns of the election for president.

COUNTIES.	*Harrison.*	*Van Buren.*
Anson,	1,194	295
Ashe,	578	460
Beaufort,	961	303
Bertie,	496	385
Bladen,	343	414
Brunswick,	250	230
Buncombe & Henderson	1,436	452
Burke,	1,622	309
Cabarrus,	891	354
Camden,	613	100
Carteret,	454	186
Caswell,	276	1,169
Chetham,	1,124	565
Chowan,	330	158
Columbus,	304	315
Craven,	666	540
Cumberland,	312	950
Currituck,	142	468
Cherokee,	414	113
Davidson,	1,411	390
Duplin,	253	807
Edgecombe,	135	1,374
Franklin,	374	689
Gates,	378	328
Granville,	333	778
Greene,	297	215
Guilford,	2,300	414
Halifax,	604	856
Haywood,	431	321
Hertford,	396	199
Hyde,	431	89
Iredell,	1,780	328
Johnson,	597	549
Jones,	343	133
Lenoir, (not received)		
Lincoln,	1,000	1,258
Martin,	291	596
Mecklanburg,	1,000	1,346
Montgomery,	1,136	105
Moore,	529	495
Macon,	433	168
Nash,	78	797
New Hanover,	293	1,043
Northampton,	550	382
Onslow,	142	690
Orange,	1,639	1,448
Pasquotank,	693	143
Perquimons,	596	134
Person,	214	597
Pitt,	627	391
Randolph,	1,344	269
Richmond,	820	103
Rowan and Davie,	1,630	725
Robeson,	573	506
Rockingham,	547	905
Rutherford,	1,302	540
Sampson,	553	741
Stokes,	1,313	1,061
Surry,	1,131	813
Tyrrell,	390	83
Wake,	1,026	1,149
Warren,	105	754
Washington,	432	54
Wayne,	306	731
Wilkes,	1,450	114
Yancy,	415	290
	46,376	33,782
	33,782	
Harrison's majority,	12,594	

Hon. H. W. Connor, V. B. representative of the Lincoln district in congress, has given public notice of his intention not again to be a candidate.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

On the 28th ult. the two houses concurred in a proposition to go into the election of electors on the 1st instant.

Members of the legislature—1840.

Senate—45 *members.*

Abbeville—D Douglass.†
All Saints—Edward T. Heriot.
Barnwell—Angus Patterson.
Claremount—J. W. English.
Clarendon—S. P Dubose.
Christ Church—James S. Rhett †
Chester—Dr. John Douglass † ‡
Chesterfield—Dr. Thomas E. Powe.
Darlington—William H. Canoco.†
Edgefield—J. S. Jeter.
Fairfield—Austin F. Peay.
Greenville—H. G Johnson.† ‡
Horry—W. H. Johnson † ‡
Kershaw—William McWillie. †
Lancaster—W. McKenna.† ‡
Laurens—Thomas F. Jones.
Lexington—Lemuel Boozer.† ‡
Marion—*B. Geize.*† ‡ protested.
Marlborough—D. C. Murdock.
Newberry—F. B. Higgins.†
Orange—J. M. Felder † ‡
Pendleton—B. Hagood.† ‡
Prince George, (Winyaw)—R. W. F. Allston.
Richland—James Gregg.
St. Andrews—John Rivers.† ‡
St. Bartholomews—Simon Verdier.
St. George, (Dorcester)—William Carr.
St. Helena—Richard De Treville.
St. James, (Goose Creek)—John Wilson.
St. James, (Santee)—S. J. Palmer.† ‡
St. John, (Berkley)—John H. Dawson.
St. John, (Colleton)—John Jenkins.
St. Luke—Dr. J. Fickling † ‡
St. Matthews—Dr. T. J. Goodwyn.
St. Pauls—J. B. Grimball.† ‡
St. Peters—Henry Smart.†
St. Philip and St. Michaels—Daniel Elliott Huger, and Ker Boyce † ‡
St. Stephens—T. L. Gourdin †
St. Thomas and St. Dronis—F. D. Quash.
Spartanburg—John Crawford.
Union—W. K. Clowney † ‡
Williamsburg—D. D Wilson.
York—J. D. Witherspoon † ‡

†Elected this year. ‡New members.

House of representatives.

Abbeville—A. Burt, D. L. Wardlaw, Jno. Chiles,* Joel Smith, and John Swilleo.*
All Saints— —— Randall.*
Barnwell—Edmond Bellinger, S. W. Trotti,* C. R. Carroll,* I. G Brown.*
Chester—F. W. Davie, John W. Rice,* and J. L. Jackson *
Chesterfield—J. W. Blakeney, and Stephen Jackson.
Christ Church—Andrew Hibben.
Clarendon—Levi F. Rhuoe,* and Hy. J. Smith.*
Claremont—John D. Frierson,* W. J. Reynolds,* and G. S. DeSchamps *
Darlington—A. D Sims,* and Isaac D. Wilson.*
Edgefield—J. Sheppard,* J. Tompkins,* W. S. Cothran,* Dr. R. C. Griffin,* M. L. Bonham,* and D. Atkinson.*
Fairfield—E. G. Palmer, Jno. A. Woodward,* W. J. Alston,* and Dr John J. Myers.*
Greenville—S M. Earle,* H. Smith,* T. E. Ware,* and B F. Perry.
Horry—E. A Benjamin.*
Kershaw—James Cheelout, jr.* and Lewis J. Patterson.
Lancaster— ——Massey* and —— Conner.*
Laurens—Geo. Anderson,* Charles Williams,* R. H. Speers,* and Dr. Wm. Irby.*
Lexington—Paul Quattlebum,* and Jacob Wingard.*
Marion—D. Palmer,* J. C. Bethea,* and *H. M. Davis* *
Marlborough—Wm. T. Ellerbe,* and *Christian W. Dudley.**
Newberry—Simeon Fair,* C. B. Griffin,* and T. H. Pope.*
Orange—D. F. Jamison, and Dr. J. G. Guignard.*
Pendleton—*W. Robinson,** *J. McFall,** *J. Gilmer,** *C. Kingsley,** *J. W. Conner,** and W. Huoter.*
Prince George, Winyaw—John I. Middleton, A. H. Belin, and T. G. Carr.
Prince William—W. F. Colcock.
Richland—No election declared—the whole returns submitted to the legislature.
Spartanburg—J. E. Henry,* H. H. Thomson, Wm. R. Poole, John R Richards,* and John W. Hunt.
St. Andrews—Wm. I. Bull.
St. Bartholomews—B. G. O'Bryan, D. S. Henderson and David Walker.
St. George, Dorchester—David Gavin.
St. Helena—Thomas Fuller, jr.*

St. John, Berkley—James Fergoson,* and Robert McKelvey.*

St. John, Colleton—Wm. Murray,* and a *tie* between Daniel F. Jenkins, and Hugh Wilson, jr.

St James, Santee—John Blake.*

St. James, Goose Creek—Geo. H. Smith.*

St. Luke's—Albert Rhett,* and R. W. Singleton.*

St. Matthews—Dr. A. T. Darby.*

St. Philip and St. Michaels—Wm. Aiken, Ed. Frost, W. D. Porter,* John Phillips, A. G. Magrath, B. F. Hunt,* C. G. Memminger, John Huger, G. B. Eckhard, Otis Mills,* R. W. Seymour, John Schnierle, T. O. Elliolt, James M. Walker,* B. R. Carroll,* W. W. Kuntlandt,* and R. W. Roper.*

St Pauls—Wm. Washington.

St Peters—J. Lartigue,* and Dr. E. Ripley.*

St. Stephens—John Palmer.

St. Thomas and St. Dennis—Robert Elfe.

Union—Z. P. Herndon,* Wm. Gist,* Dr. M. A. Moore,* and James R. Jones.*

Williamsburg—A *tie* between Dr. W. J. Buford, and Mr. Mouzon.

York—James M. Love, Robt. T. Allison, Abram Hardin,* and John A. Aiston.*

*New members. Those in *italics* are whigs

The legislature of South Carolina assembled on Monday, the 23d ultimo. The hon. Angus Patterson was unanimously elected speaker of the senate, and D. L. Wardlow re-elected without opposition speaker of the house of representatives. Both houses being organized, the governor (B. K. Henagan, on whom the duties of the chief magistrate devolved after the decease of governor Noble) transmitted his message on Tuesday the 24th.

The whigs held a meeting at Charleston on the 26th ult. preparatory to a public dinner to Wm. C. Preston, at which it was

"*Resolved*, That we contemplate with great gratification the able and meritorious exertions of our senator, the hon. Wm. C. Preston; our late representative, hon. Waddy Thompson, and our distinguished fellow citizen, Hugh S. Legare, throughout the struggle now so happily terminated. These gentlemen have added greatly to their previous well earned reputation, by their eloquent orations in defence of liberty, and by their gallant resistance to a bitter and intolerent majority at home, have deserved well of the country at large.

"That we tender to the hon. W. Thompson, in his regretted retirement, our sincere thanks and cordial esteem.

"That we take a peculiar pride in the elevated position and extensive popularity of hon. Hugh S. Legare, and ardently wish that the time may soon arrive when his native state shall more properly appreciate his worth, and again avail herself of his valuable services.

"That we offer to the hon. Wm. C. Preston, the warmest expressions of our confidence and admiration—unmoved by menaces and unhurt by calumny, he has long been among the foremost in manly and consistent opposition to the destructive measures of an unprincipled administration. We exhort him to persevere in his honorable course, and pledge ourselves to sustain him to the utmost of our ability, by a cordial and unshrinking support."

Extract from gov. Henagan's message.

The school system. "Our free school system has lately attracted especial attention. I trust that, from the many reports of the commissioners to our late governor, you will be able to derive important aid in the patriotic and benevolent effort to place it upon a more useful and correct foundation. Without presuming to give you even the outlines of a system, I would respectfully submit a few remarks on the subject. The pay of the teachers is altogether too moderate. The very small compensation may be said, without much of a figure, to poison the whole system. If we value professions by their usefulness, none can be more important than that of the teacher. His duties are most irksome and laborious, and no occupation in life calls for a rarer combination of talent and character. The foundation of a complete education can be surely laid, only in our elementary schools. The importance of a thorough English education, is, to a great extent, overlooked, in our modern systems, and our youth is hurried into the study of the ancient classics, without even a decent knowledge of their own tongue. It is a humiliating fact, that many, fresh from the walls of college, cannot write a page, without betraying their ignorance of the structure of our language. This is no imputation upon the professors, as young men are not sent there to learn the rudiments of English, but are presumed to know them before their admission. It is not my design to depreciate the dead languages, or a knowledge of their literature, but that education is imperfect, indeed, which looks too exclusively to such an attainment.—A critical knowledge of our own language, with its literature, should be the primary object of attention, and, under no circumstances, should this be neglected. There can be no occasion for this neglect, as the thorough knowledge of one language only facilitates the acquisition of another. It is no easy matter now, to acquire a good English education in South Carolina. He who would offer to teach English alone, could not calculate upon making his bread. Our modern notions require something else; and hence every head of a petty country school, advertises to give instruction in Latin, Greek, Italian and French, and those higher English branches, which can be properly taught only in a college. To know what Homer and Horace wrote, and to be able to read the Grecian and Roman anthologies, is regarded of more importance than the knowledge of our own times and country. The legislature can do something to reform this state of things, by elevating the character of our free schools, and requiring that applicants for admission into the college, should be examined in certain English departments, with which now they are only presumed to be familiar.

There is a more important relation, however, between the teacher and the pupil, than the merely intellectual. It is the moral relation. How vastly important that the teacher should possess the requisite moral qualifications; that he should be able to give that kind of instruction which alone can qualify us for the higher duties of life, which alone can qualify us for eternity. The education of the mind and heart must go together, or better, far better would it be for our children to continue in the depths of native ignorance. I would not convert our free schools into theological seminaries; but it becomes the legislature to guard, in every proper manner, the morals of the children, and protect them against those sinister influences which make them any thing but good and useful citizens. In the words of a distinguished modern writer, "education consists in learning what makes a man useful, respectable and happy." It is all important to elevate the character of the teachers of our free schools. The relation between teacher and pupil is of a most responsible nature, and involves all that importance which belongs to authority, on the one side, and submission on the other. In addition to literary qualifications, no one, if possible, should control the education of the youth of the state, who is deficient in moral character. Who, I would ask, are the teachers of our free schools? Are they men to whom the legislature can commit, with confidence, the great business of education?

What is the amount of their literary qualifications, and what is the tone of their morality? It is not my design to indulge in unnecessary remarks upon this subject, but truth requires me to say, that as a class, they are grossly incompetent to discharge their high and sacred functions. So far as my observations extend, with but few exceptions, they are very ignorant and possess a very easy morality. With the poor pay allowed them, we cannot reasonably calculate upon a better state of things. The men who take charge of our public schools, and accept so miserable a pittance as the reward of their labors, are they who cannot get employment on any other terms.—Necessity forces them to make the offer of their services, and necessity forces the commissioners to accept them. It is now in South Carolina a reproach to be a teacher of a free school, as it is regarded *prima facia* evidence of a want of qualification.—Men will not embark in the business of education, from mere motives of patriotism. You cannot command superior talent and attainment, without adequate compensation. The lawyer, the physician and the artisan, bestow not their labors gratuitously; and upon what principle of reason or justice, can it be expected, that he who has qualified himself, by years of severe toil, for the most useful of all professions, shall labor at a rate which will not supply the wants of nature."

Exports from Charleston and Savannah. The Charleston Courier exhibits the following table of exports from South Carolina and Georgia through their two principal seaports, during the last year.

Charleston exported the last year:

228,191 foreign, 60,178 coastwise,	bales of short cotton,	
288,369		
13,200 from Georgetown,		
301,569 total, at $30 the bale,		$9,047,070
19,310 bales Sea Islands at $75,		1,458,250
100,000 tierces of rice, at $20,		2,000,000
Total,		$12,505,320

Exclusive of domestic productions of minor consideration, but which if included in the estimate, would swell the export of South Carolina, to at least $13,000,000.

Savannah exported the last year:

199,842 foreign, 76,299 coastwise, 10,537 from Darien,	bales of short cotton,	
286,678 total, at $30 the bale,		$8,600,340
8,108 Sea Islands, at $75 the bale,		608,000
50,000 casks rice, estimated at $20,		1,000,000
Total,		$10,208,340

The exports, therefore, of South Carolina and Georgia, nearly the whole of which pass through the ports of Charleston and Savannah, amount to the aggregate of $23,208,340.

The Courier remarks that the amount of exports from Charleston and Savannah is nearly five times that of the port of Baltimore; while the population of the two former cities together is less than one-half the population of the latter.

GEORGIA.

Election return—official. The Milledgeville Journal publishes the following as the aggregate of the votes received by the presidential electoral candidates in Georgia:

Harrison ticket.		*Van Buren ticket.*	
D. L. Clinch,	40,349	W. B. Bulloch,	31,989
J. W. Campbell,	40,349	M. Echols,	31,989
G. R. Gilmer,	40,347	T. Wootten,	31,984
W. W. Ezzard,	40,341	J. Anderson,	31,981
C. Dougherty,	40,340	S. Groves,	31,981
Joel Crawford,	40,339	S. Beall,	31,977
A. Miller,	40,337	J. Robinson,	31,977
S. Grantland,	40,336	R. Harden,	31,965
C. B. Strong,	40,336	W. B. Wofford,	31,957
J. Whitehead,	40,332	S. Jones,	31,953
E. Wimberley,	40,329	J. Bates,	31,939

The aggregate whig majority is 8,377.

General Clinch and Mr Campbell, the two highest upon the Harrison ticket, are 8,360 votes ahead of Mr. Bulloch, the highest on the Van Buren ticket. And general Wimberly, the lowest on the Harrison ticket, is 8,390 votes ahead of general Bates, the lowest upon the Van Buren ticket.—Twenty votes cover the Harrison ticket, and fifty the Van Buren ticket.

The whig majority, at the congressional election in October, was 3,843—and the aggregate vote 74,096.

Legislature. A resolution being under consideration in the senate for proceeding, on the 4th inst. to the election of a senator of the United States, to succeed Mr. Lumpkin on the 3d day of March next, a motion was made by Mr. Jones, a Van Buren member, to lay it on the table for the remainder of the session. Some half a dozen Harrison senators being absent, and advantage being about to be taken of a majority in the senate thus obtained by the Van Buren party, on the suggestion of Mr. Miller, the Harrison members of the senate withdrew in a body. After they had withdrawn, the secretary proceeded to call the names of the members in order to record the yeas and nays. After the call was made, the president declared that there was no quorum. The senate adjourned over to the following day, when they again met; and after some discussion, took a recess for an hour, in order to ascertain whether some arrangement could not be made to settle the difficulty. At the second meeting of the body, a motion was made to lay the resolution on the table for the present, which was carried by a vote of 63 to 18. The senate then proceeded to the regular business, a part of which was a preamble and resolution in regard to the constitutionality of a national bank.

ALABAMA.

United States senator. Hon. W. R. King is re-elected senator in congress from this state, for six years from the fourth of March next. The vote in the legislature stood as follows:

W. R. King (V. B.)	75
Gov. Gayle (whig)	53

We understand from the Monitor that in the senate there are 21 Van Buren and 12 whigs, as the line has been heretofore drawn. At this election for senator, Messrs. Watkins and Ross, both whig senators, were absent. In the house of representatives, the parties are believed to stand, 52 Van Buren and 48 whigs. Judge Hunter, of Lowndes, Mr. Peters and the member elect from Wilcox, all whigs, were absent at the time of the election for senator. All the Van Buren members of either branch were present except Mr. Blair. The majority for col. King would have been 13, had all the members been presented and voted.

Mr. *King* is one of the oldest members of the senate, having represented Alabama in that body ever since it became a state. He was chosen vice president *pro. tem.* at the close of the last session when col. Johnson left the chair.

State debt. The amount is $10,860,000, and is invested in the capital stock of the banks.

We learn from the Wetumpka Argus of the 25th ult. on the authority of a gentleman direct from Tuscaloosa, that the official majority in Alabama is 5,547.

MISSISSIPPI.

The times. We have been recently conversing with a friend from Mississippi, who represents matters there as, in most respects, not at all improving. There is a good deal of emigration from the state, of sundry kinds, in different directions; but principally to Texas. There are but few new comers.

Lands, when sold at all, go for a mere song, in comparison with the rates common two or three years ago. Plantations, which would then have commanded forty or fifty dollars per acre, can now be had for five and ten dollars; and in some cases, even below the least of these figures.

A vast quantity is bound by judgments of court; but little yet is sold under the hammer, in consequence of an appraisement law, which operates as a stay of execution. By this law, lands are to be appraised; and if, when offered by the sheriff, they fail to bring two-thirds of their valuation, the debtor holds on twelve months longer, when the lands are to be sold, unconditionally. In some of the counties, the sheriffs disregard this law; but generally the state courts and authorities are governed by it. At the end of the year, in some cases not many months hence, a vast deal of land will be brought into market and sold at an enormous sacrifice.

The depreciation in the price of lands, of course affects every thing else in a greater or less degree. Negroes have fallen one-half. Corn, of which large quantities have been raised this year, is about forty and fifty cents a bushel. Hogs are being raised in great abundance, for the farmer has discovered that, with cotton at seven cents a pound, he must raise his own "hog and hominy" and not be dependent upon the upper country for it.

The banks are in the worst odour possible. The feeling is one of deadly hostility; and every plea put in by the debtor of any bank, against the suit of the bank, is favored both by court and jury. The Brandon bank is, it is known, shut up. The directors say that they can pay what they owe others, if the public at large, who are in debt, will pay them. Shelton, the president of the bank, of whose flight, so many stories are told in the newspapers, is still in Brandon, from which place he has not been absent, a distance of twenty miles, for a year past.

As one good effect of hard times in Mississippi, he mentions the flight from the state of a goodly portion of the rowdies and ruffians who infested it. Connected with this course, may be the successful operation of the fifteen gallon law. Our informant states that the reduction in the number of coffee houses, in the several towns and villages, is really astonishing. And the law is very generally carried into effect.

Upon the whole, Mississippi seems to be under the salutary operation of sundry depleting medicines, that are cooling and purifying her system.—The temptations for investment in the state will soon attract new comers; and cash being paid up, men will feel settled and certain in their business operations as planters. The experience of the past will serve as a good lesson for some five or ten years at least; and if cotton keeps down at a "fair living price," the spirit of speculation will not be excited. Under these circumstances, Mississippi will start afresh; and with her vast natural resources and her enterprising population, will surmount present obstacles; and "go ahead," with more alacrity and vigor than ever. [*St. Louis Gazette.*

LOUISIANA.

Banks. There are sixteen banks and banking companies in Louisiana, according to their last reports. Their nominal capital is $54,950,000. Their capital *paid up* is $41,753,214. In real estate and other investments, $8,985,638. Their circulation on the 31st of Oct. was $5,260,143. The amount of specie in their vaults on that day was $3,388,296. The "capital gained and profits undivided" of all the banks in the state is $6,802,506.

The rev. H. B. Bascom, D. D. professor of moral science and belles lettres, in the Augusta college of Kentucky, has been unanimously elected to the presidency of the college of Louisiana, at Jackson.

The late postmaster of New Orleans has, according to the reports of the papers of that city started for Texas, both a defaulter to government and an absconding debtor to individuals. He had carried off considerable property with him, and his creditors have started in pursuit, with hopes of overtaking him. His name is McQueen.

The Bulletin says: "We learn that the government is not the only sufferer from the Swartwouting of the late postmaster of this city. Private individuals are taken in for large amounts. Several creditors of the absconding defaulter have started in hot pursuit, and some hopes are entertained of overtaking him before passing the confines of Texas."

ARKANSAS.

The official returns for the election of governor show that, of 10,953 votes cast, Archibald Yell received 10,534; H. Smithson 292, and Scims 7. Judge Gross, (administration) was elected to congress by a majority of 2,500.

The boundary line between the United States and Texas, when established, it is said will leave Miller county, Arkansas, wholly within the limits of Texas.

The Arkansas annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, commenced its fifth session in the city of Little Rock, on the 4th inst. bishop Beverly Waugh of Baltimore, presiding, about thirty ministers were present and several others were expected.

KENTUCKY.

Congressional election. John H. Thompson (whig) has been elected in the Harrodsburg district to fill the vacancy in the present congress, occasioned by the lamented decease of Mr. Anderson.

Bank of Kentucky. We have before us a circular, dated 28th October, from the officers and directors of this bank, giving a statement of its actual condition, and explanations concerning the forged certificates of stock issued by Levis, the cashier of the Schuylkill bank in Philadelphia.

It results from investigation, that near 13,000 shares of this spurious stock had been issued—of which 447 have been surrendered since, by the party with whom they were placed. A process for tracing and discriminating between the forged and fair stock, is now in progress, which, it is believed, will completely succeed.

Meantime, the opinion is unhesitatingly expressed, that "the entire proceeds of the sale of the spurious stock of the Bank of Kentucky, amounting to upwards of $900,000, were appropriated for the use and benefit of the Schuylkill bank!" It is added, that the Schuylkill bank has ample means to refund this money—and to it the holders of the spurious stock must look. The state of the bank may be thus summed up:

Resources.

Notes discounted and bills of exchange,		$4,702,737
Bonds in the state of Kentucky and the city of Louisville,		1,630,000
Due by other banks,		333,324
Specie,	503 351	
Notes of other banks,	342,829———	846,180
Suspended debt in suit,		253,000
Sundries,		347,949
		$8,113,190

Liabilities.

Capital stock, (1,700,000 owned by state)		4,699,057
Notes in circulation,		2,089,643
Deposites,		383,090
Surplus, consisting profit & loss, 1st July,	308,182	
Discount and premium on exchange since,	99,385	
Contingent fund, &c.	110,000———	517,567
Sundries,		423,833
		8,113,190

OHIO.

The annexed table shows the fluctuation in the currency in this state for the past year:

Fluctuation in the Ohio currency.

	Currency.			Prem. on specie.
June 1, 1839,	9,168,903			
Sept. 30, 1839,	8,107,692	decrease,	1,059,300	prem.
Jan. 1, 1840,	6,624 987	"	1,482,515	5¼a7
April 1, 1840,	5,956,398	"	668,597	7¼a8
May 1, 1840,	5,391,205	increase,	431,808	6a6¼
July 1, 1840,	6 362,770	decrease,	28,436	4¼
Oct. 1, 1840,	6,686,756	increase,	318,986	3¼a4

Notwithstanding the steady reduction in currency and bank accommodations evinced in this table, the amount of business done in the state has been large, and during the last few months constantly increasing.

The following in relation to the trade of Ohio is from the New York Herald:

"A table of arrivals of produce at the port of Cleveland from the interior, and the clearances of goods for the interior, in four months up to the 1st instant of this year, as compared with last:

Amount of property cleared and arrived at the port of Cleveland, for four months of this year and last.

	Arrived.	Cleared.		
June, the.	39,827,263	31,267,818	9,931,259	8,614,606
July, "	25,679,682	11,483,336	3,331,660	6,742,415
August, "	34,975 294	8,556 011	8,022,081	7,980,786
Sept. "	42,216,655	29,942,626	9,330,973	9,068,891

"The arrivals at Cleveland indicate the exports of Ohio, and the clearances the imports. The former, it will be seen, have more than doubled in each month, and exceed all former precedent. This amount of produce has been raised and brought to market in the face of the severe contractions of the banks. Prices have, indeed, been low, but the sales have been clear of speculation, and have, as is evident in the gradual fall of the price of specie, as soon in the above table, brought the state out of debt, notwithstanding that during the last month the imports have increased. In the month of June, the amount cleared at Cleveland was little more than one fourth the amount cleared in the same month last year. Business has, however, been gradually accommodating itself to the contracted state of the currency, and the imports have increased, until in the month of September they exceeded those of last year. If the exports have been made at low prices, the imports have been made at corresponding rates. The value of the produce of Ohio has held the same proportion to the merchandise purchased; the substantial farmers have enjoyed their usual luxuries, and have had a surplus to pay their debts to the storekeepers and merchants, who, in their turns, have been able to settle their bank debts at home and abroad."

Banks. From the same source we copy the following statement of the condition of all the banks in Ohio, with two or three exceptions:

Liabilities.

Capital,	$9,191,203 53
Due to banks,	451,897 21
Circulation,	3,697,089 17
Deposites,	1,990,743 58
Other liabilities,	1,094,480 09
	$16,426,422 68

Assets.

Notes and bills discounted,	$10,832,817 22
Due from banks,	680,761 75
Bank notes on hand,	888,520 03
Specie,	1,229,226 70
Other liabilities,	2,795,094 00
	$16,426,422 68

In consequence of no return from the Clinton bank of Columbus, the Commercial bank of Cincinnati, the Bank of Sandusky, and the error of $1,000 in the apparent surplus in the return of the Farmers' and Mechanics' bank of Steubenville, we can make no comparison with the last returns. By the above statement, the immediate liabilities appear to be 6,200,000 dollars against the immediate means of $2,800,000, or less than two and a half per cent.

ILLINOIS

The Van Buren electoral ticket is elected; by what majority it is impossible from the contradictory accounts to make out—they vary from 528 to 1,900. We wait for the official statement.

The legislature. Governor Carlin has published a proclamation, convening the legislature of Illinois on the 23d of November ultimo, "to receive, and consider of, any communication that may be made to them," touching the interests of the state.

The State bank of Illinois. The Sangamo Journal says: "Col. Mather has returned from New York, and we believe it is now understood that the State bank is ready to resume specie payments. It is also understood that the Bank of Illinois and the Cairo bank are ready to resume. They will wait, we presume, the action of banks in other states."

Morgan county—census.

Free white males,		9,915
Free white females,		9,171
Colored males,	28	
Colored females,	40——	68
Total,		19,154

The prairies. The Morning Courier, a new daily paper recently established at Springfield, Illinois, has an interesting paragraph respecting the tide of emigration through that state to the still farther west. It says:

According to our own observation, (for we have travelled much during the past season), the tide is setting on the various lines of travel towards the "land of promise." The prairies have, the whole season, been literally blocked up with "movers' wagons," and from the representations, people enough have exchanged homes from the east to the west in 1840, to add another state to the national constellation, had they all located in a single territory. Missouri, Iowa, Illinois and Wiskonsin, have received a large portion of the "new comers." Ohio, but a few

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years since the *west*, is now the starting point for the far west. The upper Mississippi is no longer the utmost verge of that undefined and interminable territory—residents beyond talk of a still *further west*, and but a few years ere the swelling wave will break over the Rocky Mountains, and the quiet vales of the Columbia will teem with a people whose progenitors dwelt in rugged New England, and looked upon the Alleghanies as the impassable boundary of the western world.

MICHIGAN.

The following table shows the aggregate vote in the state in 1839, and 1840, as far as received:

	1839.		1840.	
	Woodbridge, W.	*Farnsworth, V. B.*	*W.*	*V. B.*
Allegan,	217	189	88*	
Branch,	382	475		50
Berrian,	462	389		2
Barry,	113	87		26
Chippewa,	22	42		*20
Calhoun,	1,064	1,052		3
Cass,	303	467	143	
Clinton,	113	139	50	
Eaton,	217	153	90	
Genesee,	392	328	126	
Hillsdale,	667	535	138	
Ionia,	134	218	10	
Ingham,	194	190	50	
Jackson,	1,331	969	388	
Kent,	228	238	10	
Kalamazoo,	879	655	200	
Livingston,	573	633		123
Lapeer,	396	332	80	
Lenawee,	1,640	1,694	283	
Mackinac,	41	52	2	
Macomb,	807	756		150
Monroe,	755	933		100
Oakland,	1,965	1,816	13	
Ottawa,	24	53		*26
Shiawassee,	138	129	133	
St. Joseph,	581	708	40	
St. Clair,	482	345	80	
Saginaw,	60	83		8
Van Buren,	153	167		50
Washtenaw,	2,352	1,936	500	
Wayne,	1,998	2,021	31	
	13,008	17,713	2,481	558
			558	
		Whig majority,	1,903	

The above are all the counties in the state. Only two of them are estimated, but it is probable some of the others are not exact. They are near enough, however, for all practical purposes.

The election of 26 whigs and 11 V. B. men to the assembly is ascertained. It is stated, also, that there will be a whig majority in the senate.

MISSOURI.

The legislature met on the 16th Nov. Colonel Sterling Price was elected speaker of the house. The votes for officers stood 52 Van Buren to 38 whig. In senate, Mr. Watson (V. B.) was elected secretary, vote 17 to 15 whig. Colonel Benton was present at the organization.

The first Episcopal convention for the state of Missouri was duly organized, and began its sitting in St. Louis on the 17th ult. bishop Kemper, presiding, rev. F. F. Peake, secretary.

Rev. P. R. Minard delivered the sermon at the opening of the convention, from the text: "Obey them that have the rule over you."

The great Mullanphy estate. The last St. Louis Argus says:—Yesterday the court of chancery decided that the trusts set forth in the will of the late John Mullanphy, esq. are null and void.

This decision, if sustained by the supreme court, will effect more property than any other ever rendered by a judge in the western country.

The opinion of judge Lawless is represented to us as one displaying extraordinary learning and most profound research.

The value of the vast estate of Mullanphy is estimated at several millions of dollars. As so much property is involved, and the principles of law governing the case novel, we have no doubt the chancellor's decree will be published.

Census of Clay county. White males 3,383; white females 2,991; slaves, male and female 1,577; free blacks 32—total 8,292.

Number of persons employed in agriculture 2,900; in commerce 57; manufactures and trades 192; navigation 1; learned professions, &c. 23; deaf and dumb (over 25 years of age) 2; blind 1; insane and idiots (at private charge) 7; academy 1; number of scholars in the same 58; primary and common schools 11; scholars in the same 338; scholars at public charge 19; number of persons above the age of 20 years who cannot read and write 352.

*Estimated.

Pensioners. There are six pensioners for revolutionary and military services:

Names.	*Ages.*	*Names.*	*Ages.*
James Sewell,	81	Richard Simms,	86
James Cowly, sen.	74	John Majors,	81
John Evans,	64	James Willie,	78

Census of Cape Girardeau county. White males 4,154; white females 3,904; slaves, male and female 1,238. Total population 9,296.

Horses and mules 3,835; sheep 10,203; neat cattle 12,857; swine 38,528 Amount of grain produced in 1839: Wheat 41,235 bushels; oats 111,383 bushels; potatoes 24,577 bushels; tobacco 229,191 pounds; rye 822 bushels; corn 461,635 bushels; wool 15,821 pounds; value of poultry of all kinds $13,428; value of home made goods $49,487; total capital invested in manufactures $81,210; invested in dry goods, groceries and other stores $80,000.

IOWA.

Governor's message,

Gentlemen of the council, and house of representatives: I conceive it to be my first duty, on our present meeting, to direct your attention to the providential favors which our common country has experienced in the degree of health dispensed towards its citizens, and the unusual abundance with which the soil has rewarded the labor bestowed upon it. The unparalleled improvements in our territory present an unerring index to the prosperity and happiness of the people, which should excite within our breasts feelings of the most profound gratitude towards the author of those favors and the gracious dispenser of all good.

Boundary line. The excitement produced by the intrusions upon the rights of the citizens of Iowa, by the authorities of Missouri, near the boundary line, has subsided. The prosecution commenced under the laws of the territory against a sheriff of Missouri, has been dismissed, and no further attempts have been made by the authorities of that state to exercise the jurisdiction north of Sullivan's line. The committee of congress, in the house of representatives, at the last session, after an elaborate examination of the subject, were of opinion, that the legitimate boundary line, as defined in the original act of congress and in the constitution of the state of Missouri, would begin at the centre of the Des Moines rapids, in the Mississippi river, and run from thence on a parallel of latitude due west, which would be several miles south of the line contended for by the authorities of this territory. The committee, at the same time this opinion was expressed, recommended the adoption of the line commonly known as the old Indian boundary, or Sullivan's line; and reported to the house of representatives in congress a bill to establish that as the permanent boundary line between the state of Missouri and the territory of Iowa. This report appeared to be founded in equity. This line had been generally conceded as the boundary between Missouri and this territory. It had divided the surveyors general districts and the land districts of the U. States lands. The citizens who purchased land south of this line did so with the impression that they were purchasing in the state of Missouri, and those who purchased north of it, with the belief that they were purchasing in the territory of Iowa. The purchasers of these lands were governed in their purchases by their locations. Some preferred being in Missouri and others in the territory. Were this line now altered, it would be attended with great inconvenience to many citizens on both sides of it. We therefore trust that the bill, as reported, will be passed by congress at the ensuing session, and that the line thus designated may be finally established as the boundary between the state of Missouri and this territory. Though a strictly legal line might embrace within this territory a small portion of the inhabitants south of this line, yet we have never had a desire to embrace within the limits of this territory any tract of country that had been purchased by individuals at the land office in Missouri and settled upon by them as being within that state—and I trust that the same liberal feelings will be reciprocated by the inhabitants of Missouri towards our citizens.

Indian affairs. At the special session of the legislative assembly, a memorial was passed, memorializing the president of the United States to cause the annuities due the Sac and Fox Indians to be paid to the heads of families, or to such persons as a majority of the nation might request. The memorial was immediately transmitted to Washington, but previous to its arrival an order had issued from the Indian department, dated 18th of August, 1840, directing the annuity for the present year to be paid to the chiefs as heretofore. On the 28th of September the Indians were assembled at the agency for payment. They arrayed themselves into two parties. One party wanted the money distributed on principles of justice and equity among the different bands and to the heads of families. The other party contended for its payment to a few of the chiefs, to be distributed by them alone. I was present on the occasion, and addressed both parties. I advised them to compromise the difference among themselves—read and explained to them the treaties, as well as the intercourse law of the United States, and the regulations of the Indian department. I also explained to them the order of the Indian department of the 18th of August, and informed them that, according to my understanding of the order, the money must be paid to the same chiefs and braves that received it last year. I had the names of the chiefs and braves read to them, and advised them to meet in friendly council by themselves without the interference of any white men, and to decide among themselves as to the receipt and distribution of the money—and told them that when they had agreed among themselves the money would be paid them. The council adjourned in the evening, and the chiefs and braves who received the money last year were expected to have met in friendly council next morning to arrange their difficulties and receive their money. But some arrangements appear to have been made at the agency during the night, unknown to me, that frustrated the council to be held on the morning of the 29th, and Keokuck through the agent, had advised maj. Pilcher to leave the Indian country with the money, which he did that morning. This removal of the money from the Indian country caused great excitement and dissatisfaction among the Indians. When maj. Pilcher left the agency he informed me that the funds being in paper, could be changed for specie, and might be returned for payment in about three weeks thereafter. I informed the Indians of what maj. Pilcher had told me, which appeared for the time present to reconcile them. But I have learnt, since my return from the Indian country, that some mischievous individuals have been impressing upon the minds of the Indians the belief that the annuity will not be paid until spring. This was calculated to dissatisfy them with the government, lead to difficulties among themselves, and endanger the peace of our borders. I therefore, with a view to check these evils, issued a peremptory order to the agent on the 15th of October, directing him to obtain the funds that had been set apart for the payment of the annuity for 1840, and to pay it to the same chiefs and braves whose names were found to the receipt roll of last year. This I conceived to be in strict accordance with the order of the department. Those chiefs and braves number about 30, and are distributed about equally among the different parties; and should the money be paid to them in accordance with my order to the agent, and they be left to dispose of it among themselves, without the interference of any of the traders, I have little doubt but that it will be distributed among the different bands justly, and be paid, as far as it will go, towards the liquidation of their just debts. But should the payment, from any consideration, be much longer delayed, there is danger that the excitement produced by its postponement will burst beyond the bounds of restraint and the Indians commence fighting among themselves and thereby endanger the peace of our frontier. I have conceived it to be my duty to present the foregoing facts for the information of the legislative assembly. It is certainly our duty to look to these things, to be watchful of their operation and of the movements of the Indians, so that we may not be taken by surprise. And while we make use of all means under our control to sustain peace and harmony among our Indian neighbors as well as between them and our citizens, we should be prepared to meet every possible contingency that might endanger the peace of our frontier. I have in my report to the Indian department, given a detailed account of the situations of the Indians with a full explanation of my views as to the cause and probable issue that may be produced by the excitement that now exists among them. The situation of this nation, in connexion with the Winnebagoes who have recently been removed to the tract of country within this territory, known as the neutral ground, bordering in part on our northern settlements, and partly on the Sac and Fox country, should admonish us to be on our guard and to depend upon ourselves for defence in case hostilities should be commenced by them. In consideration of this state of things, I would respectfully suggest to the legislative assembly the expediency of authorising by law the organization of a number of mounted volunteer riflemen, say one company at least to each regiment of militia within the territory, with authority for the commandant of any brigade to increase the number to a battalion within his brigade, and to provide for calling them into service in case of Indian depredations or threatened invasion. This precautionary measure can do no

harm and may ultimately secure our frontier from an Indian war.

Depot of arms. The secretary of war informed me some time since, that the department had determined to establish a depot of public arms and munitions of war at Rock Island, to be supplied to the citizens of the territory under proper regulations, should the same be wanted to enabled them to defend themselves against Indian hostilities, but I have not yet heard that any have been deposited at that place.

Form of government. The votes given at the late general election for and against a state convention, were against a convention by a large majority. The sentiments of the people of the territory thus indicated will necessarily preclude all further legislation on the subject at the present session. The people have, by their votes, expressed their preference for a territorial government for the time being. It will therefore become your duty to adopt a regular financial system for the territory, by which the territory will be enabled to control funds sufficient to meet the necessary expenses incidental to territorial affairs. I would, therefore, recommend to the consideration of the legislative assembly a review of the financial laws so as to provide a revenue sufficient in amount to meet the actual wants of the government, distributing the burthen and the benefits among every class of the community upon principles of exact justice to all. The auditor of the territory will report to you his views on this subject, to which I solicit your respectful attention.

Finances. On an estimate forwarded to the treasury department of the United States by the executive of the territory, estimating the expenses for the year 1840, there has been appropriated for the pay and mileage of members of the present legislative assembly, for the pay of officers, for printing, furniture, stationary, fuel and all other incidental expenses, $27,050. This sum is deemed sufficient to meet all necessary expenses. I would therefore recommend to the consideration of the legislative assembly the propriety of confining the expenditures authorised by them, within the appropriation.

Debts. The secretary of the territory informs me that there are upwards of six thousand dollars due to individuals for furniture, stationary and services rendered to the legislative assembly at the two first sessions, and for which no funds have been provided for payment. This deficiency I reported to the treasury department with my estimate for the expenses of the year 1841, and solicited an appropriation to meet it.

This method of contracting debts with individuals beyond the means of payment, is practising a deception upon the public creditors, and ought, in my opinion, to be carefully avoided.

Appropriation bill. By reference to the appropriation bills, it appears that there were allowed to the clerks and officers of the legislative assembly at the two first sessions the following sums, to wit: first session, to the clerks and officers of the council, $2,850, and to the clerks and officers of the house of representatives, $3,300; second session, to the clerks and officers of the council, $3,525; and to the clerks and officers of the house of representatives, $2,925. These aggregate sums were embraced in the appropriation bills, but there is no law in existence in the territory that defines the officers to whom this money was paid, or the compensation allowed to any such officers. Until such a law shall be passed, establishing the number of officers and fixing their compensation, it will be impossible for the executive to comply with the annual requisition of the secretary of the treasury department in furnishing him a correct estimate of the sum necessary to defray the current annual expenses of the legislative assembly of the territory. The states generally define by law the number of clerks and officers employed in each branch of the legislative assembly. By the laws of Ohio, the number of clerks and officers to each branch, and the compensation of each, are specially defined. According to the laws of that state, the compensation of the clerks and officers of both branches of the legislative assembly, for a session of seventy-five days, would amount to $1,200. In this territory, at the first session, it amounted to $6,150, and at the second to $6,450. These statements are submitted to the candid consideration of the legislative assembly, with a request that a law may be passed to provide for organizing the legislative assembly, defining the number of officers to be employed, together with the compensation allowed to each.

In recommending this measure, I disclaim any desire on the part of the executive to prescribe to the legislature the number or character of officers to be employed in their respective branches, or the compensation to be allowed to such officers. The legislature is the proper judge in these things; and it is but fair to presume that it will employ none but such as are necessary to the convenient despatch of business, and that a compensation adequate to the services of such officers will be allowed them respectively.

Conclusion. I am not aware that any important general subject will be presented for legislative action. Your predecessors have passed laws embracing all general subjects. Their recent enactments would seem to require their continuance in force, excepting in cases where they may have been found defective. Frequent changes of general laws are always attended with inconvenience to the public, and should be altered only with great caution. Should any subject requiring the attention of the legislative assembly be communicated to the executive during your session, it shall be promptly laid before you; and you may rest assured of the co-operation of the executive in all measures that may be calculated to secure the prosperity of our country and to advance the physical, intellectual and moral condition of its inhabitants.

That all your efforts may harmonize in promoting the public good, is the sincere desire of, gentlemen, your very obedient servant,

ROBERT LUCAS.

Burlington, Iowa territory, Nov. 3d, 1840.

FLORIDA.

The Union bank of Florida. By a table published in the last Floridian, the immediate liabilities of the bank were $693,800. Assets $127,400. By the same table, we learn that on the first April last, the liabilities were $1,236,600. Assets only $95,430. Now this is nofair. The only accounted assets are cotton and cash. Not a note given by an individual is considered good, according to this table—not even the advances made to the different public works are accounted at a dollar. These liabilities and assets are set down as immediate it is true, but we are to suppose that every debtor to the bank is not only insolvent, but absolutely does not possess sufficient property wherewith to pay a per cantage on his debts. We would not be understood to favor any of the banks, we condemn them in all their misconduct, but it is going rather too far, to attempt to persuade us that Florida currency is only worth six cents on the dollar. [*Appalachicola Gaz.*

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

We find in a late number of the *Madisonian* over the signature of "*Curiosity*," the following very interesting compilation of facts concerning valuations and sales of the public domain:

For many years past the attention of the public has been called to the consideration of the various schemes, executive and legislative, which each session of congress has produced, either for the disposition of the public lands, or for alterations in the manner of their disposal.

One of the favorite measures of a certain class of politicians has been to *graduate* the prices according to the periods in which such lands have been in market, although each one graduates the scale by which the object is to be accomplished in such manner as suits his own views and opinions. In support of this scheme, one of the principal arguments is, that, unless some such plan is adopted, the lands will never be sold at the present minimum of $1 25 per acre, and the designations usually given to such lands are "waste," "refuse," &c. by those who entirely lose sight of the fact that, as a country is settled, tracts that in the first instance were refused as comparatively valueless, in most cases necessarily become of more value than those having greater natural advantages were at the first settlement of the country; as also, that the opening of new lines of communication by roads and canals is continually bringing the more secluded parts of the country, for all practical purposes, nearer the market, and thus giving a value to the soil not possessed without them.

While thinking upon the subject some time ago, my attention was called to a preparatory measure taken by a distinguished senator, many years since, to carry this project into effect, by ascertaining the then estimated value of the unsold lands; and, having obtained a copy of the replies to that resolution, I was induced to procure copies of the statements of sales *since that period*, and to make estimates to see how far presumptions were sustained by facts. The nature of those estimates has so far surprised me, that it is thought they might furnish you with some new views of the subject, and I therefore offer them for your consideration, with a remark that I have been content to make *estimates*, as the data upon which to make *accurate calculations* can only be found upon the files of the land office, and I hope that measures will be taken, by those having the power, to obtain accurate and precise statements. The preparatory measure alluded to was a resolution passed by the senate on the 25th April, 1828, by which the president was "requested to cause the registers and receivers of the respective land offices in the different states and territories to be directed to make a report to the commissioner of the general land office, (in time to be by him laid before the senate at the commencement of the next stated session of congress, upon the *quantity* and *quality* of the land remaining unsold in their respective districts on the 30th day of June, 1828, after having been offered at the minimum price of one dollar and twenty five cents per acre, so as to show how many acres remain so unsold; what proportion thereof (as nearly as can be estimated) consists of first rate land; what proportion consists of land only fit for cultivation; and what is the probable average value of the whole, per acre; with such remarks upon the *character* of said unsold lands, and the length of time which they may have been in market under the laws of the United States, or subject to be *given away*, or otherwise disposed of by foreign sovereigns, before they came under the dominion of the United States, as may be necessary to give the senate a just conception of their present actual value." The answers to this resolution were communicated to the senate by the land office on the 9th December, 1828, and I shall now proceed to give the substance of some of those replies, (it would extend this communication too much to give all of them), with a brief commentary, stating the actual sales *from the 30th June, 1828, to the 30th September*, 1837, not having the data before me to continue the calculations to a later period; merely mentioning that I have been compelled to take *one half* of the entire sales of 1838 as the amount sold during the last six months of that year, as no official statement for that period could be found.

In Ohio. The *Zanesville* officers reported 647,956 acres as unsold, none as first rate, and all as having been in market since 1804.

Facts. To the 30th September, 1837, about 636,700, acres of this land had been sold at $1 25 per acre.

The *Steubenville* officers reported 131,835 as unsold, having been in market since 1800; none first rate, and the average value $1 per acre, or in all $131,835.

Facts. To 30th September, 1837, 127,500 acres sold, produced at least $159,375.

The *Wooster* officers reported 162,643 acres unsold, which had been in market for twenty years; none was first rate, and 40,660 acres only fit for cultivation; the acreage value 90 cents per acre, or all to be $146,379.

Facts. The sales to 30th September, 1837, amounted to 166,107 acres, producing about 207,634 dollars. *All* the land reported as *unfit* for cultivation was thus sold in 9 years at the same rate as is paid for the choice tracts in the new districts.

The *Delaware* (Bucyrus, Tiffin, &c.) officers reported 1,641,914 as unsold, having been, on the acreage, in market for 7 years, and classed 205,239 as worth $1 12½ cents per acre—410,478 acres at 75 cents—615,718 acres at 50 cents, and 410,470 acres at 12½ cents per acre—or, at a "general average," 50 cents per acre, or $820,957 for all.

Facts. To the 30th September, 1837, 1,250,972 had been sold at the minimum, producing about $1,563,715, or $742,758 more than the *estimated* value of *all* the unsold lands, although on the 30th September, 1837, there were 390,932 acres than remaining unsold. These sales, it will be perceived, not only embrace all the lands included in the 1st, 2d, and 3d classes, but even some that were valued at but 12½ cents per acre.

[No new lands have, it is believed, been exposed to sale to either of the three districts first named since 1828, nor have their boundaries been altered. In the last some unimportant former Indian reservations may have been offered, but if so, the sales therein have been much more than counterbalanced by the reservation from sale of all the lands within five miles on each side of the Maumee river for canal purposes. In addition to the sales, it should be observed that more than a million of acres has been granted to the state, (for roads, canals, &c.) which have been located since 1828, and so far as these selections have been made in those districts, they should also be considered as so much sold; and as in making the selections it is fair to presume that the *worst* lands were not taken, it is apparent that the actual sales of the inferior qualities are much greater than would appear by reference to the sales alone.]

In Indiana. The *Vincennes* officers reported 3,406,445 acres as unsold, 1,826,750 acres of which were offered in 1807—1,363,654 in Sept. 1816—and 216,040 in June, 1821—estimating 851,611 as first rate, 851,611 as second quality, and 1,703,223 as third quality.

Facts. To the 30th September, 1837, 1,952,000 acres had been sold, being all reported as first and second rates, and about 250,000 of the third rate.

The *Crawfordsville* officers reported 1,952,260 acres as unsold, and non-half or upwards of 970,000 acres of that amount as being unfit—all having been in market between 8 years and 8 months.

Facts. To the 30th September, 1837, 1,952,000 acres had been sold.

The *Indianapolis* officers reported 1,842,102 as unsold, of which 736,840 were worth $1 25 per acre; 368,420 as third rate at 75 cents; 368,420 fourth rate at 50 cents, and 568,420 acres as unfit, and of no value. Had been in market from 1820, '21 and '22. Total value of all the lands, $1,381,575.

Facts. To the 30th September, 1837, 1,355,700 acres, or all of the first four classes, and part of the refuse class, had been sold, producing $1,957,125, and leaving near 290,000 acres then unsold.

The *Fort Wayne* officers reported 4,546,000 acres as unsold, 200,000 of which were first rate, and very little totally unfit for cultivation.

Facts. To the 30th September, 1837, 2,026,000 had been sold.

The *Jeffersonville* officers reported 1,490,926 acres as unsold, nearly all of it having been offered for sale in 1807 and 1808, estimating 74,546 at $1 25 per acre, 149,092 at 75 cents, 521,822 at 50 cents, and 745,466 at 25 cents per acre. The total value being about $647,278.

Facts. To the 30th September, 1837, 806,247 acres had been sold at the minimum, about 1,007,810 dollars, thus making the sales exceed the estimated value of *all* the unsold lands, by about $360,500, although 648,000 acres remained unsold, and showing that not only all in the 1st, 2d and 3d classes, but about 60,700 acres of the 4th, or 25 cent acre class, had been disposed of at $1 25 per acre.

[No change, it is believed, has been made in either the Vincennes, Jeffersonville or Indianapolis districts since 1828, nor have any new lands been brought into market in either of them. A part of the Crawfordsville district has been taken away, and a small quantity of lands may have been brought into market in that and the Fort Wayne district since 1828. Out of the Crawfordsville and Fort Wayne districts, and from lands subsequently ceded, the Laporte district has been erected, in which, from late in 1833, to 30th September, 1837, 1,149,700 acres have been sold, but how much of this quantity was estimated in the unsold portions of the old districts is not known. It should also be observed that by far the greater portion of the lands granted to the state for roads and canals (about 500,000 acres) has also been taken out of the unsold lands in those districts since 1828.]

In Indiana. The *Edwardsville* officers reported 2,788,827 as unsold, having been offered between the years 1810 and 1829. Of this quantity 118,469 acres, as first rate, were valued at $1 25 per acre; 684,092, as second rate, at $1; 587,037, as third rate, at 50 cts.; and 1,195,238 as unfit, and worth only 10 cents per acre, making the total value $1,341,639, and the average 48 cents per acre.

Facts. To the 30th September, 1837, the sales amounted to 1,463,870 acres, for about $1,830,000, about $490,000 more than the estimated value of the unsold lands, and yet leaving 1,325,000 to be disposed of.

The *Palestine* officers reported 1,496,000 as being unsold, and as having been in market for 8 or 8 years.—Of this quantity 998,400 acres were good soil, 499,200 acres thin soil, and 998,400 as being unfit for cultivation, and the average value being 30 cents per acre, or $748,800 in all.

Facts. To the 30th September, 1837, 683,938 acres had been sold for about $854,900, or $106,000 more than the estimated value of the whole unsold lands, and still leaving 1,812,000 acres to be sold.

The *Springfield* officers reported 1,947,324 acres as unsold, of which 212,620 acres were good, and worth $1 25 per acre, and 1,734,704 unfit, and worth but 12½ cents per acre, and the total value to be $482,918.

Facts. Up to the 30th September, 1837, 1,602,461 acres were sold, producing about $2,003,000 or $1,310,000 more than they estimated *all* the lands to be worth, and yet leaving 345,000 to be sold, and showing that about 1,390,000 acres of the land, which they estimated as worth only 12½ cents per acre, had been sold at $1 25.

In Missouri. The *St. Louis* officers state the unsold lands to be 1,219,426 acres, and that "they may be characterised as the remnants and refuse of nearly 40 years' picking and culling under the Spanish government, and ten years under the laws of the United States;" that "there is not one quarter section of first rate land" in the district, and that 1,664,570 acres were unfit for cultivation; that 15 cents per acre would be a fair average, making the total value of all the unsold lands $333,000.

Facts. To the 30th September, 1837, 568,000 had been sold for $711,000, or $378,000 more than they estimated all the unsold lands to be worth, and leaving 1,650,008 for future disposition.

The *Franklin* officers reported 2,709,000 unsold, in market for from 9 to 10 years—and that after selling 150,000 at $1 25 per acre, they thought the residue could not be disposed of except at a greatly reduced price.

Facts. To the 30th September, 1837, 948,300 acres had been sold at the rate of $1 25, or nearly 800,000 acres more than they thought could be sold except at a greatly reduced price.

The *Jackson* officers reported 4,430,025 acres as unsold, estimating 88,600 acres as being worth $1 25 per acre, and 4,341,425 as unfit, and only worth, on an average, 12½ cents, making the total value about $653,000.

Facts.—To the 30th September, 1837, 230,100 acres had been sold, or all the good lands, and 241,500 acres of what they estimated at 12½ cents, producing within $237,000 of the entire value of all the lands, while there remained 4,100,000 to be disposed of.

In Louisiana. The *Ouachita* officers reported 1,389,317 acres of unsold, valued at $317,760, being a general average of 26 3-5 cents per acre.

Facts.—To the 30th September, 1837, 917,100 acres were sold, producing $1,146,000, or about $629,000 more than the estimated value of all the unsold lands, and yet leaving 472,000 to be disposed of.

The *St. Helena* officers made no report as to the quantity of the unsold lands, but estimated their average value to be twenty five cents per acre.

Facts.—To the 30th September, 1837, they sold 274,800 acres at the rate of $1 25.

In Mississippi. The *Choctaw* (Mount Salus and Jackson) officers estimated that 3,230,778 acres were unsold—very little first rate, 2,230,778 of middling quality high land, of which one-half was too broken or too poor to sell at $1 25, and 1,000,000 acres as unsaleable. Average value of the whole 25 or 30 cents per acre.

Facts.—To the 30th September, 1837, 2,872,400 acres had been sold at the rate of $1 29, thus not only including all they reported of a middling quality, and of which they said the one-half would never sell at that price, but about 640,000 acres of what they considered as unsaleable. Taking their highest estimate, 30 cents per acre, the total value by their calculation would be about $970,000, while in truth the portion sold has produced $3,490,000, and there remained 358,000 acres yet to be sold.

In Alabama. The *Huntsville* officers reported 3,223,984 acres unsold, having mostly been in market for ten years—thus there were very little if any first rate lands, and that the greater portion was mountainous and unfit for cultivation.

Facts.—To the 30th September, 1837, 592,400 acres had been sold and 400,000 granted to the state.

The *Cahaba* officers reported 2,415,182 acres unsold.

Facts.—The sales to the 30th September, 1837, amount to 2,332,260 acres.

The *Tuscaloosa* officers reported 3,148,205 acres as unsold, most of it having been in market for 7 years—that none of it was first quality, and that they believed "*that there is not exceeding ten thousand acres fit for cultivation*"—the average value being 5 cents per acre, or in all $197,465.

Facts.—To the 30th September 1,065,790 acres had been sold, producing $1,332,000, and leaving 2,084,000 acres unsold.

The *Sparta* officers reported 9,502,735 as unsold, being in market from 1823 to 1827, 687,371 acres estimated to be worth $1 25 per acre, and 1,513,364 as unfit, the general average being 40 cents per acre.

Facts.—To the 30th September, 1837, 351,300 acres had been sold.

[No change, it is thought, has been made in the Huntsville or Sparta district. A portion has been taken from the Cahaba district and another from the Tuscaloosa district, and a small portion added to the last district. The Demopolis district has been created out of the portions taken from the Cahaba, Tuscaloosa and St. Stephen's districts, and a part of the Choctaw session of 1830. In this new district 1,151,000 were sold from 1833 to 30th September, 1837, but what proportion of this amount was subject to sale at the old offices on the 30th June, 1833, it is impossible to estimate.]

These comparisons of predictions with results will not only show the reliance which is to be placed upon estimates, even by those best qualified to make them, as to the *value* of the public domain, but will also show that the fact of lands having been in market for many years is no evidence that they will not be sought for with avidity as the country becomes settled.

While upon this subject, I trust that you will agree with me in the hope that some correspondent who possesses the means of doing so will inform us what are the minimum prices fixed by the different states upon the lands granted them by congress for canals, roads, colleges, &c.; for I am under the impression that these minimums have varied from $3 to $17 per acre, thus showing that although many of those states yearly memorialize congress for a reduction of the price of the public lands, yet when those lands become their own property the minimum is increased instead of being lessened.

If these estimates should call the attention of any person qualified to go on with the investigation to a consideration of the subject, or be the means of procuring accurate statements of the actual working of the present land system, I shall be more than repaid for the trouble I have been at in making them.

Yours, CURIOSITY.

BURIAL OF THE REMAINS OF GENERAL HUGH MERCER.

From the U. States Gazette, 26th Nov.

The spirit of patriotism that is exhibited in the generous sacrifice of fortune and life for the commonwealth, so eminently deserves the applause of the generous and the good, that we are not astonished when the sacrifice is consummated, that the tears of a people should bedew the tomb of a patriot, and the pen of history be instructed to write his eulogy in the record of his generous devotion. The spirit of a martyr to national independence, if permitted to revisit the glimpses of this earth, and note the proceedings of those who benefit by his successful sacrifice, must be grateful to find, that not only are his name and deeds held in grateful remembrance, but that the quiet of peace allows a generous people whom his death benefitted, to think how they may express their appreciation of the great objects of his devotion, and how display to the world their enthusiasm for equal rights and national independence, by all approving honors to the name and character of those from whom they derive the blessing.

Yesterday presented to the world the sublime spectacle of a whole section of our commonwealth going to do honor to a hero and a martyr in our country's cause, by conveying the remains of general Hugh Mercer from the grave at Christ church, with imposing ceremonies, to a resting place at Laurel Hill, beneath a monument expressive at once of his exceeding worth, and of the appreciation of his excellence by the present generation. The voice of the preacher was heard—the eloquence of the eulogist was listened to with delight. The deep-throated cannon spoke of military renown, and the thronged windows by which the pageant moved, told of deep interest in the people, as the solemn array of funeral pomp passed onward with measured tread, while

The muffle drums were beating
Funeral marches to the grave.

THE SOLEMNITIES.

Shortly after 9 A. M. the remains of general Mercer were removed from the church, and placed in a hearse drawn by four black horses, the coffin palled with a draped American flag, with black cords and tassels. The First City troop (which had served at Princeton in the engagement in which general M. was killed) having been detailed as a guard of honor, formed around the hearse, and the carriage, containing the committee, and the cortege, proceeded towards the First Presbyterian church, at Washington square. In the meantime, the Saint Andrew's society, and Scots' Thistle society, had assembled at Independence Hall, and from thence proceeded to the church. Within Washington square was placed two brass field pieces, which were fired every minute during the progress of the procession. They were manned by a detachment of the Junior artillerists, and were under the direction of colonel John K Murphy. The whole line of troops were marshalled on Walnut street, their left resting on Sixth street.

The streets through which the escort passed on their way to the church were literally alive with people; and around Washington square was gathered an immense mass.

The arrival of the remains at the church was heited by the firing of one of the guns in the square; and shortly after the coffin was borne down the aisle by a detachment of the First City troop, and placed on a raised staging immediately in front of the speaker's stand.

By this time the galleries of the church were crowded with the beauty and fashion of our city, they being reserved wholly for the ladies. After the arrival of the coffin, the doors were thrown open to admit visitors with tickets, and the body of the church was soon completely filled.

In front of the pul, it e staging had bee a reised, and on it wes seated at the centre, and behind the speaker's stand, the governor of Pennsylcania, Decid R. Porter, with Mr. William B. Reed, tha orator of the day, on tha right, and on his left, governor Gilmer, of Virginia, with his lieutanant governor and aid; and further to the right, judge Hophinson, mayor Swift, and the recordar of the city. On seats in froot of these last named, and to the left of the speaker'e stand, sat the venerable Mr. McAlpin, the late presideal of Saint Andrew's society, and by his side, commodores Biddle and Read, of tha navy, le full onsform. To tha right of the stand sat Mr. Campbell, tha presiding nficer of the society of St. Andrew, ead by him commodore Stewart, the commandaot of the navy yard, and colonel Millar, commandant of the marines at the same place. Against the wall, to the left, was the banner of the Saint Andrew's society, repre-eeating Saiol Andrew in full length, and on the right, tha beaner of the Scots' Thistle society. The First City troop were disposed in files to tha right and left of the stand, and the banner which they bore to glorious victory in the contest et Princeton now spread its folds over the remains of the brave. Worn, tattered, and pierced with bullets, il apoha home to the heart a tale of those stirring times which tried men's souls. Ia the pews immediately in froat of the stand, e lerge aumber of officers of the army and navy were seotad—and behind them the Saint Andraw's and Scots' Thistle sociatiee.

Io the pulpil were the rev. Albert Barnes, pastor of the eborch, tha rec. Dr. Caraahaa, president of Priaceloo collage, and the rev. Joho L. Grant, together with another clergyman whose oame we could not learn.

The ceremoniee of the day were commenced by the reading of the Iwanty first psalm, copies of which had been prinled end distributed through the church. Tha hymn was sung in splendid manner by a powerful choir. Tha rev. Albert Barnes Iheo read some beautiful extracts from the sacred ecriplores, being from Exodus, 15th chapter—"the Lord is my strength and song, and he is become my salvetioo," &c.; and 20th chaptar—"and God spake all theee words, saying," &c.; Samuel, 1st chapter—"the beauty of Israel is slato." Psalm 46th—"God is our refuge end strangth," &c.; and Psalm 67—"God be mareiful and bless os," &c. At the conclusion, a prayer was said to e most eloqueot manner by the same.

At the eoncelnsion of the prayer, Mr. William B. Reed advanced to tha speaker's stood, and commenced his oration. A beautiful illusion to "old mortality" commenced one of tha most noble oretions it has ever been our lot to listen to. Even as that time honored man jourueyed among the lonely fastnesses of his aative mountains, renewing, with his chisel, tha inscription which time had nearly effaced on the tombs of those who had fiercely etruggled and nobly died in defence of thair cherished faith; ecen so, after the lapse of many years, did the countrymen of hino whose bones repose before them, again ensemble to renaw the remembrence of lie deeds of dariag, and pay egain those obsequies which a past geaaration had been proud to confer. After some pertiaent remerks upon the blesaings of a free government, he proceeded to the main purpose of his address. General Hugh Mercer was born in the oorth of Scotland, in 1731, and died at Princeton, Dec. 3d, 1777. Before proceeding further, tha orator indulged in aa eloqneat view of the etate of Eorope at the first aamad period; of the cause of Charles Stuart, his victories, his reverses, and his final defeat al Culloden; the loyal patriotism of the chiefs who, io the face of a very danger, elong avan until death around their crewnless king. At this point, a oable burst of eloqueace completely enchained the feelings of the auditory. He spoke of the battle of Culloden, of the little band who had so often carried lerror aod desolatioo into the English ranks, then wora aad dispirited—a wretched handful opposed to a powarful and well appointed army, burning to wipe off the disgrace which had been so deeply imprinted on their arms. By tha watch fires of the little baud, reposed a stripling of 22 years of age, who had left home, hindred and profession, to fight the quarrel of his monarch—that man was HUGH MERCER. The result of tha battle is well known—the history of the dreadful massacre is part of the household history of Scotland's sons. Nothing was heard of him, of Hugh Mercer, until he was found to heve escaped from Leith on board of a small vessel bound for Philadelphia. He arrived safe, and settled in the western part of the state, near to what is now Mercersburg, Franklin county. We know nothing of him till we find him a captain in the provincial forces raiard in 1755 to repel the incursions of the Indians, who a short time afterwards gave a terrible proof of their might in the defeet and death of Braddock. The next notice is his participation in an expedition eool against a strong post of the Indians, who from the Susquehanna to the Alleghaay breathed terror and destruction to the scattered settlers. He was commanded by gen. Armstrong—under him he fought his first battle in the new country, and by him when, mortally wounded, he was borne off the field of battle at Princeton. He bore a distinguished part in this actioo, and being severely wounded was sant to the rear, and afterwards, by one of the chances of battle, was left on the field. Alone, with a mutilated arm, and faint from other wounds, he wandered for days and weeks amid tha boundless forest, living upon the berries which a heavy winter had spared, till he struck upon the waters of the Potomac, and, after incredible fatigue, reached Fort Cumberland. He was shortly after promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel, and, under the most disheartening circumstances, retained possession of Fort Duquesne, (which had been reduced by Washington) until relieved, acquitting himself honorably of what seemed an almost impossible task. The lecturer here paused before entering on the history of the revolution, to call to mind the difference of those times with these which we now enjoy—of those days when neither home, friends, children, or bride could detain them from the awful struggle—when the sun rose not on the peaceful Sabbath but on scenes of blood—of the struggle of a weak band of men against the mighty power of the greatest monarchy in the world—of days when the cloud of despair lowered heavily upon their hopes, and want, privation and sufferiag pressed in upon them.—What honor, then, can be too great for those who, by their blood, have cemented the foundation of a republic, whose wide spread blessings millions of those who, in another clime, have felt the iron hand of persecution, now enjoy? The flag of the nation is the shroud of the nation's gallant sons, and its happy stars shine brightly over their grecee.

Of the aveotful period preceding the battle of Princeton, when hope seamed dead—when by successive defeat, woet end privation, the army of Washington had been reduced to only 2,000 effective men, who had taken up their position on the western bank of the Delaware—when Philadelphia seemed but as a city of the dead, her deserted streets end houses evidencing how deeply despair had fixed itself in the hearts of the Americans—in that dark hour, when destruction seemed closing upon them, was the policy of the war changed, and the desperate band resolved to become the assailers.

The discussions of the proposed measures, the deep despondancy of Washington, the wretched condition of the soldiers, were depicted in soul-stirring words; the stratagem, the night march, the surprise and the capture sll meditated upon. Finding a heavy body of cavalry of reserve coming up, gen. Mercer suggested to Washington that he should throw his brigade between the party engaged and the reserve, and thus compel a general engagement. The movement was successfully executed. In the heel of the charge, gen. Mercer's horse was shot under him, and he fought on the ground, disdaining to surrender, and irritated at the confusion which his fall had occasioned, he singly faced a whole detachment, was beaten to the ground by the butts of their muskets, and mortally wounded under the arm with a bayonet.

General Armstrong shortly after found him on the field, and bore him to a neighboring house, where he received the almost maternal care of two ladies, who, undismayed by the conflict, had bravely abided the result. One of these matrons, a few months since, passed to the silent tomb; and it was her proudest boast through life, that she had soothed the parting anguish and smoothed the death pillow of a revolutionary soldier.

The orator closed his memento of a soldier's life, and gave vent to the feelings which so solemn a spectacle was calculated to excite. Not vainly will these obsequies pass away, if the love of country, which it is eminently calculated to excite, shall have been raised in the breasts of the thousands who witnessed the spectacle, if the flame of patriotism has burned brighter and freer vent been given to the honest impulses of our nation.

The oration being closed, tha coffin was borne out by a file of marines and placed in the regular order of procession—it was borne on the hier to Coatee street, where it was again placed in the hearse. The procession having been formed, proceeded as follows:

Mounted trumpeter preceding a detachment of the First City troop.

Troopers. Troopers.

THE COFFIN.

The pall borne by commodores Reed, Biddle and Stewart, and col. Miller.

THE ST. ANDREW'E SOCIETY,

with banner, with the motto, "We rehece the distressed," and representing a full length of St. Andrew; on the reverse, tha shield and Scottish lion, with motto "Nemo me impune lacesait."

Members of the society, with badges.

THE SCOTS THISTLE SOCIETY,

with banner, representing a thistle on the face; on tha reverse, 'The Scots Thistle Society."

Members of the society with bedges.

Officers of the army and navy.

Detachment of the 1st City troop, closing the escort proper.

General Procost and staff.

MILITARY.

Lancers.

General Goodwin and staff.

MILITARY.

Among the companies on the parade were:

The Lancer Guards, (cavalry),	Capt. Rader.
State Artillerists, (infantry),	Capt. Bumm.
Lafayatte do. do.	Capt. Barger.
1st com. Ger. Washington Guards,	Lieut. Kohler.
2d do. do. do do.	Capt. Partsman.
1st company State Fencibles,	Capt. Page.
2d do. do.	Capt. Emery.
National Greys,	Capt Frits.
Washington Blues,	Capt Patterson.
Hiberman Greens,	Capt. Elsegood.
Union Fencibles,	Capt. Ward.
Montgomery Hibernia Greens,	Capt. Dismood.
Jackson Artillerists,	Capt. McCahen.
Washington Grays,	Lieut. McAdam.
Philadelphia Grays,	Capt. Cadwallader.

There were, besides these, a great number of other companies from the county, and also some companies from other states and counties; among which were the Eagle Artillerists, of Baltimore; the Princeton Greys, of Princeton; the York Rifle brigade, from York, Pa; and the Lancaster Fencibles, and Artillerists, from Lancaster, Pa.

The escort proper was arranged by Mr. John Struthers, as chief marshal, and Messrs. Milne and Notman, aids.

The procession moved on through the principal streets, which presented the appearance of a sea of heads—windows, doors, roofs and pavement seemed alive with human beings, who had thus come together, in the might of numbers, to pay their respect to one who had died that they might be free.

The minute guns on the square boomed sorrowfully on the air—the bands joined their dirge-like music, and the measured tread and serious countenances of all in the procession, told how solemn was the occasion—how deeply fell was the lesson of patriotism and bravery.

Having reached Twelfth and Coates streets, the processioo paused, the coffin was placed in the hearse, the escort proper took their places in the carriages, the military (with the exception of the cavalry) were dismissed, and the cortege proceeded towards Laurell Hill cemetary, the coffin being still surrounded by the honorary guard of the First City troop. Arriving at the cemetery, the coffin was again placed upon the bier, the escort re-formed, and, in due order moved towards the spot for interment. The scene at one time was most beautiful, as a turn of the walk brought the whole escort into view. Arriving at the grave, the coffin was set down, and Mr. Quintin Campbell, the president of the St Andrew society, delivered an address.

At the conclusion of the address, Mr. Tudhope addressed the Throne of Grace in prayar, in a most eloquent manner. Colonel Mercer the relative of the deceased then came forward to bid farewell to the remains before they were again committed to the earth.

That ceremony over, the coffin was lowered into the grave, thus terminating one of the most sublime moral spectacles which Philadelphia has ever witnessed.

Peace to the ashes of the brave, may they rest undisturbed until the final trump of doom shall summon him to his account. More than one generation has passed away since this bloody corpse was borne to the tomb, and if any survive who have witnessed that day, they are but as the last leaves of autumn, which the next winter blast may consign to their long home.

Yet even though the time be distant, the grateful recollection of their deeds has not slumbered nor faded and the nation yields its spontaneous homage at the shrine of the patriot. What a lesson of patriotism does not yesterday's solemnities inculcate—long will it be remembered and we trust that never will it be forgotten.

CHRONICLE.

APALACHICOLA. Here we are, November 14th, wild ducks, (the geese go to St. Joseph, and subscribe for stock), turkeys, venison and the finest fish in the world, all on the table at once. Bright days, frosty mornings, moonlight nights, and no unclouded sky, impart cheerfulness, strength and pleasure. No mosquitoes, no fleas nor any of the pleagues of less happy climes. In a few days we shall have vessels from the Havana, laden with the fruits of the tropics; we already have the choicest products of the north, all contributing to the general comfort, luxury and convenience. Truly this is the Canaan of the Gentiles, for we have no Jews amongst us. Accompanying all these advantages, we have the music of some dozen high pressure steam engines, making the very poetry of sound. Who would not live in our city! [*Apalachicola Adv.*

"ATHENIAN OLEINE" is the name given in England to a new material for burning in Argand and other lamps—superior to, and one third cheaper than sperm oil. Query! Is it our camphine?

BOUNDARY QUESTION. A work, illustrated by eight maps, entitled: "The right of the United States of America in the northeastern boundary claimed by them, by Albert Gallatin," is to be issued in a few days.

BUNKER HILL MONUMENT FAIR. The total receipts of the late fair at Boston, were $32,836 98—total expenses, $2,801 45; nett proceeds, 30,035 dollars and 53 cents.

A CAMANCHE CHIEF, recently died, at the advanced age of 118 years. On the week previous to his death, he was out on a hunting expedition with some of his tribe, and caught two wild horses with a noose.

THE CANALS of both New York and Pennsylvania were still navigated at our latest advice.

THE "COME OUTERS," says the Boston Courier, are a sect recently sprung up on Cape Cod. Their leading or sectarian views are said to be: 1. Opposition to a regular ministry. Every one should be his own priest. 2. Opposition to regularly organised churches. Every one is a church by himself. 3. A disregard of the Sabbath; all days are alike. Their object seems to be to preach against preaching, to organize against church organizations and to hold meetings on the Lord's day to put down the Christian Sabbath.

COTTON at New York, Charleston, &c. remains firm at former quotations.

At Savannah, sales of the week 1,879 bales at 8¼a9¼.

At New Orleans, the receipts of the last week were heavy, the demand active, and prices ¼ cl. advance on former rates.

Liverpool classification. Louisiana and Mississippi ordinary 7¼a7¾; middling 8¼; middling fair 8¾; fair 9¼; good fair 10⅛a10½; good fine 11a11½.

CORN. Price at New York 45a48.

COUNTERFEITS of the "New York Safety Fund" $5—made by obliterating the "Millington bank" and substituting "New York," are abroad.

Five dollar Geauga bank are circulating in Cincinnati. They hardly can be called imitations.

DEATHS during the last week, in *Baltimore* 44, of which 13 were under one year of age, 14 were free colored and 1 slave.

EXCHANGE. New York on England 108½; on France 5f. 17; Philadelphia 2½; Baltimore 1½; Richmond 3; Charleston 1½; Augusta 5½; Savannah 8a4; New Orleans 2; St. Louis, Louisville and Cincinnati 5½a6; Nashville 8; Michigan 9; Wisconsin 12½.

FLOUR. The American Almanac states that the largest amount of flour in value exported from the United States in one year, was exported in 1817; being 1,479,198 bbls.—worth $17,291,824. The largest amount in number of bbls. exported in one year, was in 1831, being 1,806,529, and worth $10,243,019. The highest price of flour per barrel on the seaboard since the year 1790, was in the year 1796, when it was sold for $12 50. The lowest in 1826, when it sold for $4 65.

Flour in New York for Genesee $4 87; Michigan $4 75; Howard street and Georgetown $5 25; Richmond, (Clark & Co.) $6 25.

At Baltimore prices continue at $4 87½a$4 94; inspections of the week 17,166 bbls. and 1,515 half bbls. At Richmond $4 87½. At Savannah $6 25. At Louisville $4to4 50. At Rio de Janeiro, Oct. 8th, 18‖; exchange 32½d.

FIRES. At Louisville, on the night of the 24th Nov. property to the amount of $30,000 was destroyed. Messrs. Stewart, and Hewitt, Allison & Co. between 5th and 6th streets were the principal sufferers.

The bagging factory of Messrs. Alex and Boswell at Lexington, Ky. took fire on the 24th ult. and was entirely consumed.

The mill of Sylvanus Holbrook, esq. of Northbridge, Mass. used for the manufacture of cotton and wool, formerly the property of the Northbridge manufacturing company, was burnt on the 13th ult. loss estimated at $20,000.

THE FISHERIES. The Yarmouth (Cape Cod) Register says the fishing business has been bad enough the past season. The catch of mackerel has fallen off immensely. The cod fishing business is in a better condition, but this has fallen off also.

GEN. W. H. HARRISON reached Frankfort, Ky. on the 24th, and left for Lexington on the 25th, on private business. He is in excellent health and was received at the various stages of his tour with every demonstration of respect.

Gen. Harrison was born on the 9th of February, 1774. He will therefore be 67 years of age in February next.

THE LAKES. *Depth of water.* The Buffalo Advertiser says: "Lake Huron is said to be about 800 feet deep, and the depth of Canandaigua and Seneca lakes has never been satisfactorily ascertained.—The early settlers, many of them, on their borders believed they were unfathomable. The Skeneateles lake also fills a chasm of fearful depth. "One of the most remarkable instances of deep fresh water in a river, laid down on the map as the Saguenai, that discharges into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, some 200 miles below Quebec. It is rather a sluggish stream, but with an average depth of nearly 800 feet. It seems to flow through an immense fissure produced by some awful convulsion of nature."

JAMAICA. The Northampton Courier says: "A large company of gentlemen started from this place on Monday morning for Jamaica, West India islands. Most of them are mechanics who are employed by the governor of this island to erect necessary buildings for the purpose of making silk, which he intends to make a staple commodity.

MARRIAGE IN PROHIBITED DEGREES. At the last general convention, a committee, consisting of H. U. Onderdonk, Moore and Brownell, was appointed to report at the next general convention, a canon prohibiting marriages with certain degrees of consanguinity and affinity. In this report, which will be one of much importance, the case of marrying a deceased wife's sister will be of necessity prominent. We allude to the subject at present in order to direct attention to the fact that a pamphlet has been published in England advocating the repeal of the law in that country which prohibits marriage within the degree of affinity just mentioned. A circular soliciting the repeal has unhappily received many signatures from among the clergy, and the measure is said to receive the countenance and active co-operation of the archbishop of Dublin, and the bishop of Landaff. [*Churchman.*

"MERCEDES, a romance of the days of Columbus" by Cooper, is in press.

MICHIGAN, contains, according to the census, 212,000 inhabitants.

PACKET SHIPS AND STEAM SHIPS. The shortest passage made in 1839, from New York to Liverpool, by a packet ship, was 17 days; and the shortest passage of a packet ship, during the same year, from Liverpool to New York, was 22 days. The shortest passage made by a steam ship, from New York to Liverpool, during 1839, was in 13¾ days; and the shortest passage made by a steam ship, from Liverpool to New York, during the same year, was in 16 days. [*Sun.*

A PATENT RIGHT. It is said, has been sold for Scotland alone, for $25,000, by Mr. Burden, of the Troy iron works, for compressing and giving form to the ball iron, as it comes glowing from the furnace.

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA. The population of the city is 11,214 persons, being an increase of 3,438 over 1830. 599 persons are engaged in commercial pursuits, 701 in manufactures and trades, and 121 in learned professions. The exports for the year 1839, of cotton, rice, lumber, &c. amounted to $12,000,000. The commercial capital invested in this city is computed to be between 3 and $4,000,000.

STOCKS. *At New York* U. S. bank 55; *at Philadelphia*, U. S. bank 67½; Illinois sixes 79; Arkansas bonds 81.

The Philadelphia board of brokers have adopted a rule to charge a commission of one quarter of one per cent. on the *par* value of all stocks, loans, &c. without regard to the market price. No commission to be less than 6¼ cents per share on any stock, the par of which is less than twenty-five dollars. [*Philada. Inquirer.*

THE SILK EXCITEMENT. There is no subject aside from politics, which is creating more interest among every class of people at the present time, than that of the culture of silk, for the purpose of making it one of the staple commodities of this country. Almost every person is awake to the subject; and very many, from the little experience and information they have been able to get in the trial of making silk have come to the conclusion, "that the day is not far distant when more than enough of silk will be made in this country to supply her own markets, and of as good quality as that imported." We have seen a number of samples of sewing silk, of late, made by persons in this vicinity, which fully equals the Italian silk, both in strength and durability. Letters have been sent us from different parts of the country, for information upon this subject, as to the result of the experience of those in this place, who had been engaged for some time past, in feeding worms and making silk; and we intend, after the present political campaign is over, to give this subject, among others, its due attention, and receive such information from our friends as they may be willing to give to the public, in aiding the advancement of the silk culture. [*Northampton Cour.*

STEAMERS. The *British Queen* left New York on the 1st inst. with fifty passengers, $420,000 in specie, and a full freight of merchandise, and a very large amount of bills in payment of dividends on stocks, &c.

STEAMBOATS. The ill-fated *Persian* has reached St. Louis. The Bulletin says: "We learn from the officers that twenty five of the unfortunate sufferers have already died, and that there are two more must die soon. There are nine others scalded who will probably recover."

The *Express*, owing to some derangement, exploded her boilers on the 15th ult. about fifteen miles below St. Stephens, Alabama. Five or six persons were instantly killed, and a number badly injured, amongst the latter were the captain, McGune, Anderson, male, and Weaver, steward. A barge was in tow along side, at the time, into which one of the boilers was blown—the other was blown overboard.

The W. W. Fry, a new iron steamboat from Louisville, intended for the Alabama waters, has made her first trip to New Orleans. The passengers publish a card, commending her highly.

The Flying Dutchman, with a heavy cargo, bound for Louisville, struck a snag at Deadman's Island, 30 miles below Natchez, and sunk in seven minutes, a total loss.

The Elba, bound for St. Louis, was sunk at Buford's Landing, 150 miles below the mouth of the Ohio, a total loss.

The Bunker Hill is aground high and dry at Wilson's bar, mouth of Red river; and the *Massachusetts* at Sail river, her main shaft broken.

TEMPERANCE. During the year ending 30th September last, 3,832,718 gallons of spirituous liquors, and 6,473,219 gallons of wine were imported into the United States, being 278,430 gallons more of spirits than has been imported in any one year for the last six years. Friends of the temperance reform, wake up!

TEMPERANCE IN RUSSIA. A letter received from Mr. Baird at the office of the American Temperance Union, states, that he had a very pleasing interview with the emperor of Russia, at his palace at Pearskeo Zelo, and had dined with the royal family. His majesty and the grand duke manifested much interest in the cause of temperance—permitted the publication of the history of temperance societies in the Russ, and expressed a wish that it might also be translated into the Finnish. A distinguished Russian nobleman in Courland was so convinced by reading the history in German, of the evils of drinking ardent spirits, that he agreed to pay the government the sum which the retailers had undertaken to pay for their licenses, in order to have no brandy sold on his extensive estates; a fact worthy of the best times of temperance in any country.

THE THEATER, Holliday street, Baltimore, was sold at auction on the 2d inst. B. I. Cohen, esq. was the purchaser—price $20,000. The machinery and fixtures $1,000.

WHEAT. At New York $1 00; at Baltimore 80 a98 for from inferior to prime red. Sales of Pennsylvania at 94a96 for red, 99 for white. At Alexandria 15 to 20,000 bushels red sold at from 85a93, according to quality. White $1 05.

NILES' NATIONAL REGISTER.

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THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

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☞ REMITTANCES BY MAIL. "A postmaster may close money in a letter to the publisher of a newspaper, to pay the subscription of a third person, and frank the letter, if written by himself."—*Amos Kendall.*

Some of our subscribers may not be aware that they may save the postage on subscription money, by requesting the postmaster where they reside to frank their letters containing such money, he being able to satisfy himself before a letter is sealed, that it contains nothing but what refers to the subscription. [*Am. Farmer.*

NILES' NATIONAL REGISTER.

THE INDEX AND TITLE PAGE of the VIII vol. new series, or fifty-eighth vol. of the entire work, was forwarded to the subscribers by the last mail. The delay in receiving it, the editor hopes, will be compensated to his patrons by the enlarged and comprehensive method he has adopted, of placing in the index the entire contents of the volume, and that in the simplest form for reference, and which, though immensely more laborious to the compiler, renders the work beyond comparison more convenient and useful to the reader. The index now occupies fourteen pages—formerly it was comprised in from four to six pages. The value of a REGISTER depends greatly upon the index. Nothing is more vexatious than to look for an article which we know is embodied in a work, and be unable to find it.

To have had in the course of the fourteen months elapsed since the present proprietor took charge of the Register, *five* indexes to compile for it, in order to supply prior omissions and keep up with the current volumes, has been an amount of labor which no one can form an estimate of by merely measuring the pages they occupy in type. To have had this to perform under the exceedingly embarrassing circumstances of the work itself, with the deferred numbers of nearly three months to bring up, and all the derangement incident thereto in the accounts and financial concerns of the establishment, and that too, at a time so unpropitious for any enterprize requiring money as a means for its accomplishment, has been a task of no ordinary labor and anxiety.—In the midst of these difficulties, indefatigable perseverance alone could accomplish what has been done. His course has been onward through them all, cheered no less by the evidence of what has been accomplished, than by the hopes of what is in prospect. The work is once more brought up complete, and its series of the history of the times since the commencement of the publication in 1811, is uninterrupted. The kind indulgence of those patrons of the work who have *practically* sustained it through its days of adversity, is a proof of the estimation in which it is held, and the increasing patronage which he has received is the more grateful to the editor, when he considers the circumstances under which it has been extended.

It is as a NATIONAL REGISTER—a record of passing events,—a faithful transcript of the times, and depository of valuable documents and statistics, that the publication is designed, and as such has acquired a character of enviable estimate in foreign countries as well as throughout the United States. Possessing nearly all the advantages of a daily newspaper, divested of a great measure of their errors, and entirely without their heavy columns of advertisements in which so few take an interest, and those few only for the day, the REGISTER rescues from oblivion and preserves in a convenient form for reference, all the most important and authentic articles that the newspapers contain, and which, but for such a depository, would often, in a short time, be inquired for in vain. Whatever is material, belonging to the history of the times, is recorded in the pages of the Register in a form to be available for future use, including so much of the politics of the day as to furnish a fair and impartial development of the principles *avowed by, or attributed* to, every party, as it rises or falls, at the same time avoiding carefully all participation in the bitter animosities which are so often engendered by party strife. Discarding the light literature and fictious which are so abundant elsewhere, the Register is proposed as A MATTER OF FACT REGARD, where impartial truth may be found in reference to men and measures. More matter interesting to the generality of readers, will be found in its sixteen closely printed pages, issued every week, than in the columns of almost any daily newspaper for the same time, and with this decided advantage, that it is furnished in a form suitable for preservation and convenient for reference, and that too, *at considerably less than half the cost* of a daily paper, if postage be included in the calculation. After serving its purpose as a journal of the day, it is retained and becomes one of the most valuable of books in the library of its patron, to the pages of which he may in after time recur for the establishment of facts in which none of us can be without an interest. A publication having such an object and such advantages ought to commend itself to generous support.

Experience has suggested that the work is susceptible of material improvements, which the editor is ambitious of effecting, so soon as he can command the requisite means. For which however he has to depend entirely upon the punctuality of his patrons.

EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS. A Cincinnati paper suggests, that the probability of an extra session should admonish such of the states as have not yet elected representatives, to make provisions for such a contingency. So far as Maryland is concerned, the law directs the governor, in such case to issue his proclamation for an election at a period prior to the usual time. It is probable that the other states have observed the like precaution.

But our motive for noticing the article is, to express surprise and regret at having met with such an intimation. Congress has but this moment assembled and organized for the purpose of legislating, not only for the period between this and the 4th of March, when their term expires, but until the constitutional period for the reassembling of congress. The considerate of all parties would protest against adopting the idea that each new president is of course to have an extra session of congress convened upon his inauguration. The necessity in this instance, it strikes us, can only arise from unaccusable neglect in the present congress to perform the duties which lie before them. An extra session is advised mainly under the impression that there may not be adequate means provided to meet the demands upon the treasury. Upon the present congress devolves the duty to see to that, and it is not fair to presume that they will so far fail in the performance of their obligations. On the contrary we have a right to expect that the duty will be performed. The very suggestion that it *may* be postponed, *because* an extra session is contemplated, strikes us to be exceedingly impolitic as well as improper.

The constitution has wisely provided that the *executive term* shall commence, not with the commencement, but with the conclusion of the congressional session. Few men, perhaps no men, especially if he has never served in the executive cabinet, could at once feel himself entirely at home in assuming the highly responsible duties required of a chief magistrate of this union. Time is required even to appraise him of the views and relations of the respective members of the cabinet which he assembles from various sections of the union to aid him in council. Much is to be learned of the various ramifications of the departments, in their practical details—as well as of general state policy, before he feels entirely qualified to "advise" the legislative department of the government. The machine by which twenty millions of freemen can be well governed, is necessarily complex, and requires some proficiency and so *educated* mind to manage it well.

In cases of emergency, or of a failure in the present congress to leave the country with ample provision for the period of recess, an extra session would be indispensable, but it is surely unwise, not to say illiberal, to predicate upon such supposition. The new executive are entitled to the advantage of the time which the constitution affords, to familiarise themselves with their stations and prepare with due deliberation, any proposition for a material change of national policy.

FROM TEXAS AND MEXICO.

Infamous treachery. The New Orleans Bulletin of the 30th ult. brings us Tampico dates to the 17th, and Vera Cruz to the 4th, showing a most attrocious specimen of treachery.

The circumstances are briefly these: On the defeat of the federal army at Morelos in March last, Canales, Molano and Cardenas, escaped to Texas, where they were hospitably treated by the people. After failing to engage the Texian government in their plans in Mexico, they persuaded a number of the youth of Texas to join them in an invasion of the country, holding out the hope of an easy march to the city of Mexico, then in a state of revolt. On arriving at Rio Grande, it was ascertained that the revolution in the capital had proved a failure. This produced a secret consultation among the federal chiefs, to buy peace with the dominant faction at home by an act of perfidy to their foreign allies. They were consequently decoyed into the interior as far as Victoria, and delivered over to general Montego. Here, on the 23d, the Texians were abandoned to the enemy, five times their number. They were slaughtered with arms in their hands, fighting heroically to the last. One hundred and fifty of them were thus butchered.

At Matamoras, the inhabitants celebrated this *great victory* with bells and cannon!

The correspondence between general Arists and these bloodhounds, leading to the catastrophe is published in the Bulletin.

LATER. *Retreat of the Xenophons.* Since our publication of yesterday, in which the accounts from our correspondent at Matamoras left more than 100 young Texians at Sattillo, about to be sacrificed at the shrine of cowardice—we have conversed with a passenger from Texas by the New York, Mr. Ed. Dwyer, of San Antonio, who has communicated to us some new and heart cheering facts. Mr. D. was only six days from San Antonio to Houston, and on the journey put up at a house where col. Jordon (the commander of the 14 Texians whom the Mexicans had planned to murder) had just before stopped for refreshment. Mr. Dwyer learned, and has no doubt of the correctness of the information, that when the Texians became convinced of the intentions and treachery of the Mexicans, they retired by themselves to a walled enclosure in the vicinity, determined to face the worst. At this time the citizens of the place, considering the contest at an end, opened their houses and shops and give the soldiers whatever they wished to eat or drink.

The consequence was, that the bulk of them got beastly drunk; and in this situation they were ordered by their commander to attack the outlaws, (as the Texians were termed). The battle commenced about 2 P. M. and lasted near 9 hours. The Texians were well protected from the fire of the enemy—and were moreover well armed, and abundantly supplied with ammunition. The result was, that

the ignorant and intoxicated cowards who assailed them, incapable of inflicting injury, were slaughtered on all hands. At this juncture, the besieged sallied forth and captured three pieces of artillery, which they turned upon the enemy, and mowed them down like grass. More than four hundred of the treacherous foes were left lifeless on the ground on that night, by this small branch of the Anglo-Saxon race.

The Texians, having cleared the field, supplied themselves with apparel (of which they were much in want) and other spoils of victory, and commenced their march homeward, and pursued their way without molestation—having lost only four companions killed in the fight, and one who died from disease.

[The above is confirmed by another letter from a responsible source].

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

RESULTS—*so far as ascertained.*

STATES.	*Electoral vote.* Harrison.	Van Buren.	*Aggregate vote.* Harrison.	Van Buren.
Maine,	10	0	46,012	46,201
New Hampshire,	0	7	25,483	31,019
Vermont,	7	0	32,440	10,009
Massachusetts,	14	0	72,913	02,368
Rhode Island,	4	0	5,157	3,181
Connecticut,	8	0	91,212	24 888
New York,	42	0	225,812	212,019
New Jersey,	8	9	33,362	31,034
Pennsylvania,	30	0	144,018	143,675
Delaware,	9	0	5,967	4,872
Maryland,	10	0	99,929	20,754
Virginia,	0	23	41,405	42,818
North Carolina,	15	0	46,375	33,7d2
South Carolina,	0	11		10,000
Georgia,	11	0	40,949	21,989
Alabama,	0	7	28,471	33,991
Mississippi,	4	0		
Louisiana,	6	0	11,295	7,596
Arkansas,	0	3		
Tennessee,	15	0		
Kentucky,	19	0	58,489	32,010
Ohio,	21	0	148,141	124,789
Indiana,	9	0	90,270	61,695
Illinois,	0	5	45,537	47,476
Missouri,	0	4		
Michigan,	9	0	22,511	21,106
	234	60		

Necessary to a choice 148.

The following is the result of the presidential election, stated thus:

NEW ENGLAND STATES.

	1840.		1836.	
STATES.	*Harrison.*	*V. Buren.*	*Whig.*	*V. Buren.*
Maine	46 012	46.201	15,239	22.990
N. Hampshire	26,158	32.701	9.228	20,097
Vermont	32.441	10,009	20,996	14.039
Massachusetts	72,910	52,471	42,247	34,474
Rhode Island	5,210	3,263	2,710	2,964
Connecticut	21,098	25,282	10,749	19,291
	214 935	177,957	106,163	119,855

MIDDLE STATES.

New York	225.858	212.068	138,543	166.819
Pennsylvania	144,018	143.670	87,111	91,475
Maryland	33,039	28,754	25,852	22.268
New Jersey	33,362	31,034	26,892	26 347
Delaware	5,963	4,872	4,738	4,155
	442,760	420,903	283,136	311,060

WESTERN STATES.

Ohio	148,157	124,782	100,465	96,948
Indiana	65,276	31,695	41.281	32,480
Kentucky	58,489	32,616	26 955	33,435
Michigan	22,911	21,106	4,980	7,360
Illinois	45,537	47,470	14 983	18,097
Missouri		7,000	0,337	10,996
Tennessee	59,054	47,432	35.962	25,120
	899,424	932,157	247,003	225,435

SOUTHERN STATES.

Virginia	41,400	42,018	23 968	30,261
North Carolina	46,376	33,782	23,926	26,910
South Carolina		10,000		10,000
Alabama	28,471	32,991	10,637	19,068
Mississippi	9,000		9,688	9,979
Arkansas		2,500	1,238	2,400
Louisiana	11,296	7,596	9,383	3,053
Georgia	40,264	21,933	24,030	22,126
	169,892	152,620	101,870	121,397

South Carolina electing her electors by the legislature, there is no means of ascertaining the popular vote—estimate 10,000 Van Buren majority.

From the following table it will be seen that every section of the union gives Harrison a majority, and also what has been the whig gain since 1836:

	1840. *Harr.*	*Whig.*	1836. *V. B.*
New England, . .	26,948	——	7,692
Middle states, . .	21,857	——	27,924
Western states, . .	67,267	21,568	——
Southern states, . .	7,212	——	22,527
Har. maj. 1840,	133,284	21,568	58,143
	36,579		21.568
Whig gain since 1839,	169,859		36,579

THE ANNUAL TREASURY REPORT.

The annual report of the secretary of the treasury, yesterday laid before congress, states the receipts and expenditures for 1840 as follows:

Receipts.

The receipts and means for 1840, exclusive of trusts and the post office, have been as follows:

The available balance on the 1st of January, 1810, is computed to have been	$2,249,746 00
During the three first quarters of the present year, the nett receipts from customs were	10,689,884 78
During the same period from public lands	2,630,217 29
Miscellaneous	77,660 98
Estimated receipts fourth quarter from all other sources	9,800,000 00
These make the aggregate ordinary receipts for the year	$17,197,763 01
Add the estimated receipts of principal and interest in 1840, out of what was due from former deposite banks	850,000 00
Add also the estimated receipts from fourth bond of the United States bank	2,500,000 00
Add for the issue of treasury notes, instead of others redeemed	5,440,000 00
Aggregate from these additional sources	$8,790,000 00
Which make the total means in 1840, as ascertained and estimated	$28,234,512 01

Expenditures.

The expenditures for 1840, exclusive of trusts and the post office, have been as follows:

For first three quarters, civil, diplomatic and miscellaneous	4,118,248 91	
Same, military	8,750,704 52	
Same, naval	4,920,319 95	
Estimated by the treasury (though higher by other departments) for all expenses for fourth quarter	5,000,000 00	
Aggregate of current expenses, whole year	$22,489,349 51	
Add for funded debt and interest for cities of District of Columbia, ascertained and estimated	100,000 00	
Redemption of treasury notes, including principal and interest, for three first quarters	9,629,306 91	
Estimate of notes that will be redeemed in fourth quarter	425,000 00	
Making the aggregate of expenditures or payments	$26,642,956 12	
Leaving an available balance in the treasury on Dec. 31, 1840, computed at	1,590,855 89	
	$28,234,012 01	

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR 1841.

Receipts.

In hastily running our eye over the report, we gather that the receipts under existing laws are estimated to be probably as follows:

From customs,	$16,000,000
From lands,	3,500,000
Miscellaneous,	80,000
Expected balance in the treasury, Jan. 1, 1840,	1,590,855
	$24,160,855
Due from banks expected to be made available, about	220,000
A power will exist under the act of 31st March, 1840, to issue treasury notes till a year from its passage expires, but not to make the whole emission outstanding at any one time exceed five millions of dollars; this will furnish additional means equal to the computed amount which can be issued at the close of the present year, about	942,518
	$24,723,479

Expenditures.

Ordinary purposes, if congress make no reduction in the appropriations requested by the different departments, estimated at	$15,250,000
This would leave, at the close of the year, a balance estimated at	9,473,472
But certain payments must also be made on account of the funded and unfunded debt, unless congress authorise contracts to be formed for extending the time of their payment; thus there will be required on account of the funded debt	149,200
Redemption of treasury notes, if all the others be issued, which can be under the present law, as then the amount returned in 1841 will probably not exceed	4,500,000
	$4,649,200
Estimated balance in the treasury at the close of the year 1841, after all payments whatsoever	$824,279

This is all the information which, in the hasty glance we could give the report of the secretary, we were able to extract for the information of our readers. The report will be issued at large at an *early* day. [*National Intelligencer.*

REVENUE CUTTERS ON WINTER SERVICE. The following is a copy of an order recently issued in respect to the employment of the revenue cutter at Boston, Mass. Similar orders have been issued to the officer designated to command during the cruise, in the cases of the *Madison*, at Wilmington, Delaware; the *Yancey*, at Norfolk; the *Van Buren*, at Baltimore, and the *Jackson*, at New York, varying only as to the cruising ground, places where they are to obtain winter supplies, and to what port they are to return at the close of the cruise.

It is hoped that the efforts of these vessels will prove efficient in preserving many lives and much property, in the winter inclemencies, on our northern coast: [*Globe.*

Treasury department, Nov 30th, 1840.

SIR: As the season is approaching when much suffering and distress experienced by vessels bound to ports of the United States, from long voyages, may be alleviated by the agency of the revenue cutters, while cruising on the coast, in discharge of the duties enjoined by law, I have thought it advisable to designate the revenue cutter Hamilton especially for that service, and to assign you to the command of her. Accordingly, you are directed to ship a sufficient crew, and to put the vessel in a condition for effective service.

To enable you to afford the required assistance to vessels and crews in all cases of distress, it will be proper that you should have an extra number of hands for the cruise, and that you should carry provisions, fuel, water and other necessary supplies, in such quantities as can be conveniently stowed, and as, in your opinion, the necessities of the occasion may demand.

Thus prepared, you are directed to cruise on the coast as far north as Portland, and to call at Portsmouth occasionally, at least once in every month, keeping as close to the main land as may be consistant with the safety of the vessel, and not going into port oftener than you may be required to do so from stress of weather or want of supplies. On all such occasions you will immediately report to the department the cause of such return to port. When supplies are required during the winter, you will of course obtain them at Boston.

While cruising you will speak all vessels approaching the coast which you may fall in with, and afford to those requiring aid or relief such assistance as may be adapted to their condition and necessities, and as it may be in your power to render.

And that any supplies thus furnished may be duly accounted for, you will charge them at the cost price, and take the bills of the masters of the vessels to whom they may be delivered, or their owners or consignees, for the amount.

After the severity of the weather shall have passed, you will return to Boston and deliver the bills thus taken to the collector for collection, who will be instructed how to dispose of the proceeds.

You will immediately report to the collector at Boston what supplies are needed before you commence your cruise, he having been instructed to

provids them on your making such report to him. I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEVI WOODBURY, *sec of the treasury.*

Captain Josiah Sturgis, commanding the revenue cutter Hamilton, Boston, Massachusetts.

THE NORTHEASTERN BOUNDARY. The St. Johns (N. B.) Courier states that the British commissioners appointed to run the boundary line between the American possessions of Great Britain and the United States, have finished their labors for the present season, having completed the survey of the due north line from the river St. John to the Beaser stream, on the Metis. From thence the commissioners proceeded up the St. Lawrence to the river Ouelle, with the intention of passing up that river and examining the highlands at its sources. They started the last week in October for that purpose, but heavy and continued snow storms forced them to relinquish their operations. From the river Ouelle the commissioners proceeded to Quebec; from thence, lieutenant Broughton, R. E. one of the commissioners, went to New York, on his way to England. Mr. Featherstonhaugh, the younger, remains at Quebec for the present, making up the returns and completing the plans.

The boundary. Mr. Lesly, one of the gentlemen attached to professor Renwick's party at boundary commissioners arrived here in the western stage on Thursday, from New York on his route to head quarters, whither he goes to obtain some topographical information relative to the river St. John, which the American commissioners require in making out their forthcoming report. Mr. L. informs us that to his late survey, he explored nearly the whole extent of country between this place and the St. Lawrence, which he represents as a most desolate and barren region. Nothing but bogs, lakes and marshes, with some broken and irregular ridges of highlands, covered with a stunted growth of moss clad trees, meet the eye after leaving the St. John some fifteen or twenty miles. The different parties after exploring the sources of nearly all the streams and the rivers in that section, rendezvoused at Temiscouata the 21st ult. from whence they proceed to Quebec and N. York. The parties that went up the Kenaebec and Penobscot, we understand, have also returned, thus completing the whole American survey, with the exception of running the meridian by lunar observations, (which however cannot very materially affect the great question at issue, at this present moment), now going on under the direction of major Graham, whose party is encamped on PARK HILL, about 7 miles to the S. W. of Woodstock, and which cannot be completed under two years if extended to the St. Lawrence, as it probably will be. [*Woodstock Times.*

RESUMPTION IN PHILADELPHIA. It is generally known that a negotiation has for some time been in progress, between the banks of Boston and certain banks of Philadelphia, having for its object the complete and entire resumption of specie payments by the banks of that city. This object is desirable in every point of view, a determining whether a sound or a depreciated currency shall prevail not only in Philadelphia, but throughout the country south and west of that city, seems likely to be decided through the miserable jealousies existing between the rival cities of New York and Philadelphia. As much misapprehension exists in relation to this matter, some facts and remarks connected with it may be interesting to the public, and enable them to correct some of the erroneous views which exist in certain quarters.

It is well known that the embarrassment of the United States bank was the cause of the general suspension which took place in Philadelphia in October, 1839. The banks of that city thought proper to unite their fortunes with that institution. They all stopped payment in complaisance to this their favorite idol, whose credit they thought it heresy to doubt—and which, in their opinion, could do no wrong. By degrees they withdrew their own notes from circulation, and left the United States bank to supply the entire circulating medium of the city. They did more, they joined in a representation to the legislature of Pennsylvania, which had the effect of procuring the passage of a law suspending the existing penalties applicable to delinquent banks, until the 15th January, 1841. In all this, we think Philadelphia was acting in a manner unworthy of herself—she inflicted an injury to the amount of millions on New England, by refusing to fulfil her contracts except in a currency greatly depreciated. She has let go by the period most favorable to resumption during the long stagnation of business, when capital was laying idle in New York and Boston, and freely offered to her on her own terms.

At length she has, in some measure, come to her senses. The Bank of the United States has so far improved its condition, that an intelligent committee of its directors, after a laborious investigation into the state of its affairs, have certified to its ability to commence and sustain specie payments, on or before the 15th January next, provided the debt of five millions due to the other banks of Philadelphia shall be extended from 9 to 18 months.

To this proposal the banks of Philadelphia have agreed, provided they can obtain a similar credit on extension for one-half the sum, being about the balances due from the banks of Philadelphia to New York and New England. For this amount of two and a half millions of dollars, the principal banks of Philadelphia (except the United States bank) propose to give their own negotiable notes, payable in New York, at the like terms of 9 to 18 months, with interest at the rate of nine per cent. This proposition was the result of a visit to Boston, made by a committee of the Philadelphia banks. It is doing what Boston has for the last six months been urging Philadelphia to do, and to effect which, New York has constantly offered her co-operation. The proposition has been favorably received in Boston and its vicinity, certain of her banks, with those in the neighborhood, and some mercantile firms connected with manufacturing establishments, have made up the sum of one million and a half of dollars, and New York has been invited to furnish the remaining million. This has been done by the Boston committee, at the request of that of Philadelphia, who stated as a reason for this mode of application, a wish to complete the whole transaction through one party, and did not conceal that they felt a reluctance to apply to New York, under an apprehension that they might meet a refusal.

The application they made met a favorable reception from certain influential individuals, who viewed it as a matter of great public interest, which should not be defeated by a mere question of form, but the banks generally, the great banking interest, considered the mode of application through Boston highly objectionable, as implying a state of feeling in New York which did not exist, but stated generally, that if Philadelphia had asked for the loan of a million of dollars or a much greater sum to enable them to resume, it would have been granted without the slightest difficulty. Under these circumstances, one of the New York banks gave a formal invitation to the Philadelphia committee to come on to New York and negotiate directly with the New York banks, with strong assurances of success in case of doing so. The Boston committee joined their recommendations to this course, as the only mode in which the object could probably be effected.

But by this time the Philadelphia committee had caught the infection of diplomatic etiquette and had become as difficult and tenacious in matters of form as the banks of New York. It would be beneath their dignity to treat with New York directly, after having indicated a different course, and after having put themselves in the hands of the Boston committee—and thus this important object is in a fair way to fail altogether.

It would be absurd however to suppose that this point of etiquette is the real difficulty—where there is a will it is easy to find a way. New York cannot be insensible to the immense importance to her trade of her restoration of the currency throughout the whole United States, which no one doubts will immediately follow upon a resumption in Philadelphia. But New York is unwilling to be instrumental in assisting the United States bank to resume, under the belief that by withholding her aid that institution will be compelled to go into a state of liquidation, under the law passed at the last session of the legislature of Pennsylvania requiring the resumption of specie payments on the 15th January next. Supposing this result would follow, it may well be questioned whether it would be good policy to push matters to this extremity. Supposing the bank to be permitted to settle and wind up its own affairs, there can be no doubt that much more can be saved from the wreck for the stockholders than if it be forced into a legal liquidation under the law. It is true that on the supposition that the banks were to be considered a moral agent, its misdeeds have been such as would fully justify the highest degree of penal retribution. But it cannot be viewed in this light. It is admitted that Mr. Biddle has been sole manager of the bank and is sole author of its misfortunes, and public opinion is visiting upon him the only penalty in the power of the community.

It is true the directors may justly be charged with sins of omission, and it is impossible to approve their concealment of the actual state of its affairs since the suspension. But the losses caused by a liquidation would fall on the stockholders, who in a moral point of view must be considered entirely innocent.

It is also a question whether it is good policy unnecessarily to inflict the severe blow upon all American credit and all American institutions in Europe which would result from putting this institution into a state of acknowledged bankruptcy. But that is not the question. However much it may be wished, the Bank of the United States will not go into liquidation. It cannot be forced into it without the co-operation of the Philadelphia banks, and that co-operation they will not give. There are those who think this bank cannot continue in suspension after the 15th January, without the forfeiture of its charter, under the late law of Pennsylvania; but they are probably mistaken. The bank will throw itself upon its charter, and doubtless be sustained on the constitutional ground that a subsequent law cannot enlarge the penalties imposed in the charter. The other banks of Philadelphia will probably bring themselves within the terms of that law, making the notes of the United States bank the only currency of the city.

The practicability of this course is so fully relied on in Philadelphia, that it fully accounts for the indifference of their committee to the completion of the arrangement, and their tenacity on the point of etiquette which alone stands in the way.

The Philadelphians are a peculiar people in the matter of currency. They have a strange fondness for inconvertible paper—and it is not improbable that the committee have become alarmed at the imaginary evils which they apprehend may overtake them should they actually venture upon a specie representing currency. Thus the real question for New York and Boston to decide is whether the present system shall be continued indefinitely, or whether they shall put their balances upon interest with the best security, payable in a sound medium, and thus establish at once a sound currency throughout the entire country.

No one doubts that the security of the Philadelphia banks is of the most undoubted character, and as the notes bear no interest of six per cent. it would seem that the transaction involves neither risk nor sacrifice. At the same time it accomplishes a national object of immense importance.

To Boston and New York, it is a restoration of their commerce to the old channels which have been choaked up and obstructed during the past year.—To Philadelphia and Baltimore it is also a restoration of credit, and a relief from all the curses of a depreciated and fluctuating currency.

There are those amongst us who apprehend that it would cripple the resources of our banks and occasion a pressure in the money market. We believe there is no ground for these apprehensions. The bringing into available use so much southern paper now dead and useless, will add greatly to our resources. The vaults of the banks of Philadelphia and Baltimore are abundantly supplied with specie.—Their resumption will occasion no drain upon ours. On the contrary, the arrangement will open the now closed vaults of these two cities to the ordinary calls for specie, which has now to be met by New York and Boston exclusively. We believe, however, the apprehensions of an immediate pressure or the money market as growing out of this arrangement, or from other causes in either of those cities, are wholly unfounded. It is true, that a considerable quantity of specie has lately been shipped from New York to Europe, but it has consisted almost entirely of Mexican dollars, in consequence of a late rise in the price of silver as compared with gold. These shipments have not diminished the stock of the New York banks in a degree to cause the least uneasiness or check their operations at all. In the mean time, the rate of exchange has fallen so low as to put an end to all question about the shipping of gold to Europe. A large cotton crop is going to market, whilst our limited importations leave us nothing to apprehend on the score of an unfavorable balance of trade.

Others apprehend that this measure will only be patching up a rotten concern, and that the United States bank will be unable to continue specie payments after commencing them. But in this matter, we may surely trust the sagacity of the Philadelphia banks, who have not agreed to this arrangement until they were permitted to examine the books of the bank, and were entirely satisfied on this point. And amongst them were men who had been as distrustful of its condition as any in the community.—It is true that Philadelphia can and ought to resume without this loan—but she will not do so. And on a considerate on of the results, there should be no hesitation in granting it. [*Boston Advertiser.*

The New York Express, of Friday, 2 P. M. says: "The local banks in Philadelphia, not including the United States bank, have made a direct application

lo the banks of this city for a loan of a million of dollars. The application was acceded to at once by all the banks that had met this morning to take the matter into consideration. Nearly the whole was taken, and the balance would be by the banks that were to consider the matter.

"A committee from Philadelphia and Boston were here lo negotiate the loan, which is for nine and eighteen months, lo be represented by Philadelphia post notes. The sum of two and a half millions had previously been taken by the capitalists of Boston, and this million is in addition. It is represented that this sum will be abundant and ample to enable all the banks in Philadelphia to resume. The question of resumption may, therefore, be considered as settled."

The Philadelphia Inquirer of Saturday says: "The intelligence from New York with regard to the resumption movement is favorable. It is now believed that the banks of that city will yield to the proposition that has been before them for some time, and thus the loan of $2,500,000 will be obtained.—The prospect, therefore, at the close of the week, may be said to be decidedly favorable."

NAVY PENSION FUND. In the house on Thursday the speaker communicated the following message from the president of the United States:

To the hon. R. M. T. HUNTER,
speaker of the house of representatives:

SIR: I herewith transmit a letter from the secretary of the navy pension fund, to which the attention of congress is invited, and recommend an immediate appropriation of $151,352 39 to meet the payment of pensions becoming due on and after 1st January, 1841. M. VAN BUREN.

The letter of the secretary transmitted in the above message states that the amount of money on hand to pay pensions is $18,647 61; and that there will be required in addition, for the year 1841, $151,352 39, of which $51,476 73 will be wanted on the 1st of January next. That the nominal value of stocks owned by the fund is $159,739; that the stocks have greatly depreciated, and that the best of them is to be sold on the 15th of this month to reimburse money borrowed from the Bank of America and for payment of pensions to become due 1st of January.

UNITED STATES *versus* WM. PRICE. In the U. States district court, Saturday, judge Thompson presiding, the case of the United States vs. Wm. M. Price, came up in order upon the calender. It was an action of debt, in which the plaintiffs sought to recover $80,000. Mr. Price appeared in person, moved a postponement of the trial, and read a long affidavit in support of the motion. The affidavit embraced a correspondance between Messrs. Price and his attorney John A. Morrill, and Mr. Butler, the district attorney, and set forth that as Mr. Price had been unable to obtain of Mr. Butler a bill of particulars of the above debt, it was necessary to the defance that time should be allowed him to procure the items from the departments himself.

Mr. Butler opposed the motion, but the court ordered that the case go off for the term.

[*N. Y. paper.*

NATURALIZATION CASE. In the circuit court yesterday, before Judge Hale, a question was brought up for discussion which interests a good many people in this quarter, and involves some niceties of legal construction. The point touched is the extent of the rights of citizenship conferred by the treaties of cession by which Florida and Louisiana came into the possession of the United States. All the "rights, privileges and immunities" of citizenship were stipulated by treaty to be given to the "inhabitants" of the country ceded—and the fact of being in the country at the time of the change of flag, has been taken in general as sufficient to entitle a man to American citizenship. But occasionally—sometimes at elections when votes were scanned up closely, a distinction has been drawn which is plausible and has now been made the subject of judicial examination. This distinction confines the privileges granted by treaty to those who were subjects of the ceding power at the time of treating—and an exclusion is made of those who were transient residents or inhabitants of the territory, and not subjects to the sovereign. For example, an Irishman residing in Florida, but not a subject of Spain, would not by the treaty with the United States, by which Florida was ceded, acquire the rights of an American citizen. He stands towards the new government, as he did towards the old—an alien who must be naturalized, by the law of the place—the *lex loci*, to become a citizen. In this position are many persons who have for many years been enjoying the undisputed rights of citizenship in this state.

THE ARMY.

Maj. gen. Macomb, we learn, was visited on the 23d ult. with a slight shock of appoplexy. This is the second attack of that nature the commander-in-chief has experienced.

A report reached us a short time since, that gen. Atkinson had experianced an attack of paralysis, but letters from the general himself, dated Jeffarson barracks, contredicts the statement. He is performing duty and capable of taking the field.

Maj. gen. Gaines and his family arrived at Cincinnati from St. Louis, a few days since. Before leaving, the general delivered a lecture to the Mechanics institute of St. Louis, upon the *national defence*, a subject which he seems to have much at heart.

After the lecture, the general's lady, Mrs. Gaines, addressed the audience for some time "upon the horrors of war." Her remarks drew forth immense applause—they were taken down by a short hand writer, and have been published.

The general and his lady reached Baltimore during the present week.

Little Rock, (Arkansas), Nov. 11.

The troops. Companies A, C, G and I, of the 3d United States infantry, arrived in town on Friday last, and immediately embarked for New Orleans on board the steamboat Corvette and two keels.—These troops presented an unusually clean and soldier-like appearance, when the length of their march from Fort Towson is considered: they also appeared in excellent health and spirits. The only event of an unfavard nature which occurred on the march was the murder of a man named Osborn, by a comrade; both belonging to company I. It is worthy of remark that not a single case of desertion took place on the route from Towson to this city. The number comprising these four companies is three hundred and fifty-two, rank and file. The officers accompanying the battalion are: maj. H. Wilson, capts. J. B. Clark and L. N. Norris, lieuts. J. M. Smith, S. D. Dobbins and G. P. Field, A. C. S. & A. A. Q. M. and Dr. Griffen, ass. sur. U. S. A.

But we cannot express any satisfaction at the withdrawal from our frontier of a force which was never deemed more than sufficient to hold the Indians on our border in check for a short time, or until the militia of our state could be marched to their support. We do not, it is true, anticipate any outbreak among the numerous tribes placed on our immediate border, but, should such an unfortunate event take place, we think our state will be found miserably deficient in that protection which ought of right to be afforded her by the general government. [*Gazette, (admin.)*

The ship Zenobia has arrived at Savannah from New York with a detachment of recruits for the 3d regiment U. S artillery now serving in Florida, accompanied by major Thomas Childe, 3d artillery, commanding; lieut. W. H Churchill, 3d artillery, acting adjutant; lieut. H. W. Wessells, 2d infantry, A. C. S. and acting quarter master; surgeon R. S. Satterlee and assistant surgeon J. K. Barnes, U. S. A.; lieut. B. Bragg, 3d artillery, commanding company I, of recruits; lieut. F. O. Wise, 3d artillery, commanding company K, of recruits; lieuts. R. F. Beker, 7th infantry; W. Githam, 3d. Van Vliet and G. H. Thomas, 3d artillery; and L. S. Irwin, 6th infantry.

Headquarters army of Florida,
Fort King, Nov. 24, 1840.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst.

The whole army is now, and will remain in pursuit of the enemy. Every inducement is, however, held out to them to treat. The bands of Helick Tustenuggee and Tiger-tail are pursued by a detachment of the 2d infantry. The 7th is now in the field. The dragoons, of which six companies are on the upper St John's, are actively employed in that section. The 8th regiment leaves this morning for Tampa, scouring the country on the route, embracing the Wahoo and other hiding places on the Withlacoochee. The 6th regiment is in the country between the Hillsborough and Withlacoochie. The 1st regiment is scouring along the gulf shore, below Tampa, with boats, accompanied by a steamer and two schooners.

I have deemed these movements necessary, as the entire bands of the enemy have confined themselves to the swamps and along that coast, from whence they make predatory excursions; and it is there and there alone, that they can be most annoyed.

To the north of Fort King, they make occasional inroads, but to bring them to a sense of what they ought to do, their families and strongholds must be broken up.

The delegation are in utter astonishment at the manner in which Helick Tustenuggee and his party left them, as they had given me and the party repeated assurances of their determination to emigrate. This want of faith has not deterred me from using exertions to communicate with the Seminoles, and I have despatched three of the delegation, with their consent, to hold intercourse with their relations and friends.

I will continue every exertion to fulfil the requirements of the government, by treaty or otherwise.

I shall leave this place in a few hours for Tampa, where my headquarters will be established; please direct accordingly. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. K. ARMISTEAD,
Brig. gen. com. army of Florida.
The hon. the secretary of war.

THE NAVY.

The United States store ship *Relief*, lieut. J. S. Nicholas, sailed from New York on the 2d inst. for the Pacific Ocean, with stores for the U. S. squadron there. The following is a list of officers:—J. S. Nicholas, esq. lieut. commanding; Wm. Sheppard, lieutenant; Edward Storer, special storekeeper and acting purser; John L. Worden, acting master; Newman Pinkney, ass't. surgeon; Washington Gwathmey, passed midshipman; Wm. Minder Polk, midshipman; Louis Baker, storekeeper's clerk; L. Byers, purser's clerk.

The Norfolk Beacon of Wednesday says: "The U. S. sloops of war York Town, commander Aulick, and Dale, commander Gauntt, bound to the Pacific, will, we learn sail to-day or on to morrow. Commodore Shubrick visited them yesterday, on which occasion a salute was fired.

The British ship of war, St. George, of 120 guns, which was lately launched at Plymouth, east, in building, £93,521, which, according to a Plymouth paper, with £30,000 for equipment, a little exceeds the old estimate of £1,000 a gun.

STATES OF THE UNION.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

United States senator. The hon. Levi Woodbury, secretary of the treasury, was on the 2d inst. elected a senator in congress from this state, for six years from the 4th of March, 1841, in place of hon. Henry Hubbard, whose term of service will then expire.—In the house of representatives, Mr. Woodbury received 145 votes; gen. James Wilson 73, and there were four teo fifteen scattering. In the senate, the election of the house was concurred in, 7 to 5.—A letter to the editor of the Boston Atlas, dated Concord, N. H. Dec. 2d, says: "Mr. Woodbury received the nomination in caucus last evening at the seventh ballot, on the first of which he received 63 to 49 for Mr. Hubbard."

VERMONT.

Roman ochre—discovery of the mine. The recent discovery of an ochre mine in Vermont, promises to be of great importance, in every point of view. The article is superior to any thing of the kind now known to be in existence. The best ochre now in use is obtained from Rochelle, France; but the Vermont ochre must eventually supercede this altogether. The Vermont ochre forms a surface of marble smoothness, which is entirely impervious to water, and is of course extremely durable. When saturated with oil, instead of shrinking and drying away, it swells and increases its bulk. It is found in a part of the Green Mountains. It was discovered on a small stream of water, the superincumbent mass of earth or decayed vegetable matter having been washed awey by the action of the stream. The attention of the discoverer, Mr. Miller, was attracted by the color of the ochre, and the absence of that scum or crust on the surface of the water, which uniformly accompanies oxyde of iron. The ochre is found in a rich layer near the surface of the ground, then follows a stratum of mica slate, and then another layer of earth. The mine is worked now at the rate of twelve barrels per day. A barrel weighs three hundred pounds, and the price ranges from nine cents to 50 cents per pound.

NEW YORK.

The electoral college. This body assembled in the senate chamber on Tuesday afternoon, the 1st inst. At 4 o'clock, the hour prescribed by law, the hon. John C. Spencer, secretary of state, pursuant to custom, called the college to order. The list of electors chosen by the people of New York was then read over, and *every one of the forty two electors found to be at his post.* On motion of general PETER B PORTER, seconded by ISAAC OGDEN, of Delaware, general JAMES BURT was chosen president of the college. On taking the chair, gen. Burt briefly and impressively addressed the audience, relating to the revolutionary struggle, in which he

had borne a part, to the jubilee which in 1783 proclaimed the victory won and American Independence achieved, and to this second year of jubilee in 1840, which had revived his hopes, till now well-nigh extinct, that the blood-bought liberties and precious institutions of our country would be perpetuated forever.

On motion of Mr. Ogden, ELISHA JENKINS, of Columbia, was chosen secretary to the electoral college.

The hon. GIDEON LEE then rose and said that he held in his hand a resolution to which he anticipated the unanimous assent of the electoral college. For the last six thousand years sudden changes in the existing institutions or chief rulers of the various nations of the earth had always been attended by bloodshed, by violence, or by war. It had pleased the Almighty so to order things in this country, that a complete change in the executive officers of the government had been brought about without infringement of the public peace or injury to the rights of individuals. He desired to acknowledge what he believed to be the interposition of Divine Providence in the affairs of the American people, and with this view he submitted a resolution, inviting a clergyman to attend and open the proceedings of the college to-morrow with an appropriate prayer.

The resolution of Mr. Lee was unanimously adopted, and Messrs. Gideon Lee, Phineas L. Tracy and Archibald McIntyre appointed a committee to carry it into execution. The college then adjourned to meet again *this morning* at 10 o'clock, when they will proceed to vote for president and vice president.

The senate chamber yesterday was crowded to excess, and all seemed struck by the venerable aspect of the body to which the people of New York have entrusted so high and solemn a duty.

Although a large proportion of the electors are aged men, there was not, as already remarked, a single vacancy in the college. The fire of patriotism successfully resist the chilling frosts of age.

The electors chosen by the people of the state of New York, re-assembled at the capitol on Wednesday morning the 2d inst. to cast their votes for persons to fill the high and important offices of president and vice president of the United States. At 10 o'clock the electoral college was called to order by their venerable president, the hon. *James Burt*. The rev. *Dr. Campbell*, in compliance with an invitation extended to him by the electors, opened the proceedings by a most solemn, eloquent and impressive address to the Throne of Grace, thanking Almighty God for the signal benefits bestowed upon this nation, imploring His favor and protection in coming years, and invoking His richest blessings upon those to whom the administration of our national affairs was about to be committed.

The minutes of the meeting on Tuesday having been read, on motion of Mr. Gideon Lee the college proceeded to vote, by ballot, for a person to fill the office of *president of the United States*. The roll of the electors was read by the secretary, and as the name of each elector was called he dropped his vote into the ballot box handed to him by a messenger. When all had voted, the president appointed Mr. Lawrence, of New York, and Mr. Lee, of Seneca, to sort and count the ballots. After a brief interval the tellers announced that FORTY-TWO votes had been cast, and that they were all for WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, of the state of Ohio.

A peal of applause burst forth from the numerous audience as the result was announced.

The college, on motion of Mr. *Lee*, next proceeded to vote, by ballot, for a *vice president of the United States*. The votes having been all given in, the tellers, appointed by the president, after counting the ballots, announced that FORTY TWO votes had been cast, and that they were all for JOHN TYLER, of the state of Virginia.

Another round of applause succeeded the second report of the tellers.

Certificates of the persons voted for as president and vice president of the United States, and of the number of votes given to each, respectively, were then signed by the electors in succession, to be transmitted to the seat of government.

Harmon W. Romeyn, of the county of Ulster, was unanimously selected by the college as special messenger to carry the votes to congress; and Albert Crane, one of the electors, as the messenger to deposite a list of the votes with the judge of the northern district. Resolutions of thanks to the president and secretary of the college, to the secretary of state, and to the rev. Dr. Campbell, were unanimously passed—and then the convention, after a few soul stirring remarks from the aged president, adjourned *sine die*.

Names of the electors of president and vice president of the United States, for the state of New York, for the year 1840, with their ages.

James Burt	80	Thos. Burch	42
Peter B. Porter	64	John J. Knox	49
Elisha Jenkins	71	Peter Pratt	39
Abraham Rose	75	Eldridge G. Merick	38
John T. Harrison	55	Jacob Livingston	58
Jno. L. Lawrence	55	Saml. Balcom	68
Joseph Tucker	52	John James Speed, jr.	37
J. Phillips Phœnix	50	Dan. Hibbard	37
Richard S. Williams	52	John Williams	43
Pierre Van Cortlandt	78	B. Davis Noxen	33
Bartow White	64	Albert Crane	42
Nathaniel Du Bois	64	Charles Bradish	32
Peter G. Sharp	65	Gideon Lee	62
Harvey Watson	49	Grattan H. Wheeler	57
G. P. Griffith	51	William Gerbott	53
A. McIntyre	68	Phineas L. Tracy	53
Earl Stimson	67	John Wheeler	47
Josiah Hand	45	Philo Orton	52
Keyes P. Cool	46	Henry R. Seymour	53
Jonathan Wallace	53	Davis Hurd	52
Henry P. Voorhees	49	Isaac Ogden	03

NEW JERSEY.

Election returns—Official.

	1840.		1836.	
	Har.	*V. B.*	*Har.*	*V. B.*
Atlantic	428	845	new county.	
Bergen	977	1,346	1,718	1,943
Burlington	3,417	2,403	3,032	2,103
Cape May	396	134	489	239
Cumberland	1,497	1,190	1,193	993
Essex	4,636	2,832	4,343	3,334
Gloucester	2,388	1,773	2,377	2,203
Hudson	732	501	new county.	
Hunterdon	1,430	2,733	2,114	2,313
Mercer	2,022	1,494	new county.	
Middlesex	2,014	1,683	2,003	1,713
Monmouth	3,953	3,880	2,344	3,549
Morris	2,509	2,150	1,801	1,774
Passaic	1,362	363	new county.	
Salem	1,583	1,503	1,334	1,036
Somerset	1,721	1,345	1,438	1,343
Sussex	1,171	2,932	910	3,389
Warren	1,413	2,463	1,041	1,604
	33,351	31,034	26,137	25,392
	31,034		25,592	
	Harrison's maj. 2,317		Harrison's maj. 545	

The official congressional vote is annexed. Those in the first column are whigs.

Ayerigg	35,310	Dickerson	31,100
Maxwell	33,315	Kennedy	31,101
Halsted	33,513	Vroom	31,139
Randolph	33,321	Ryall	31,098
Stratton	33,322	Cooper	31,109
Yorke	33,299	Kille	31,113

Census. It will be seen by the annexed totals of the several counties, that the whole population of the state is 373,272; in 1830 it was 320,779—increase 52,493. [*Newark Advertiser.*

Bergen	13,250	Hunterdon	24,798
Hudson	3,436	Mercer	21,517
Essex	44,637	Monmouth	32,873
Passaic	18,721	Burlington	32,833
Morris	25,841	Gloucester	25,445
Warren	20,366	Atlantic	8,726
Sussex	21,769	Salem	18,035
Somerset	17,431	Cumberland	14,363
Middlesex	21,884	Cape May	5,524

PENNSYLVANIA.

Business of Pittsburg. Our business season, now nearly closed, has been one of unusual fluctuation to facilities for transportation of merchandise by river and canals; to prices of our leading manufactured articles and of the various products of our soil, and also in our moneyed operations and exchanges, yet in taking a retrospect of our spring and fall business, and reflecting upon the probable future, there is much to stimulate and encourage our merchants, mechanics and farmers.

For the last twelve months we have been well tried in the financial crucible, but have come out brighter and purer, and the effect, we trust will be to raise our standard of punctuality higher and higher.

Our city now occupies a most enviable position in a commercial point of view—on the one hand we have the great line of canals and rail roads connecting us equally with Philadelphia and Baltimore, and on the other hand, by our cross-cut canal intersecting the grand Ohio canal at Akron, we have easy and cheap access to Cleveland, Detroit, Buffalo and adjoining lakes and country; and by our rivers we have intercourse with every important or unimportant point in the mighty west.

At the present time all communication by our canals is suspended, and will, of course, continue so during the winter, yet we shall have ample means of transportation by land, between our city and Philadelphia and Baltimore—to the former by wagon lines connected with the rail road at Chambersburg, and to the latter by wagons entire; and we take this opportunity of assuring our friends abroad that sufficient means of conveyance may be had, and are now in operation for the transportation of merchandise from, or products and staples of the south and west to the eastern cities.

At present, merchandise of various kinds is coming from Baltimore to our city at one dollar per 100 pounds, and from Philadelphia by rail road, &c. in like proportion, and it is hoped the different transportation lines will continue to offer inducement by low rates of carriage so far, at least, as they can do it with safety to themselves.

VIRGINIA.

U. S senator. The resolution from the house of delegates to elect a U. S. senator next Monday, was taken up in the senate yesterday, and after a great deal of debate, was lost by a *tie* vote. Before the final question was taken there was a motion to amend by substituting a more distant day, which was also lost by a *tie*. [*Richmond Com.*

Presidential election returns—Official.

	1840.		1833.	
COUNTIES.	*Har.*	*V. B.*	*White.*	*V. B.*
Accomac	739	239	017	80
Albemarle	714	317	324	676
Allegany	54	171	30	158
Amelia	163	240	83	180
Amherst	372	329	243	253
Augusta	1,204	454	531	363
Bath	203	218	114	206
Bedford	919	558	511	482
Berkley	599	372	380	260
Botetourt	407	373	184	799
Brooke	350	313	181	415
Brunswick	261	380	177	258
Braxton	203	103	15	43
Buckingham	475	520	296	468
Cabell	481	433	182	203
Campbell	718	487	478	477
Caroline	393	407	213	317
Charles city	173	30	103	31
Charlotte	318	327	345	332
Chesterfield	238	388	243	353
Culpepper	351	295	251	242
Cumberland	262	228	341	310
Clark	174	191	102	138
Dinwiddie	303	233	168	131
Elizabeth city	141	85	73	38
Essex	241	135	130	87
Fairfax	366	321	220	173
Fauquir	683	533	429	363
Fayette	199	183	129	136
Fluvanna	334	152	32	300
Floyd	143	279	14	242
Franklin	563	515	348	530
Frederick	755	743	281	518
Giles	326	293	159	254
Gloucester	347	179	177	126
Goochland	120	333	67	282
Grayson	455	589	50	377
Greenbriar	543	308	371	212
Granville	110	156	102	171
Greene	62	230	New county.	
Halifax	422	964	183	752
Hampshire	729	605	396	407
Hanover	450	462	268	386
Hardy	497	230	285	137
Harrison	828	1,341	246	601
Henrico	445	398	287	246
Henry	311	191	238	213
Isle of Wight	86	533	49	253
James city	141	3	103	4
Jefferson	667	592	400	269
Jackson	258	211	113	153
Kanawha	827	324	437	228
King & Queen	282	203	199	275
King George	188	129	148	52
King William	115	306	61	185
Lancaster	170	87	93	78
Lee	275	488	03	330
Lewis	383	318	144	243
Logan	135	150	37	157
Loudoun	1,269	381	935	254
Louisa	373	473	110	458
Lunenburg	228	303	132	202
Madison	53	552	33	307
Matthews	180	220	64	131
Mason	405	304	204	170
Mecklenburg	319	561	206	420
Mercer	146	125	New county.	
Middlesex	101	123	62	96
Monongalia	681	1,233	309	681
Marshall	458	462	329	297
Monroe	405	423	322	358
Montgomery	338	201	163	383
Morgan	179	143	48	100
Nansemond	383	359	153	78
Nelson	404	287	118	243
Norfolk county	561	478	320	163
Norfolk borough	529	295	234	95
New Kent	198	156	108	57

Northampton	334	24	284	6
Northumberland	182	500	77	185
Nottoway	132	100	70	174
Nicholas	173	120	119	53
Ohio	622	287	536	239
Orange	231	235	217	386
Page	45	528	18	247
Patrick	83	60	177	294
Pendleton	389	468	217	382
Pittsylvania	876	616	641	529
Pocahontas	107	210	28	85
Powhatan	176	210	161	176
Pulaski	142	161	New county.	
Preston	396	464	156	300
Petersburg	245	262	183	125
Prince Edward	263	361	216	273
Princess Ann	402	374	195	56
Prince George	124	237	71	134
Prince William	167	398	96	232
Randolph	430	321	298	160
Rappahannock	218	300	171	196
Rockbridge	635	528	409	379
Richmond city	898	176	455	138
Richmond county	177	161	115	168
Rockingham	256	1,444	129	792
Russell	264	298	2	388
Roanoke	159	256	New county.	
Scott	282	444	10	216
Shenandoah	102	1,218	52	785
Smyth	359	805	76	229
Southampton	378	372	185	192
Spottsylvania	358	368	207	283
Stafford	265	296	148	178
Surry	26	195	41	108
Sussex	109	217	46	212
Tazewell	118	486	2	259
Tyler	825	438	148	223
Washington	864	625	70	608
Westmoreland	282	81	150	53
Wood	518	392	315	249
Wythe	279	474	112	369
Warwick	93	3	41	5
Warren	110	300	56	163
Williamsburg	83	7	68	4
York	192	12	57	3
	41,405	42,818	23,382	30,503
		41,405		23,382
Van Buren's majority		1,412		7,121

Message of the governor, 1st Dec. 1840.

Fellow citizens of the senate and house of delegates: In assembling again as the representatives of the people of Virginia, it is proper that our hearts should acknowledge with humble gratitude, the blessings which have been dispensed to our commonwealth by the Supreme Ruler of events. The instructions of experience are designed to teach nations the necessity of a firm reliance on Him to whose hands are all human destinies; and no people have ever had more abundant cause to be thankful than our-selves. While many portions of the earth, and some parts of our own country, have felt the ravages of war and pestilence, the year is about to close with us as it commenced, in peace and security. Our fields have yielded their accustomed harvests to the industry of the husbandman: the skill of the mechanic and the enterprise of the merchant, have enlarged the sphere of their usefulness and their reward, and every citizen has reposed in confidence under the mild but sure protection of our laws? If we have sometimes had occasion to lament the imperfections of the best and the wisest of human institutions, a comparison of our condition with that of the most favored of our race, will not fail to inspire us with contentment, and to gratify our national pride. Though we have recently witnessed a period of extraordinary excitement, I am not aware of any instance in which the laws have failed to protect the injured, or to punish the offending. It cannot be otherwise, so long as our social rights and obligations are sanctioned by an enlightened popular will, and sustained by those simple, yet stern virtues, which are the indispensable elements of *free* government.

Resources. Though agriculture is the predominant interest of our state, it possesses almost unequalled advantages in its climate, its geographical position, its capacious bays and rivers, its mineral productions, and its supplies of water power, for commerce and manufactures. The success which, under the disadvantages of a fluctuating population, and an imperfect system of husbandry, has attended every department of industry, leaves no doubt that when art shall have aided still farther in the development of our natural resources, our commonwealth will more than realize the vivid conceptions of national wealth and grandeur which animated its early settlers. Our energies are recovering rapidly from the effects of those large contributions in population, wealth and enterprise, which we have made to the new states, and while our own citizens now find it better to remain and improve their native soil, European emigrants and citizens of other states are seeking homes in our fertile western forests, or filling up the places of those who have left us, too often under the delusive hope of improving their condition. The indications of agricultural improvement are decided and cheering, particularly in many of our counties below tide water; and the astonishing increase in population and wealth, which is exhibited by our whole trans Alleghany country, assures us, that though we have given more than one western empire to the union, yet like the Roman father, we are not impoverished by our generosity; but as much remains to us as before. The multiplication of agricultural societies, and the well-directed efforts of our agricultural journals, are improving the old system of cultivation, and adding active and powerful stimulants to the energies of our production.

Trade. It is to be regretted that the means of acquiring accurate statistical information with regard to the comprehensive interests of our state, are not more satisfactory. Such information would at all times be useful to the legislature, and frequently important to other departments of the government.—Our commerce seeks such diversified channels along the whole line of the Chesapeake, through our own ports, those of the *District of Columbia* and the state of *Maryland*, and on the waters of the Ohio in the west, that it is difficult to form any correct estimate of its total value. Though the regulation of its external interests has been confided to the federal government, it is nevertheless our duty to watch over and foster those domestic resources which supply the foreign market, and to see that they receive a just protection. I would, therefore, call your attention to the oppressive and unexampled burdens to which one of our principal staples has been long subjected, and I submit whether it is not expedient for you, through our representation in congress, to enforce the just claims of our tobacco planters, to a reduction of the enormous duties imposed on tobacco, by most European governments. In some instances, these duties exceed one thousand dollars on the hogshead, while luxuries from the countries imposing them, are admitted into the *United States* duty free, and no article of commerce is subjected to any thing like the same tax. It is difficult to conceive, why an article which ranks second in the exports of the *United States*, and which enters so largely into the consumption of civilized and savage man, should have been selected as the subject of such a system of taxation, or why the injurious effects of these duties have not been urged in a more emphatic manner on the consideration of foreign governments. It has been stated by those who were well acquainted with the subject, that the different European governments, interested (and many of them deeply) in the tobacco trade, derive an annual revenue, by means of imposts on American tobacco, larger than the whole current revenue of the United States.—The beneficial consequences of a reduction of these duties, would soon be felt by an increased demand, and better prices for this valuable product of our soil.

The great perfection attained by our millers in the manufacture of flour, has given to our brands the highest reputation in our own country and in foreign markets. The manufacture of cheap cotton cloths, of iron, paper, salt, glass, &c. in our state has rapidly extended, and already reached a point at which it may be considered as having established a successful competition with the best articles manufactured elsewhere. The cities of *Richmond* and *Wheeling*, as well as *Petersburg*, *Lynchburg* and several other cities, are employing very large amounts of capital in manufactures, and are displaying an energy which will soon entitle Virginia to a high rank among the manufacturing states.

Our imports, like those of all the states, have been affected by the frequent fluctuations of general commerce within the last few years, but they indicate a progressive improvement, which encourages the belief, that at no distant period, our foreign trade will flow in more direct and natural channels than those in which habit, rather than expediency, has so long confined it. The amount of our exports exhibits a striking contrast with our importations, and shews beyond doubt that we possess abundant means for sustaining that credit abroad, which will enable us to derive those advantages from our foreign commerce which are now enjoyed chiefly by others.—The application of steam to marine navigation, while it brings distant nations in closer contact with each other, will probably render useless many of those complicated agencies through which the products of one region have sought a market in another, and as the result of a better acquaintance between different countries will establish a less artificial and more direct system of foreign credit. The monopolies of the carrying trade, and of established commercial depots, as well as the restraints which governments impose on trade, will probably be brought more under the salutary influence of fair competition, by this system of improvement on the great highway of nations. Experience, however, has shown that commerce, like the tides of the ocean, is regulated by its own laws, and that neither the wisdom nor the power of successive generations will suffice to prescribe its permanent course or its limits. While we may look with confidence to the sure results of time, it is not within the compass of state legislation, suddenly to change the established order of things with regard to the foreign trade of the staple states. The exports of Richmond for the year 1839, amounted to $3,577,325, while the amount of foreign imports was only $361,254. The imports and exports of our whole state for some years past, will probably bear towards each other nearly the same relation. While a well regulated system of domestic credit will doubtless greatly facilitate a better and more equal foreign trade, it is necessary also to command that credit abroad, to which our imports entitle us, and I am happy to learn that our enterprising merchants are adopting active measures to extend their acquaintance, and establish a more direct intercourse with foreign countries. The time is probably not distant, when through the agencies of steam, regular lines of packets will be established from the ports of the Chesapeake to those of Europe. One of the inconveniences springing from our indirect foreign trade, is the dependence of our banking institutions on the northern cities. The merchant from Virginia collects his debts in the notes of our banks, and carries them to those cities to payment for the goods he has bought there and sold here, and thus they accumulate to such an amount as to render our banks generally debtors, and to make it inexpedient, if not impossible, for them either to continue, or to resume specie payments, without the co-operation of the banks of the importing cities. It is probable also that a larger amount of banking capital is necessary to carry on this circuitous trade, than would suffice to accommodate a more direct foreign trade, while it is certain that we are now subjected to the inconveniences and expenses of the two modes, without enjoying to their full extent the advantages of either.

Banks. The suspension of specie payments by our banks, which occurred prior to the meeting of the last general assembly, still continues. It is hoped that a speedy and steady resumption will be made, and it is proper that the legislative authority should take steps to facilitate and ensure so desirable and necessary a result. The quarterly reports from these institutions to the executive, required by the act of March, 1837, have been regularly made by most of them. The Merchants' and Mechanics' bank, not having accepted the provisions of the act of March, 1837, providing general regulations for the banks of the commonwealth, is not required to make these reports. A statement of the condition of that institution, however, was received in July last, and will be found with the other reports accompanying this communication.

Having received intelligence of a serious defalcation and embezzlement in the Bank of Virginia, in the month of April last, I deemed it my duty under the act of March, 1837, to appoint three commissioners to inspect and report the condition of that institution. Their report, together with the instructions under which they acted, and the correspondence between this department and the president of the Bank of Virginia, are herewith submitted. Criminal prosecutions have been commenced against some of the parties implicated in this transaction. The report of these commissioners, and the subsequent action of the stockholders of this bank, are the only sources of information as to its condition, to which I have had access. These indicate a very considerable loss to the institution, the effects of which have been severely felt by the commonwealth, as well as individuals. The whole subject is one which will demand your careful consideration. The dividends arising from the stock of this bank, have heretofore constituted an important item in the fiscal resources of the commonwealth, and I suggest whether it is not expedient to provide for their regular continuance, if the condition of the bank shall warrant it, rather than to suspend them until the original capital is restored. This will tend to mitigate the inconvenience which has resulted to the state, and to individuals, and may be accomplished by adapting the present capital stock to the present resources of the bank. There is no other alternative but to suspend the dividends until the actual losses of the institution have been repaired, in which event it will be necessary to provide for a considerable deficiency in the public receipts from other sources.

The occurrence of so large a defalcation in any bank, without immediate detection, implies great

negligence in its management, and furnishes another proof of the necessity for some additional safeguards to protect the revenue interests of society in these institutions. It may be impossible to prevent crime under any system, but it is not very difficult to detect offenders of this class under a vigilant application of the general laws of the land, and of the particular by-laws of banking companies.

The condition of our banks generally, for some years past, has excited much and anxious inquiry as to the advantages and inconveniences of the established system of credit. This system has been exposed to the dangers of its own peculiar structure, and to those which are incident to our plan of government. The conflicting agencies of seven-and-twenty governments, each of which has claimed and exercised the power of legislation over this subject, continues to present difficulties which exist no where beyond the limits of the United States. The number of local interests to be accommodated, besides the political influences which have been connected with this subject, do not permit the government of any state to close its eyes upon the surrounding causes which must, in some extent, interfere with, if they do not control its own policy. Our experience has often suggested the inquiry, whether many of the inconveniences which we have felt, did not result necessarily from the peculiar forms of our government, and whether they were not compensated by the benefits which we enjoy, as well as by the dangers which have been avoided by a limited and jealous concession of power from the states to the federal government. While the power to regulate the currency, if discreetly used by the federal government, might save us much inconvenience, the framers of our federal compact seem to have been aware that it was one which might be abused for very different purposes. As the power of government must of necessity be confided to frail and fallible men, it is better to grant too little than too much; and under governments of prescribed, constitutional limits, it is not safe to exercise any power which is not clearly granted or necessarily implied. While we see only influence the other states, as they may influence us, by force of example, and the federal government by our voice constitutionally expressed as one of its constituents, it is impossible for us to foresee what will be the action of either in reference to a subject on which, as much as any other, the whole union has a common interest. The federal government, in its fiscal relations with the states, must either employ its own means or those of the states, for the collection and disbursement of its revenue; and whether it relies on a national bank, an independent treasury, of specie or of treasury notes, or of government credit in some other form, or on the state banks, to furnish the medium of collection, and as general or special depositories of its revenue, its influence must be felt to a greater or less extent by any system which the states can adopt. Each state, therefore, has duties as well as interests, resulting from its intimate association with the other states, and with the federal government, which should not be disregarded in its deliberations on this subject. If we had absolute jurisdiction of this whole subject, or if we were called to legislate on it as an original question, our views and our duties might be very different. But it is proper for us to regard the condition of the country as it really is, and not as our imaginations might depict it. When banks were first introduced, they were intended to be, what they ought now to be, the means of circulating a paper always convertible into specie at the will of the holder. Their failure to realise this just expectation, whether it is to be ascribed to errors of legislation, or to mismanagement on the banks, or to both causes, has demonstrated the necessity for a reform of abuses which have been so extensively felt by society.

I would suggest that there is a necessity for more direct and efficient responsibility in the agents or officers to whom the business of banks is confided. The present rate of bank profits on fair business transactions, renders it questionable whether stockholders can be made personally liable, without destroying the system; but the responsibility of directors to a greater extent than now exists, even if it should require a premium or salary to induce the acceptance of the office, would be practical economy, if it prevented only a small portion of the losses which so frequently occur. The commissioners appointed to investigate the affairs of the Bank of Virginia, have expressed no opinion as to the liability of the directors under the act of 1837, as it is properly a question for judicial construction, should it arise, I forbear to express any opinion with regard to it.

While it would be unjust and injurious to the corporations and individuals, unnecessarily to expose private credit, publicity as to the general results of bank business, is calculated to render these institutions more safe and useful. The quarterly reports, now required of our banks, have had the effect, I doubt not, of increasing their caution and vigilance. Though the discretionary power is vested in the executive to appoint a special commission to examine any of the banks, it is a power which was apparently designed only for emergencies, and the necessity for its exercise cannot well be known until the danger has occurred. It is therefore not remedial. A permanent board of competent commissioners, organized so that a portion of the members would be renewed annually, and examining all the banks at irregular intervals, would probably answer better.

The efficacy of forfeitures and other penalties now imposed to prevent suspensions of specie payments, may well be questioned, since they are invariably released, and could not well be enforced, without inflicting severe punishments on the community for the delinquencies of the banks. I think it is better to subject banks to the payment of an adequate rate of interest on their notes during periods of suspension, as they would be thereby stimulated to resumption, and induced to prevent suspensions by keeping their issues within moderate bounds.

The large amount of stock held by the state in our banks, is not represented at all at meetings of the stockholders, and only in the boards of directors by a minority. If the state directors die or resign, their places are filled by the remaining directors, so that it may occur that the stock of the state will be wholly unrepresented at meetings of the stockholders and of the board.

While it is reasonable to suppose that those who own the stock of banking companies, and who are to gain or loose by their good or bad management, will best understand and administer the details of their own business, and while it is true that a legislature would constitute, perhaps, the worst of all directories, except an executive, for these purposes, it is equally true, that without general regulations and wholesome restrictions, corporations, like steam engines, are apt to produce mischievous results to themselves and to society.

Finances. The finances of the commonwealth, will, no doubt, command your early and most deliberate attention. While our public debt is by no means considerable, compared with our resources, and while ample provision has been promptly made to meet all demands on the treasury, it is due to the interests and honor of the state, that our financial system should be placed on a more steady and permanent basis, one which will preserve our faith and credit beyond the reach of suspicion, and accommodate itself with the utmost attainable facility to the means of our citizens. The necessity under which the states have placed themselves, of deriving their revenues from direct taxes, while it cherishes economy and responsibility, and excites a vigilance which is not felt as in our much larger indirect contributions to the federal treasury, has not had the effect of rendering the people of Virginia parsimonious, or insensible to any just demand on their public spirit. It is the characteristic of a commonwealth, that whatever is wanted for the public service, is freely given, as the benefits and the burdens are shared by all. The anticipation of the revenue by means of loans, except in cases of great emergency, or where the objects to which the state may lend its credit, will certainly be adequate to reimburse the debt, is a tempting and delusive species of taxation, founded on distrust of the intelligence and patriotism of the people. If not timely checked, it will end in the establishment of a public debt, to discharge the interest of which, the ordinary revenue will not more than suffice. We are far from having reached this point. Our debt is entirely within our means, and compared with that of many other states, it is really inconsiderable. But the present is deemed a favorable period for a thorough examination into our liabilities and resources, and an adjustment of the account which will hereafter place our available means more under our control.

The details of our fiscal system have become very complex, not on account of the numerous subjects of taxation, for these are fewer than in most other governments, nor on account of rates of revenue assessed for state purposes; for these are lower, it is believed than any state whose jurisdiction and civil list approximate to our own, but in consequence of the multiplied agencies assigned to the various corporations which form parts of it. The two great funds of education and improvement, each of which consists chiefly of stocks of the state and of other corporations, the amount of stock owned by the commonwealth proper in the banks, the state stock held by the banks, and the relations of debtor and creditor, which exist between these several corporations, and between each of them and the state, however convenient they may be found in practice, render the accounts of our finances really very intricate. The aggregate public debt of the state is about $6,720,948.

The commonwealth holds stock and funds in banks and other companies to the amount of $2,549,939 83
The literary fund to the amount of 1,468,116 50
The fund for internal improvement to the amount of 7,987,583 82
The sinking fund to the amount of 61,547 15

Making an aggregate of $12,066,187 30 held by the commonwealth and corporations which it has created, and over which it has entire control. From the amount of these stocks, viz: 7,987,583 82 dollars, held by the fund for internal improvement, and the amount of these, viz: $2,714,278 41, which are now productive, it will be seen that a large portion of the stock held by the state and the state institutions, are not now available, as a means of revenue. Of the aggregate of $12,066,187 30, the sum of $5,887,790 74, is either now productive, or may soon become so, and of that portion of the public funds which is now totally unproductive, there is a large amount held in works of internal improvements not yet complete, much of which, it is hoped, will ere long become productive. The aggregate of debt, viz: $6,720,948 and the aggregate of funds, viz: $12,066,187 30, both include the sum of $1,247,862 91, of state certificates held by institutions under the control of the state, or in fact by the state itself. Deducting this amount, the debt of the state will be reduced to the sum of $5,473,086. In estimating the public debt, it is proper to regard the amount of subscriptions authorised, but not yet applied for, on account of some contemplated improvements, viz: $2,787,520.

It will be several years before any considerable portion of our debt is redeemable, and many years before it is entirely so. There is, therefore, ample time, and in my estimation, abundant reason, for the establishment of an adequate sinking fund, which will render the redemption of our debt gradual and easy; and if, in the mean time, the stocks owned by the state and not now productive, shall become so, their proceeds can be applied to augment this fund, or to such other purposes as the interests of the commonwealth may require.

The actual deficit in the revenue of the last fiscal year, exceeded the estimate of the last general assembly, and made it necessary for the executive, under the act of March, 18, 1840, to authorise the treasurer to borrow from time to time from the Bank of Virginia, the Farmers' and the Exchange bank, the sum of $175,700, prior to the 1st of October, and $25,000 since that period. If the policy of loans generally is questionable, there can be no doubt that it is impolitic to borrow to meet the ordinary expenses of government. The necessity for imposing the tax is only postponed, and its burden is finally increased by the accumulation of interest. This policy of loans in time of peace, commenced so long since, and has been so gradually connected with the operations of our treasury, that it is difficult even now to put an end to it at once, unless an advantageous disposition can be made of some of the stocks held by the state. As very little of the revenue which you may assess will be received into the treasury before the 1st of October next, and a large portion of the revenue now in the treasury, will be required to pay the banks on the 15th of the present month, it will be necessary to provide some temporary means of supplying the deficiency. The value of all stocks is of so peculiar and delicate a nature, that a peremptory sale of any large amount, must always affect the price and cause a sacrifice. A discretionary authority to sell, with some alternative provision, in case a sale cannot be effected on advantageous terms, is probably the only means by which our stocks can be used to answer the immediate demands of the treasury.

The banks, which promptly aided the commonwealth during the past year, were required by an act of the last session, to furnish means of paying the interest on the public debt, in specie or its equivalent, when demanded by the public creditors. So far as this demand was made, they were subjected to a loss of the difference between specie and current notes, and as it was incurred for the accommodation of the state, I submit whether it is not proper to relieve them from it.

The public warehouse at Petersburg, the property of the state, is represented as being entirely unproductive, and a charge on the treasury. I suggest, therefore, whether it be not expedient to authorise its sale. It is eligibly situated, and may command its value.

I recommend to your consideration the bill prepared with great care by our experienced first auditor, and submitted to the general assembly at its last session, on the subject of our revenue laws.

In 1837, the executive loaned $98,065 83, part of the federal surplus, to the Richmond and Petersburg rail road company, reserving the right to adopt cer-

tain precautionary measures to ensure the payment of interest, &c. The attention of this company was called during the past year to the amount in arrear, when a proposition was made for the executive to accept a draft on the board of public works for the amount of $100,000, that sum being the balance of a loan of $150,000, authorised by the act of March 30, 1838, to be made from the board of public works to this company. This arrangement was acceded to by this department, which leaves a balance of 11,993 dollars and 86 cents still due to the commonwealth from the company, and give the commonwealth her own bonds to the amount of $100,000.

Internal improvements. The advantages of an energetic and judicious system of internal improvement have been too long and too extensively felt throughout the commonwealth to require any speculative recommendation to your attention. This may now be regarded as part of the settled policy of Virginia, and it only remains for us to reap the fruits of our experience, and render our future efforts more practical, by supplying those defects which have become apparent either in the design or the execution of our plans. The large fund which at an early period was set apart and dedicated to this purpose, though it has received considerable accessions from time to time, has been found inadequate to the demands of our state, and a series of loans have been authorised, to enable the state to meet its engagements as a stockholder in joint stock companies, or as sole proprietor of these works. The aggregate of these loans now negotiated in one form or other amounts to $6,286,284. Authority has been given to negotiate loans to the amount of 2,787,520 dollars, which has not been applied for, and a considerable part of which will probably never be required. The actual fund for internal improvement now productive, may be estimated at $2,714,278 41. The interest paid during the last fiscal year on loans for various objects of internal improvement was $347,192 65. The actual product of internal improvement companies during that period was 19,327 dollars and 03 cents, or about four per cent. on the sum of $479,662, held by the state in thirteen companies. The act of April 9, 1838, provides that the stock procured by the state in any company by means of loans, with the dividends on it, and the income from state works executed by means of loans, shall be considered a fund for the payment of interest on the loan, and for its ultimate redemption. And if the income from these sources, together with the income of the fund for internal improvement, should be inadequate to pay the interest on such loans, the auditor is directed, on the application of the board of public works to supply the deficiency from the treasury. And if the treasury should be insufficient at the time to meet the demand, the board of public works are authorised to borrow the necessary amount from the banks. It will be perceived that our public works and the general fund have not been sufficiently productive to meet the interest on these loans, and that the sum of $239,700 has been required from the treasury for that purpose.

While a wise and beneficent government would never engage in a system of internal improvement with an exclusive view to its profit as a stockholder, and while the state frequently derives more from the multiplied sources of its general revenue through its treasury than from its property in these works, it is still proper that every effort should be made to render the system sufficiently productive, at least, to sustain itself. Though it is the same thing to the commonwealth whether its revenue is derived in the form of dividends from a turnpike, or as a tax on lands, the value of which has been enhanced by its construction, there is a difference to the citizen who lives remote from the line of the improvement.—With the exception of some portions of the state where the lands are fertile and the population, for want of access to market, is still sparce, it is undoubtedly true that those works for which there is really a necessity, will, when properly constructed and managed, always sustain themselves. In cases where these exceptions occur, it is often sound policy, even in a fiscal point of view, to augment the means of general revenue by appropriations where no return is expected in the form of tolls or dividends. But it is otherwise on our great lines of improvement. Justice to the stockholders and to the citizens of the state at large, requires that these should sustain themselves. No argument against the general policy of internal improvement is fairly inferrible from the unproductive character of some of our public works. This fact may show that errors have been committed in the original plan in the execution or management of particular works, but it shows no more. It is sometimes the result of fallacious estimates, either as to the cost or the product of the work; sometimes it proceeds from want of proper economy and vigor in its management, or from the want of adequate tolls where the tonnage is sufficient. The business of joint stock companies is apt to fall unavoidably into the hands of a few persons, who, from inattention to the mass of stockholders, acquire, by means of proxies or otherwise, the control of the corporation. The directors themselves, especially in smaller companies, frequently neglect to comply with the requisitions of the law and reasonable public expectation, in superintending and stimulating the interests confided to their care.

The present is a favorable period for an examination into the defects of our system, and correcting them by the aid of an experience which will not have been dearly bought, if it imparts more successful energy, and more judicious discrimination to our future plans. It would be unjust to expect from some of these companies more than they could have accomplished in the short time of their existence, particularly as many of them are yet struggling with difficulties incident to new experiments. It is gratifying to perceive that many of them are increasing their usefulness and their profits, and we may hope, that with additional zeal, they will yet realize the expectations they have excited, when the various links are complete which will connect the chain of our northern and southern, and our eastern and western commerce. The large amount of stock held by the state in these companies, and the heavy liabilities incurred on their account, suggest the necessity of lending them all the indulgence and aid in our power, to sustain and render them productive. In a financial point of view alone, this would be proper, where there is reasonable ground to expect, that works which yield nothing now, could be made productive by the fostering care of the state. Though it is time that we should look closely to the productive capacity of our stocks, still the general effects of the system of improvement cannot be estimated in dollars and cents.—These lines of communication serve to strengthen every tie which unites us as citizens of the same state, and as citizens of the union. They are calculated not only to convert the rude wilderness into cultivated farms and beautiful hamlets, but to temper the unsocial passions which solitude and seclusion are too apt to cherish in the human bosom.—Every highway is a school, where man learns that he violates the first law of his nature when he lives only for himself, and his intelligence, and his virtue expand with his social relations.

I refer you to the report of the board of public works for the details of the last year's operations.—Great inconvenience is felt from the irregularity of the reports from many of the companies, and from the imperfect manner in which others are made out.

Accompanied by the second auditor, (who possesses an intimate and accurate knowledge of our plans of education and improvement), I visited during the year, the Dismal Swamp canal, the Portsmouth and Roanoke rail road, the Petersburg rail road, the City Point rail road, the Richmond and Petersburg rail road, the Louisa rail road, the Valley turnpike, the Northwestern turnpike, the turnpike from Guyandotte to Covington, besides several minor improvements, which are either complete, or in progress of execution. The Dismal Swamp canal, connecting as it does by a beautiful and well constructed work, the waters of Albemarle sound with those of the Chesapeake, is destined to open to our great seaport of the south, the valuable trade of that portion of North Carolina which lies north of Cape Fear river, and in connection with our rail roads to bind the hitherto intimate relations of that state with our own still more indissolubly together. The Valley turnpike is nearly complete, and will contribute considerably to the tonnage of the Winchester and Potomac rail road. It is a McAdamized road, a species of improvement, better adapted to the accommodation of our internal trade, and to the habits of our farmers, than the more expensive transportation of the rail road: and I would recommend its extension through the valley and to the Tennessee line, as soon as our resources can again be brought into active requisition. The south-western part of our state is entitled to an improvement adequate to its own intrinsic importance, and to the superior advantages it possesses as the nearest route of trade and travel from our seaboard to Tennessee, and to the states beyond it. The Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac rail road company are making vigorous efforts to complete their line between the Rappahannock and Potomac, which will add very much to their income, and to the public accommodation. The Northwestern turnpike is an enterprise in every respect worthy of the state. It stretches from the termination of the Winchester and Potomac rail road to Parkersburg on the Ohio, through a country formerly almost inaccessible, but now increasing rapidly in population and wealth.—It is becoming a productive work, and its usefulness would be greatly increased by being capped at some points with stone. The James River and Kanawha company are urging forward their great work, and the canal having been opened nearly to Lynchburg, we are warranted in the anticipation that the tolls will soon disembarrass the company, and contribute very much to aid the future operations of the state. A large amount of the script issued by this company has been converted into bonds, to which the treasurer has affixed the guaranty of the state pursuant to the act of 23d March, 1839; and as some of these bonds have been sold in the market under par, it is perhaps due to the company, as well as the state, that the precise extent of the commonwealth's liability should be more clearly known.

I would recommend a thorough examination into the affairs of all our principal internal improvement companies, particularly into their fiscal concerns. Their relations to the state render it proper, in my estimation, that they should be looked into with more precision than can generally be done through their annual reports.

I have visited our lunatic asylums, and was gratified to find them in good order, and under an admirable system of management. It is to be regretted, that so many of the unfortunate class for whose benefit they are designed, should be confined in jails so long as to incur great expense to the state, and to render their cure more doubtful when they are admitted to the hospitals. The commonwealth sustains a considerable loss for want of means to ensure collections from the estates of lunatics in the hands of committees. I feel bound to acknowledge the gratitude which is due to the physicians and directors of these institutions, for their assiduous attention and improved modes of treatment which they are introducing.

Education. Our primary schools are undergoing a gradual improvement, and their effects are beginning to be extensively felt throughout the state. This is one of those operations of government which is so silent and slow, that the casual observer, or the impatient philanthropist, is scarcely sensible of its advantages. It has been too much the fashion to darnish our common schools without examining them. The friendless orphan and the indigent child are not apt to attract attention when surrounded by more conspicuous objects, and the benevolent designs of government, which to them, stands in the relation of a parent, can be fulfilled only by seeking them out from obscurity and watching over their humble progress. Experience has shewn that the state scholars, when properly attended, will compare favorably with the others, and the number of them who have attained to usefulness and high distinction, has more than compensated their country for the cost of fostering them. The system may be, and should be rendered much more useful than it is; but this cannot be done by complaints of its real or imagined defects, but by active and persevering efforts to secure the appointment of proper agents in its administration. The extent of its usefulness depends chiefly on the school commissioners, and if we can secure a general and faithful execution of the laws in their true spirit, it is incalculable. The public are already greatly indebted to those commissioners who have regarded their stations as they really are, as practically among the most important under our government, and who have devoted proper attention to a service involving some trouble and no pecuniary profit. I think it important that the county courts should attend more strictly to these appointments, and I would recommend, that the powers of school commissioners should be enlarged, so as to authorise them to select annually, from prescribed districts, a certain number of poor boys of extraordinary promise, who shall receive a more complete education at the expense of the literary fund, and who shall be required in turn to reimburse the state, by serving for a limited time in the capacity of teachers in the primary schools. I think it important also, that the books for these schools should be selected with more care. Some of those now in use are designed to create prejudices in the minds of our youth against our own institutions.

It is desirable that correct information should be possessed by each of the states as to the institutions and laws of the others; and with a view to this, I would suggest the propriety of inviting a more general interchange with the other states of those documents which will make us mutually better acquainted. The most ludicrous and extravagant exaggerations of our condition, and of the bad effects of our schemes of public education, have been published in other states by persons whose ignorance would scarcely excuse such gross injustice from the press of the most distant nations of the earth. In 3,119 schools, we have now 26,732 poor children, at an average annual expense of $2 64, while in 1822 only 3,298 were educated at an average of $7 03, which shows that as the number of children deriv-

ing the benefits of the system has increased, the expenses of their education have greatly diminished. The district schools which have succeeded so well elsewhere, and are so admirably adapted to a dense population, require large contributions in aid of the appropriations from the state. Where one dollar is expended on this plan from the means of the state, it has been found necessary to raise several dollars from private sources and local taxation. It nevertheless furnishes an example worthy of our attentive consideration, and perhaps the best means of securing its ultimate adoption will be the extension of our present plan, until the necessity of education is more generally felt, and private efforts shall co-operate with the public means to establish schools in every neighborhood which will be accessable to all.

Our university and colleges continue to maintain their high reputation for learning, and to dispense the blessings of scientific education, not only to our own youth, but to those of many other states.

The university and the great interests of education, however, have sustained a very serious and melancholy loss in the deaths of professors Bonnycastle and Davis. The latter gentleman has met an untimely and tragical end, which has deprived his state of a most useful and valued citizen, and society of a generous and valued friend. Suitable arrangements are about to be made, it is believed, by the visitors for conducting the regular exercises in the classes left vacant by these sad dispensations.

The number of our academies for the instruction of both sexes is increasing, and the standard of education has improved with the supply of competent teachers.

The institution for the education of the deaf and dumb and blind, at Staunton, has admitted a number of pupils during the past year, and I feel assured from my own observation that the tutors and officers spare no pains to fulfil the munificent designs of the state. The building has been commenced on a scale commensurate with the character of an institution liberally endowed for such purposes.

Defence. I submit the report of the visitors to the Virginia military institute, and after a personal inspection, I feel it to be my duty to recommend this institution to your very favorable consideration.—Its officers and instructors seem to be peculiarly qualified for their stations. The school combines the method and discipline of the camp with the advantages of the lecture room. It is emphatically a state institution, where on very moderate terms, the benefits of scientific and practical military education are imparted to the cadets of the commonwealth, and to a number of young men who defray their own expenses. I found the public arms at the arsenal in excellent order. The cadets from this institution will annually be enrolled in our militia, and will contribute essentially to improve the present defective organization and discipline of this most natural and safe defence of a free country. I commend to you the suggestions of our experienced librarian in his last annual report on the subject of a suitable library for this institution.

I recommend to your attention the defects in our militia system, noticed in the report of the adjutant general. The exact strength of our militia can never be ascertained under the imperfect returns which are now made. It is of the utmost importance that the duty of enrolling and reporting our entire force accurately, should be enjoined under adequate penalties, and that our rank and file should be distinctly arranged in corps according to the service for which they are destined. This is perhaps all that is attainable as to the body of our militia, in time of peace, without incurring very serious expense and inconvenience, but I regard this as indispensable. In order to form the materials for a prompt and efficient force in time of war, it is necessary either to adopt a better plan for training our officers, or to organize our volunteer corps into one or more distinct brigades, capable of taking the field on an emergency and serving as rallying points for the troops of the line.

The swords voted by the general assembly to certain officers or their representatives have been at length completed, and suitable arrangements will be made for their presentation, when they are received.

I have received the resignation of brigadier general J. W. Pegram of the 15th brigade, occasioned by his his removal from the limits of his command.

The work at the armory and on the quarters of the officers of the public guard has been executed according to the design of the last general assembly. Many of the arms returned to the armory are in a condition unfit for repair. I have endeavored to require more frequent and rigid inspections of the arms distributed, but would recommend the subject as one which calls for your attention.

The examinations of various parts of the capitol, the arrangements as to the hose, buckets, &c. have been attended to pursuant to directions of the last general assembly, and the particulars will be reported by the proper officers. I cannot forbear to call your attention to the condition of the capitol, and to remind you of the necessity to which my predecessors have so often adverted, of providing more room for the preservation of our most valuable records, and the transaction of indispensable public business.

A number of the journals of the general assembly, and some of them during the most interesting epochs of our history, have never been printed, and as the manuscript is exposed to accidents and decay, it deserves your consideration, whether it should not be printed with a convenient index.

The reports of the superintendent and board of directors of the penitentiary will inform you of the general condition of that institution and its accounts during the year.

The revision of the criminal code, provided for some years since, has not been completed, in consequence of the protracted indisposition of the distinguished gentleman to whom it has been confided.

I have to announce to you the death of Richard E. Parker, esq. one of the judges of the court of appeals, long known and appreciated as a distinguished jurist and estimable man.

The police of our common jails is believed to be some times very defective under the present laws, as white persons and blacks, debtors, felons and lunatics, are occasionally confined in the same apartments. I recommend to your consideration the expediency of abolishing imprisonment for debt altogether. Civil executions are intended to subject the property, not the persons, of debtors to the payment of their debts. Imprisonment as a remedy is not necessary to the creditor's rights, and as a punishment, it visits the misfortunes rather than the crimes of its victims. Its constraints are ineffectual as to the fraudulent, and unnecessary as to the honest debtor. By rendering final process on judgments effectual, to reach lands and *choses in action*, justice may be done without retaining ignominy as one of its attributes.

I have received copies of resolutions, &c. of the legislature of New York on the subject of the public lands of the United States: of the legislature of Connecticut on the same subject, and others on the subject of the tariff: of the legislatures of the states of Maine and Indiana on the subject of the north-eastern boundary of the United States: of the legislature of Kentucky on the subject of the public lands of the United States. All of which are herewith communicated.

I have also received, and now communicate, copies of certain resolutions and other proceedings of the people of Georgetown, and of other citizens resident in the District of Columbia, complaining of the legislation of congress, and contemplating a retrocession of a portion of the territory of that District to the state of Maryland.

Presidential. I would invite your earnest attention to the defects of our laws regulating the election of electors of president and vice president of the United States. They are so obvious, and some doubt existing whether the act of March 16, 1832, was still in force, that I hesitated at one time whether it was not the duty of this department to convene the legislature. But as this act had been acquiesced in in 1836, I determined, after adopting all the precautions within the reach of the executive, in order to give a fair and unbiassed expression to the popular will, to leave the execution of that act, defective as it is, to the intelligence and justice of the people. While difficulties may occur in the execution of any law on this subject, and while mutual complaints of those conducting such an election, may be expected in times of high party excitement, no instance of intentional violation or neglect of duty on the part of the commissioners, has come to the knowledge of this department. The imputed frauds on the elective franchise, now so frequent in every part of our country, admonish us that it is necessary to guard its exercise as we would cherish the foundation on which our government rests. Its purity and independence are indispensable to the permanence of free institutions. Without these, parties degenerate into factions, and government itself into a mere form of despotism.

The late presidential election, after being canvassed with unprecedented zeal and excitement, has terminated, I trust, auspiciously for the general welfare of our country. The repose which follows these struggles, and the cheerful deference with which the will of the majority is acknowledged and acquiesced in, furnish the most encouraging omens to the friends of human liberty, and exhibit the majesty of the people in an aspect which astound the few, who still claim the right in other countries to govern the many. A victory gained by the suffrages of a free people over countrymen who have differed from the majority about their common interests, is not an occasion of mere party triumph, but for the united efforts of all men and all parties who desire to reform what is wrong, and to perpetuate what is valuable to our government.

T. W. GILMER.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The electoral vote of this state was given to Mr. Van Buren for president and L. W. Tazewell, for vice president.

U. S. senator. The hon. John C. Calhoun was unanimously re-elected by the legislature of this state to be a senator of the United States from that state for six years from the 4th day of March next, when his present term of service will expire.

GEORGIA.

United States senator. The legislature of Georgia, on the 4th instant, proceeded to the election of a senator of the United States for six years from the 4th of March next, when Mr. Lumpkin's term of service expires. On counting the ballots it was found that JOHN MCPHERSON BERRIEN had a majority of votes, and he was declared elected.

Banks. The Milledgeville Recorder of the 24th ult. says:—The joint committee on banks to whom the several bills relative to specie payments by the banks were referred, have reported a bill, requiring the banks to resume specie payment on all their liabilities, on the first day of February, 1841. On failure of any bank so to resume, the governor is to cause judicial proceedings to be instituted for the forfeiture of its charter, and the assignment of its assets. The governor is authorised to employ counsel in aid of the solicitors general. The bills of such defaulting banks are not to be received for any public dues—except those of the Central bank, and those only for taxes and debts.

ALABAMA.

Extract from the message of governor Bagby.

Domestic slavery. The disposition unhappily manifested in so many quarters, and in such a variety of shapes, to interfere with the question of domestic slavery in those states where it exists under the sanction of the constitution, and which to my mind, has so clearly assumed a political aspect, and so threaten the stability of the government, by putting in most imminent peril the safety of the southern people, renders it an imperious duty to bring the subject to the notice of the legislature.

It will not be expected, in a communication of this kind, that I should enter upon a defence of slavery, either precisely, as it exists in this country, or as a question of abstract moral right. Although it is believed, notwithstanding the depraved and morbid sensibility manifested upon the subject, that the truth of the following propositions is clearly demonstrable—that negroes in the slaveholding states of this union, enjoy the necessaries of life, in greater abundance than the laboring poor, or those who have to labor for subsistence, in any country under the sun; and that they have fewer cares fanaticism itself will admit. Second: That if they were emancipated, it would make their condition worse instead of better. Third: Slavery will always exist, as it always has existed in every age and country, under every form of government and modification of human society, in some form, and that that class are better adapted to the condition of servitude than any other. Fourth: Experience has already proven, that all attempts at colonization in the country whence they originally came, are futile and hopeless. Fifth: If the American slaves could be colonized, they would descend to the condition of the natives, instead of imparting to the benefit of their limited information and civilization to them. Sixth: That slavery existed from the earliest generations after the deluge, if not with the express sanction of the Divine will, without any prohibition; and that the inspired apostles fully recognized it, as an institution sanctioned by the Almighty himself. Seventh: There is not a country in Europe in which servitude does not exist, in a more oppressive and degrading form, than the system of slavery in the United States. If these propositions are true, what modern teacher of morality is entitled to the discovery that slavery is a great moral evil, the weight of which is sinking the character of this country below the standard maintained by the Goths and Vandals? Was it the great and eminent men who framed the constitution, and who were at least as pious, as humane and intelligent, as these abolition heroes, who are laboring to subvert an institution as old as society itself, and which, notwithstanding all their efforts, will be co-existent with it?

The framers of the constitution expressly recognised the existence of slavery, by including slaves in the ratio of representation; viewing them as they are, and as they must continue to be, while the principles of the constitution endure, in the sacred light of persons and property. If it be within the de-

crees of omnipotency, that the distinctions of rank and color are to vanish and be done away, and inasmuch as to be free from his master, it will only be when the institution of human society shall give place to that state of things, in the ordering out of which human agency can have no control, and which can neither be accelerated nor postponed by human exertions. Slavery in some form will always exist. It is one of the incidents of society, a melancholy one if you please, but it has existed from the foundation of the world, and exist it will till time shall be no more.

But while we insist upon our rights, we should never be insensible to our duties, as masters. The relation of master and servant is one of vast importance both in a moral and political point of view—more important, perhaps, than any which now exists. The other social relations are viewed in the same light by all civilized nations; nor is it easy to conceive of any cause likely to disturb them. With the relation of master and servant this, unhappily, is not the case. Let us then, from an exalted sense of what is due to ourselves, and from a sacred regard to humanity and justice, so fulfil this relation as to put those, who are disposed officiously to interfere with our rights, to shame; and to prove ourselves worthy of the superior possession in the scale of being, in which it has pleased Divine Providence to place us. I feel no assurance, however, that the most righteous course on our part will ensure our future tranquility upon this subject—indeed, from present indications I am strongly inclined to think that it will not. A fervent attachment to the union of the states, and an ardent desire that that union might be perpetuated has rendered me averse to the agitation of any question that would be likely to weaken the bonds which unite us as one people. There is, however, a point in public, as well as private affairs, beyond which forbearance ceases to be a virtue. And when we see regularly organized societies for the avowed purpose of abolishing slavery, infusing considerable portions of our country, disseminating their pestilential doctrines in every direction—when we see American citizens, unmindful of all the obligations that ought to bind them to their country, conspiring with foreigners for the purpose of disturbing rights secured to us by a compact to which the states of the union are parties—when we see the halls of congress flooded session after session with petitions asserting the right of congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, (no doubt with a view of extending the same principle to the states) and to prohibit the traffic in slaves between the states, and importuning them to assert it—when we see the question of abolition made a test for the highest offices in many of the states—when we see state legislatures, in their highest representative capacity, adopting resolutions denouncing slavery as a political evil, and one that ought to be abolished—when we behold the legislature of one state enacting laws giving to runaway slaves the right of trial by jury to decide upon the question of property in said slave, and the trial to take place in a community where slavery is daily denounced as a curse, and slaveholders as monsters and tyrants: and the governor of another state refusing to surrender persons charged with stealing slaves when demanded by the proper authority—when we see the two branches of the legislature of one of the oldest states in the union, pass a bill through both houses of the general assembly, legalising marriage between negroes and white people, and the country only saved from the disgrace of such a measure by the veto of the governor—when we behold, in various quarters of the union, the professors of a pure and holy religion, and the pretended disciples of its divine and immaculate author, declaring that slavery is a sin, which admits neither of extenuation nor excuse, and throwing their exertions into the stream that threatens to overwhelm us, by inciting our slaves to acts of rebellion, insurrection and murder; it is time to awake from the state of fancied security in which we have hitherto reposed.

Neither are the exertions making in other countries, calculated to allay our apprehensions upon this subject. Within the present year a convention, at which some Americans, unworthy of the name, were present as members, was holden in the metropolis of the British empire, the object of which was the abolition of negro slavery, throughout the world. And the proceedings of this foreign convention, aiming a fatal blow at the rights and safety of one entire section of the United States, has been heralded through the public mail under the official frank of the representatives of a portion of the people of the United States. Perhaps it is not so remarkable that religious fanatics and political zealots in England, shuddering at the recollection of the horrors of the African slave trade, which emanated in its practise the dreadful crime of kidnapping, piracy and murder, and in which the Dutch and English were the first, and beyond all comparison the greatest offenders, should be anxious to expatiate their own sins by attempting to disturb the relation of master and slave in other countries; but it is greatly to be regretted that any portion of the people of this country should be so much under the influence of their ancient tyrannical masters as to have fallen into the same unhappy delusion.

It is possible, that southern statesmen, fired with just indignation at the repeated efforts of northern and eastern members of congress to interfere with rights secured to them by the constitution of the common country, may have erred in refusing to receive petitions upon the subject of abolishing slavery. It may be possible that this subject is embraced within the comprehensive principle of the inalienable right of petition. If so, that right should be maintained inviolate. The petitions should be received, referred to a committee of abolitionists, who seem to set themselves up as the peculiar guardians of humanity and justice, with instructions to report their views, in order that we may be fully apprized of the extent of their designs. If, on the other hand, this subject does not fall within the scope of the right of petition, it ought to be made felony by a law of the United States to present them. For if the right to present such petitions be not an inalienable one, it is impossible to conceive of any act fraught with more dreadful consequences, or the perpetration of which would justly merit more highly penal enactments to suppress. My own opinion is that the only way in which the question could be presented as a debatable one, would be on a proposition to amend the constitution in this respect.

In view of the dangers impending over us, I respectfully suggest to the general assembly the indispensable necessity of presenting to the other states of this union, and to the world, the views we entertain upon this subject, and which we intend to insist upon in every emergency, and are resolved to maintain at every hazzard. I also recommend the adoption of the most effectual measures for suppressing unlawful assemblages of negroes, and the circulation of incendiary publications and speeches among them, and a careful revision and improvement of the patrol laws. It is also believed to be a matter of imperious necessity, and therefore respectfully recommended, to hold a convention of the slaveholding states, at such time and place as may be deemed most advisable, in order that we may be enabled, upon full consultation with those whose rights stand upon the same footing with our own, to adopt the most effectual measures for our mutual happiness and safety. It is perfectly idle for us, no matter what may be the depth and the sincerity of our attachment to that instrument, to be clinging to the forms of the constitution, while its substance is daily yielding to the rude hits of innovation and fanaticism, which is constantly lashing against it. And if contrary to all the pleasing anticipations of the past, that instrument shall fail to secure to us the great essential objects contemplated by its illustrious founders, it becomes our duty, not only as patriots, but as rational beings, acting under the powerful instinct of self preservation, to provide new guards for our future security. I am deliberately convinced in my own mind that the period has arrived for the people of the south to act, and to act efficiently on this subject, or their weight and importance in the scale of national existence will be lost, and their safety endangered forever. And it is a consoling reflection, that whatever contrariety of opinion may exist among southern men upon other subjects, they will be true to themselves, and to the compromises of the constitution, and feel and act in relation to it, as one man.

Electing members of congress by general ticket. With the view to concentrate more perfectly the political energies of the state as far as practicable, and of consummating the genuine state rights doctrine, I beg leave, respectfully to suggest the propriety of changing the mode of electing members of congress by districts, and of substituting instead thereof, the general ticket system. Every state entitled to a separate independent existence, is supposed to posses a sovereign will, constituted, according to the theory of our government, of the opinions and wishes of a majority of the people. This sovereign will, when ascertained according to the provisions of the constitution, forms, after all, the great operative principle of representative democratic government. Hence in elections, whatever method is most likely to obtain an expression of that will, and to carry it out in practice, is most congenial to the true theory of our form of government. According to the principles of the constitution, the *people* of the states are represented in the popular branch of the legislature—the *people* of the states in their aggregate sovereign capacity—and if it be true, that the will of this aggregate sovereign constitutes the great cardinal and distinctive feature of representative government, it would seem to follow, inevitably, that whatever method was most likely to ascertain that sovereign will, and preserve it entire, is most conformable not only to the spirit of the constitution, but most conducive to the perpetuity of the sovereignty of the states. The general ticket system, is not only believed to be defensible upon principle, but to be perfectly equitable in practice. It gives to a majority of the whole people of the state, at all times, whatever may be their political opinions, the entire undivided weight of the whole representation in congress. Whereas the district system, not only tends to engender an attachment to sectional or local interests, at the expense of the whole, and sometimes to nourish a factious spirit, but to weaken the force of the state representation; and, in some instances, to paralyze it altogether in the national legislature. It may be said, however, that it is more convenient to elect by districts; and that persons so elected, are more likely to be informed particularly of the various and minute interests of the district, than if they were selected from the state at large, and elected by general ticket.

This argument naturally divides itself into two branches. Upon the first it may be remarked, that most arguments derived from the mere consideration of convenience, ought to be scrutinized with great caution, as not unfrequently involving a violation of, or departure from principle. The second member of the proposition is believed to be equally destitute of any solid foundation. In the first place, it may be safely assumed that under the general ticket system, the most suitable and talented individuals, would not only be apt to be indicated by public opinion, but would be selected from the different sections of the state, and would have their claims and qualifications endorsed by a majority of the people of the whole state, instead of a majority of a particular district. And it will hardly be contended that any one is qualified for a seat in congress, whose knowledge is so limited as to be confined to the wishes, wants or interests, of a particular district. Under every aspect of the question, I am so well satisfied that the general ticket system is most consonant to our democratic representative system, that I recommend it to the most favorable consideration of the legislature. I am not unaware that the time, and the circumstances under which this recommendation is made, and when every proposition of a public nature, is scrutinized with proper, and sometimes with rigid severity, may subject the proposition itself to animadversion, and the motives which prompt it, to misconception and misrepresentation. But I should consider myself peculiarly unfitted for public employment in these times, and utterly unworthy of the confidence I enjoy, and which I hope to continue to merit, if I could, for a moment, permit the bops of applause, or the fear of censure, to render me insensible to the sacred obligations of official duty.

It will not be expected, that I should notice all the topics which will meet your attention, during the deliberations of your present session, I console myself with the reflection, that whatever may be omitted will be supplied by your superior intelligence; and that the people will find in your patriotism and virtue, a sure corrective against any thing I may have recommended, incompatible with the public interest.

INDIANA.

Election return—official.

First district.

	Harrison.	*Van Buren.*
Crawford	439	281
Dubois	264	239
Gibson	738	694
Harrison	1,285	861
Orange	708	879
Posey	706	965
Pike	474	318
Perry	560	221
Spencer	589	324
Vanderburg	628	370
Warrick	355	662
	6 702	9,714

Second district.

Clay	398	487
Daviess	738	509
Greene	704	634
Knox	1,077	859
Lawrence	969	898
Martin	311	366
Owen	709	604
Putnam	1,571	1,049
Sullivan	417	1,014
Vigo	1,511	583
	8,423	6,802

Third district.		
Clark	1,432	1,278
Floyd	869	796
Jackson	650	737
Jennings	908	503
Jefferson	1,674	1,028
Scott	399	361
Washington	1,138	1,381
	6,800	6,082
Fourth district.		
Decatur	1,298	756
Dearborn	1,771	1,583
Franklin	1,183	1,116
Rush	1,326	1,170
Ripley	1,000	623
Switzerland	1,023	735
	7,806	5,983
Fifth district.		
Adams	193	153
Allen	340	399
Blackford	77	147
Delaware	620	332
De Kalb	177	168
Fulton	241	105
Fayette	1,090	728
Grant	470	364
Henry	1,652	839
Huntington	143	177
Jay	283	266
Lagrange	391	225
Noble	241	228
Randolph	1,068	553
Steuben	238	176
Union	760	614
Wabash	807	198
Wayne	2,866	1,258
Whitley	144	141
Wells	131	140
	12,035	7,417
Sixth district.		
Bartholomew	982	705
Brown	50	270
Boone	700	686
Cass	619	372
Hendricks	1,190	652
Hamilton	972	688
Hancock	721	537
Johnson	831	948
Marion	1,635	1,279
Morgan	1,012	815
Madison	911	625
Monroe	719	943
Miami	612	244
Shelby	1,018	1,070
	11,501	9,532
Seventh district.		
Benton	26	42
Clinton	682	694
Carroll	699	765
Elkhart	840	596
Fountain	638	1,166
Jasper	73	85
Kosciusko	496	329
Laporte	1,069	610
Lake	115	125
Marshall	154	184
Montgomery	1,413	1,222
Parke	1,360	818
Pulaski	51	60
Porter	220	194
St Joseph	809	414
Tippecanoe	1,508	1,200
Vermillion	847	663
Warren	737	247
White	206	144
	11,643	9,772

Recapitulation

	Har.	*V. B.*	*Whig maj.*
First district	6 792	5.714	1.078
Second dn.	8.425	6.803	1 623
Third do.	6.800	6,082	718
Fourth dn.	7 806	6.985	1 821
Fifth do.	12,035	7.417	4 618
Sixth do.	11 501	6,832	2,669
Seventh do.	11.643	6,772	2.171
	65,302	51,604	15,698

The highest vote for the respective tickets in each county, was taken in making up the above table.

It will be seen that the whigs have carried all the congressional districts by decisive majorities. The greatest change in their favor has been in the first district. At the August election the Van Buren majority was 67; now Harrison has a majority of 1,078, showing a gain of 1,165.

ILLINOIS.

Election returns—Official.

COUNTIES.	*President. Nov. Har.*	*V B.*	*Legislature, Aug. Whig.*	*V. B.*
Alexander	299	424	232	610
Adams	1,517	1,352	1,447	1,540
Bond	513	551	467	483
Bureau	434	279	417	265
Brown	301	434	296	432
Boone	220	222	211	210
Clay	218	338	241	312
Clark	687	611	418	499
Crawford	421	633	227	167
Calhoun	213	138	261	27
Carroll	241	69	168	70
Cass	597	613	328	293
Cook	1,034	1,989	1,032	1,324
Christian	89	147	111	208
Clinton	328	417	359	536
Champaign	154	141	100	161
Coles	1,109	695	967	744
DeKalb	172	197	270	200
De Witt	293	615	230	270
DuPage	428	373	364	379
Edgar	783	720	727	767
Edwards	311	212	230	160
Effingham	52	207	65	213
Fayette	442	646	458	712
Fulton	1,252	1,847	maj.	210
Franklin	71	542	34	692
Green	670	4.175	701	1,104
Gallatin	500	1,258	585	705
Hamilton	126	557	78	307
Hancock*	1,315	661	1,042	669
Henry	102	86	88	30
Hardin	154	132		
Iroquois	154	173	123	175
Jasper	78	175	90	163
Jefferson	210	727	282	455
Johnson	109	440	87	135
Jersey	517	360	531	256
Joe Daviess	1,079	640	1,005	697
Jackson	210	337	210	176
Kane	610	774	615	640
Knox	740	541	643	547
Lawrence	675	597	553	595
La Salle	1,080	1,639	1,104	1,324
Lake	281	267	230	297
Lee	241	230	256	242
Livingston	85	78	50	50
Logan	260	167	241	181
Marion	174	575	112	278
Montgomery	611	320	277	489
Macon	250	377	257	501
McLean	683	531	665	575
McDonough	472	427	497	469
McHenry	345	271	243	248
Menard	431	674	697	376
Mercer	315	193	311	161
Morgan	1,533	1,293	1,482	1,361
Marshall	209	193		11
Macoupin	632	812	663	783
Madison	1,704	1,184	1,500	1,214
Monroe	370	563	659	560
Ogle	491	266	420	241
Peoria	744	767	724	717
Pope	691	268	514	87
Pike	1,149	1,037	1,016	1,092
Putnam	253	151	245	154
Perry	331	174	142	180
Rock Island	426	224	392	217
Randolph	715	817	661	752
Shelby	408	751	651	682
Sangamon	2,000	1,218	1,859	1,266
Scott	685	575	593	622
Stark	187	154	139	163
Schuyler	732	611	350	634
Stephenson	871	241	350	234
St. Clair	989	1,783	922	1,750
Tazewell	1,181	661	1,035	640
Union	78	636	56	623
Vermillion	1,044	387	992	708
Wabash	509	254	444	285
Wayne	205	500	260	619
White	770	629	749	599
Warren	711	524	698	549
Will	753	1,367	666	1,281
Whiteside	375	236	313	222
Winnebago	789	621	637	285
Washington	149	493	274	376
Williamson	103	579	69	453
	45,537	47,476	40,202	41,843
		45,537		40,203
Van Buren's majority		1,939		1,640

*The vote of Hancock is averaged in the above table. In this county the Mormons reside, and for some cause or other they voted for three of the candidates on the Harrison electoral ticket, and two on the Van Buren ticket.

MISSISSIPPI.

Resigning. John Jenkins, esq. representative elect to the legislature of Mississippi, from Hinds county, publishes his resignation in the Jacksonian Mississippian. He addressed gov. McNutt, thus:

"*Dear sir:* From the result of the election for president of the United States in this county, it appears that there has been a change in the opinion of a portion of the electors of this county since the election of last year, from the cause of democracy to that of the cause of the humbug party of hard cider, log cabins, coon skins, &c.; and not being willing to hold oo to political office contrary to the wish of the majority of the people among whom I live, I take the earliest opportunity of tendering to you and my constituents the offices I have received at their hands as a member of the legislature from this county, which I hope will be kindly received. With great respect, I remain the obedient servant of the democracy."

ARKANSAS.

The legislature of this state convened at Little Rock on the 24 ult. The senate organized by electing Mark Izard president; and the house elected George Hill its speaker. On the 4th gov. Yell was inaugurated.

U S. senator. Wm. S. Fulton has been re-elected to the senate of the United States from the state of Arkansas for six years from the 4th of March next, when his present term of service will have expired.

TWENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS—2d SESSION.

Monday, December 7th, 1840. This being the day fixed by the constitution for the re-assembling of congress, the members who had reached the seat of government attended at the usual hour in their respective halls, but a severe snow storm which occurred the Saturday and Sunday preceding, had so obstructed the thoroughfares, that a sufficient number to form a quorum in either house had not been able to get on. The attending members adjourned for the day.

SENATE.

December 8. A sufficient number to form a quorum not yet being present, the members attending adjourned.

December 9. Mr. *Mangum*, senator elect from North Carolina, was qualified and took his seat.

A quorum having answered to their names, on motion of Mr. *Fulton*, the secretary was directed to inform the house. A resolution was received from the house proposing a joint committee to wait upon the president and inform him that congress was prepared to receive any communication, which was responded to, and Messrs. *Wright*, of N. Y. and *Huntington*, of Con. were named on the part of the senate.

A joint resolution to elect chaplains, was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. *Smith*, of Indiana, the 61st rule was so modified as to enable the chair to appoint the standing committees, with the exception of the chairman of the committee on commerce.

Mr. *Wright* reported that the deputation had performed the duty of apprising the president—and the message was soon after received through Mr. *Abraham Van Buren*, his private secretary. [For which see this day's proceedings of the house.]

On motion of Mr *Hubbard*, 5,000 copies of the message, and 1,500 of the accompanying documents were ordered to be printed.

Mr *Merrick* then rose, and announced the death of his late colleague, (The hon. *Jno. S. Spence*), as follows:

Mr. President: Like all other human enjoyments, the gratification of meeting and interchanging our mutual congratulations again on this occasion is not unmixed with painful and melancholy reflection.—To me in an especial manner are the circumstances under which I now rise to address you afflicting.—Yonder vacant seat, sir, explains the cause. My most excellent and estimable colleague, the hon. *John S. Spence*, who for the last several years filled that chair with honor to himself and advantage to his country, is no more. He closed his useful and valuable life in the latter part of the month of October last, at his residence, in Worcester county, Maryland, surrounded by his amiable and interesting family, and at peace with God and man. He was it will be remembered, in languid health during great part of our last session, and was often detained from his place here by that cause, which finally obliged him to leave the seat of government, and retire to his own home some time before the adjournment. From the disease which then afflicted him he never perfectly recovered; though there was occasional relief from suffering, there was no effectual cure, and he has now left these and all sublunary scenes forever. He has at different periods of his life filled many of the most important and honorable

hearts in the gift of the people of his state, a ways possessing, always deserving the fullest confidence. His course through life was much more of the useful than brilliant order; possessed of a very large stock of sterling worth and virtue, there was about him nothing of ostentatious display. Ever content with the consciousness of doing his duty well and faithfully, he was careless of all other rewards.—None knew him who did not honor and esteem him; and all who knew him will join with me in saying that he has left no purer man behind him.

Mr. *Merrick* then submitted a resolution in testimony of respect for the memory of the deceased senator, which, having been unanimously adopted, the senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, Dec. 8. At 12 o'clock the *speaker*, the hon. *Robert M. T. Hunter*, took the chair. The clerk called over the names of the members and a quorum being in attendance, it was so announced by the *chair*.

Whereupon Mr. *Taliaferro*, of Virginia, submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed on the part of this house, to join such committee as may be appointed on the part of the senate, to wait on the president of the United States and inform him that a quorum of the two houses is assembled, and that congress is now ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make.

This resolution was read and agreed to, and Mr. *Taliaferro* and Mr. *Cave Johnson*, of Tennessee, were appointed the committee on the part of the house.

On motion of Mr. *Taliaferro*, the clerk was then directed to notify the senate that a quorum of the house had assembled, and was ready to proceed to business.

Mr. *John Quincy Adams* gave notice that it is his purpose to offer to-morrow a resolution that the standing rule of the house, No. 21, adopted on the 28th of January last, be rescinded.

The rule which Mr. *Adams* will propose to rescind is in the words following:

"No petition, memorial, resolution or other paper, praying the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, or any state or territory, or the slave trade between the states or territories of the United States, in which it now exists, shall be received by this house, or entertained in any way whatever."

It being ascertained that the senate would not form a quorum to-day, the house adjourned.

Wednesday, Dec. 9. On motion of Mr. *Russell* the hour of 12 was adopted for the present, to which the house should stand adjourned—and the clerk was directed to furnish each member, during the session with such newspapers as he might direct, not exceeding in expense the rate of three daily newspapers.

Some conversation ensued. Mr. *Adams* admitted that he would be satisfied with a silent vote upon his proposition. Whereupon Mr. *Jenifer* withdrew his motion. It was renewed by Mr. *Banks*, of Virginia, and after a few remarks from Mr. *Cave Johnson*, Mr *Lewis Williams* and Mr. *Adams*, the yeas and nays were taken and the resolution was laid upon the table, yeas 83, nays 59.

At half past one o'clock the president's private secretary, *Abraham Van Buren*, delivered the following

MESSAGE:

Fellow citizens of the senate and house of representatives:

Our devout gratitude is due to the Supreme Being for having graciously continued to our beloved country, through the vicissitudes of another year, the inestimable blessings of health, plenty and peace. Seldom has this favored land been so generally exempted from the ravages of disease, or the labor of the husbandman more amply rewarded; and never before have our relations with other countries been placed on a more favorable basis than that which they so happily occupy at this critical conjuncture in the affairs of the world. A rigid and persevering abstinence from all interference with the domestic and political relations of other states, alike due to the genius and distinctive character of our government and to the principles by which it is directed; a faithful observance, in the management of our foreign relations, of the practice of speaking plainly, dealing justly, and requiring truth and justice in return, as the best conservatives of the peace of nations; a strict impartiality in our manifestations of friendship, in the commercial privileges we concede, and those we require from others; these, accompanied by a disposition as prompt to maintain in every emergency, our own rights, as we are from principle averse to the invasion of those of others, have given to our country and government a standing in the great family of nations, of which we have just cause to be proud, and the advantages of which are experienced by our citizens throughout every portion of the earth to which their enterprising and adventurous spirit may carry them. Few, if any, remain insensible to the value of our friendship, or ignorant of the terms on which it can be acquired, and by which it can alone be preserved.

A series of questions of long standing, difficult in their adjustment, and important to their consequences, in which the rights of our citizens and the honor of the country were deeply involved, have, in the course of a few years, (the most of them during the successful administration of my immediate predecessor), been brought to a satisfactory conclusion; and the most important of those remaining are, I am happy to believe, in a fair way of being speedily and satisfactorily adjusted.

With all the powers of the world our relations are those of honorable peace. Since your adjournment, nothing serious has occurred to interrupt or threaten this desirable harmony. If clouds have lowered above the other hemisphere, they have not cast their portentous shadows upon our happy shores. Bound by no entangling alliances, yet linked by a common nature and interest with the other nations of mankind, our aspirations are for the preservation of peace, in whose solid and civilizing triumphs all may participate with a generous ambition. Yet it behooves us to be prepared for any event, and to be always ready to maintain those just and enlightened principles of national intercourse, for which this government has ever contended. In the shock of contending empires, it is only by assuming a resolute bearing, and clothing themselves with defensive armor, that neutral nations can maintain their independant rights.

The excitement which grew out of the territorial controversy between the United States and Great Britain having in a great measure subsided, it is hoped that a favorable period is approaching for its final settlement. Both governments must now be convinced of the dangers with which the question is fraught; and it must be their desire, as it is their interest, that this perpetual cause of irritation should be removed as speedily as practicable. In my last annual message you were informed that the proposition for a commission of exploration and survey promised by Great Britain had been received, and that a counterproject, including also a provision for the certain and final adjustment of the limits in dispute, was then before the British government for its consideration. The answer of that government, accompanied by additional propositions of its own, was received, through its minister here, since your separation. These were promptly considered; such as were deemed correct in principle, and consistent with a due regard to the just rights of the United States and of the state of Maine, concurred in; and the reasons for dissenting from the residue, with an additional suggestion on our part, communicated by the secretary of state to Mr. Fox. That minister, not feeling himself sufficiently instructed upon some of the points raised in the discussion, felt it to be his duty to refer the matter to his own government for its further decision. Having now been for some time under its advisement, a speedy answer may be confidently expected. From the character of the points still in difference, and the undoubted disposition of both parties to bring the matter to an early conclusion, I look with entire confidence to a prompt and satisfactory termination of the negotiation. Three commissioners were appointed shortly after the adjournment of congress, under the act of the last session providing for the exploration and survey of the line which separates the states of Maine and New Hampshire from the British provinces; they have been actively employed until their progress was interrupted by the inclemency of the season, and will resume their labors as soon as practicable in the ensuing year.

It is understood that their respective examinations will throw new light upon the subject in controversy, and serve to remove any erroneous impressions which may have been made elsewhere prejudicial to the rights of the U. States. It was, among other reasons, with a view of preventing the embarrassments which, in our peculiar system of government, impede and complicate negotiations involving the territorial rights of a state, that I thought it my duty, as you have been informed on a previous occasion, to propose to the British government, through its minister at Washington, that early steps should be taken to adjust the points of difference on the line of boundary from the entrance of Lake Superior to the most northwestern point of the Lake of the Woods, by the arbitration of a friendly power, in conformity with the seventh article of the treaty of Ghent. No answer has yet been returned by the British government to this proposition.

With Austria, France, Prussia, Russia and the remaining powers of Europe, I am happy to inform you our relations continue to be of the most friendly character. With Belgium, a treaty of commerce and navigation, based upon liberal principles of reciprocity and equality, was concluded in March last, and, having been ratified by the Belgian government, will be duly laid before the senate. It is a subject of congratulation that it provides for the satisfactory adjustment of a long standing question of controversy; thus removing the only obstacle which could obstruct the friendly and mutually advantageous intercourse between the two nations. A messenger has been despatched with the Hanoverian treaty to Berlin, where, according to stipulation, the ratifications are to be exchanged. I am happy to announce to you that, after many delays and difficulties, a treaty of commerce and navigation, between the United States and Portugal, was concluded and signed at Lisbon, on the 26th of August last, by the plenipotentiaries of the two governments. Its stipulations are founded upon those principles of mutual liberality and advantage which the United States have always sought to make the basis of their intercourse with foreign powers, and it is hoped they will tend to foster and strengthen the commercial intercourse of the two countries.

Under the appropriation of the last session of congress, an agent has been sent to Germany, for the purpose of promoting the interests of our tobacco trade.

The commissioners appointed under the convention for the adjustment of claims of citizens of the United States upon Mexico having met and organized at Washington, in August last, the papers in the possession of the government, relating to those claims, were communicated to the board. The claims not embraced by that convention are now the subject of negotiation between the two governments, through the medium of our minister at Mexico.

Nothing has occurred to disturb the harmony of our relations with the different governments of South America. I regret, however, to be obliged to inform you that the claims of our citizens upon the late republic of Colombia have not yet been satisfied by the separate governments into which it has been resolved.

The charge d'affairs of Brazil having expressed the intention of his government not to prolong the treaty of 1828, it will cease to be obligatory upon either party on the 12th day of December, 1841, when the extensive commercial intercourse between the United States and that vast empire will no longer be regulated by express stipulations.

It affords me pleasure to communicate to you that the government of Chili has entered into an agreement to indemnify the claimants in the case of the Macedonian, for American property seized in 1819; and to add, that information has also been received which justifies the hope of an early adjustment of the remaining claims upon that government.

The commissioners appointed in pursuance of the convention between the U. States and Texas, for marking the boundary between them, have, according to the last report received from our commissioner, surveyed and established the whole extent of the boundary north along the western bank of the Sabine river, from its entrance into the Gulf of Mexico to the thirty-second degree of north latitude. The commission adjourned on the 16th of June last, to reassemble on the 1st of November, for the purpose of establishing accurately the intersection of the thirty-second degree of latitude with the western bank of the Sabine, and the medium line thence to Red river. It is presumed that the work will be concluded in the present season.

The present sound condition of their finances, and the success with which embarrassments in regard to these, at times apparently insurmountable, have been overcome, are matters upon which the people and government of the United States may well congratulate themselves. An overflowing treasury, however it may be regarded as an evidence of public prosperity, is seldom conducive to the permanent welfare of any people; and experience has demonstrated its incompatability with the salutary action of political institutions like those of the United States. Our safest reliance for financial efficiency and independence has, on the contrary, been found to consist in ample resources unencumbered with debt; and in this respect, the federal government occupies a singularly fortunate and truly enviable position.

When I entered upon the discharge of my official duties in March, 1837, the act for the distribution of the surplus revenue was in a course of rapid execution. Nearly twenty-eight millions of dollars of

the public moneys were, in pursuance of its provisions, deposited with the states in the months of January, April and July, of that year. In May there occurred a general suspension of specie payments by the banks, including, with very few exceptions, those in which the public moneys were deposited, and upon whose fidelity the government had unfortunately made itself dependent for the revenues which had been collected from the people, and were indispensable to the public service. This suspension, and the excesses in banking and commerce out of which it arose, and which were greatly aggravated by its occurrence, made, to a great extent, unavailable the principal part of the public money then on hand; suspended the collection of many millions accruing on merchants' bonds; and greatly reduced the revenue arising from customs and the public lands. These effects have continued to operate, in various degrees, to the present period; and, in addition to the decrease in the revenue thus produced, two and a half millions of duties have been relinquished by two biennial reductions under the act of 1833, and probably as much more upon the importation of iron for rail roads, by special legislation.

Whilst such has been our condition for the last four years in relation to revenue, we have, during the same period, been subjected to an unavoidable continuance of large extraordinary expenses necessarily growing out of past transactions, and which could not be immediately arrested without great prejudice to the public interest. Of these, the charge upon the treasury, in consequence of the Cherokee treaty alone, without adverting to others, arising out of Indian treaties, has already exceeded five millions of dollars; that for the prosecution of measures for the removal of the Seminole Indians, which were found in progress, has been nearly fourteen millions; and the public buildings have required the unusual sum of nearly three millions.

It affords me, however, great pleasure to be able to say, that, from the commencement of this period to the present day, every demand upon the government, at home or abroad, has been promptly met.—This has been done, not only without creating a permanent debt, or a resort to additional taxation in any form, but in the midst of a steadily progressive reduction of existing burdens upon the people, leaving still a considerable balance of available funds which will remain in the treasury at the end of the year. The small amount of treasury notes, not exceeding four and a half millions of dollars, still outstanding, and less by twenty-three millions than the United States have in deposite with the states, is composed of such only as are not yet due, or have not been presented for payment. They may be redeemed out of the accruing revenue, if the expenditures do not exceed the amount within which they may, it is thought, be kept without prejudice to the public interest, and the revenue shall prove to be as large as may justly be anticipated.

Among the reflections arising from the contemplation of these circumstances, one, not the least gratifying, is the consciousness that the government had the resolution and the ability to adhere, in every emergency, to the sacred obligations of law; to execute all its contracts according to the requirements of the constitution; and thus to present, when most needed, a rallying point by which the business of the whole country might be brought back to a safe and unvarying standard—a result vitally important as well to the interests as to the morals of the people. There can surely now be no difference of opinion in regard to the incalculable evils that would have arisen if the government, at that critical moment, had suffered itself to be deterred from upholding the only true standard of value, either by the pressure of adverse circumstances or the violence of unconstitutional denunciation. The manner in which the people sustained the performance of this duty was highly honorable to their fortitude and patriotism. It cannot fail to stimulate them agents to adhere, under all circumstances, to the line of duty; and to satisfy them of the safety with which a course really right, and demanded by a financial crisis, may, to a community like ours, be pursued, however apparently severe its immediate operation.

The policy of the federal government, in extinguishing as rapidly as possible the national debt, and, subsequently, in resisting every temptation to create a new one, deserves to be regarded in the same favorable light. Among the many objections to a national debt, the certain tendency of public securities to concentrate ultimately in the coffers of foreign stockholders, is one which in every day gathering strength. Already have the resources of many of the states, and the future industry of their citizens, been indefinitely mortgaged to the subjects of European governments, to the amount of twelve millions annually, to pay the constantly accruing interest on borrowed money—a sum exceeding half the ordinary revenue of the whole United States. The pretext which this relation affords to foreigners to scrutinize the management of our domestic affairs, if not actually to intermeddle with them, presents a subject for earnest attention, not to say of serious alarm. Fortunately, the federal government, with the exception of an obligation entered into in behalf of the District of Columbia, which must soon be discharged, is wholly exempt from any such embarrassment. It is also, as is believed, the only government which, having fully and faithfully paid all its creditors, has also relieved itself entirely from debt. To maintain a distinction so desirable, and so honorable to our national character, should be an object of earnest solicitude. Never should a free people, if it be possible to avoid it, expose themselves to the necessity of having to treat of the peace, the honor, or the safety of the republic, with the governments of foreign creditors, who, however well disposed they may be to cultivate with us in general friendly relations, are nevertheless, by the law of their own condition, made hostile to the success and permanency of political institutions like ours. Most humiliating may be the embarrassments consequent upon such a condition. Another objection, scarcely less formidable, to the commencement of a new debt, is its inevitable tendency to increase in magnitude, and to foster national extravagance. He has been an unprofitable observer of events, who needs at this day to be admonished of the difficulties which a government, habitually dependent on loans to sustain its ordinary expenditures, has to encounter in resisting the influences constantly exerted in favor of additional loans; by capitalists, who enrich themselves by government securities for amounts much exceeding the money they actually advance—a prolific source of individual aggrandisement in all borrowing countries; by stockholders, who seek their gains in the rise and fall of public stocks; and by the selfish importunities of applicants for appropriations for works avowedly for the accommodation of the public, but the real objects of which are, too frequently, the advancement of private interests. The known necessity which so many of the states will be under to impose taxes for the payment of the interest on their debts, furnishes an additional and very cogent reason why the federal government should refrain from creating a national debt, by which the people would be exposed to double taxation for a similar object. We possess within ourselves ample resources for every emergency; and we may be quite sure that our citizens, in no future exigency, will be unwilling to supply the government with all the means asked for the defence of the country. In time of peace there can, at all events, be no justification for the creation of a permanent debt by the federal government. Its limited range of constitutional duties may certainly, under such circumstances, be performed without such a resort. It has, it is seen, been avoided during four years of greater fiscal difficulties than have existed in a similar period since the adoption of the constitution, and one also remarkable for the occurrence of extraordinary causes of expenditures.

But, to accomplish so desirable an object, two things are indispensable: first, that the action of the federal government be kept within the boundaries prescribed by its founders; and, secondly, that all appropriations for objects admitted to be constitutional, and the expenditure of them also, be subjected to a standard of rigid but well considered and practical economy. The first depends chiefly on the people themselves, the opinions they form of the true construction of the constitution, and the confidence they repose in the political sentiments of those they select as their representatives in the federal legislature; the second rests upon the fidelity with which their more immediate representatives, and other public functionaries, discharge the trusts committed to them. The duty of economizing the expenses of the public service is admitted on all hands; yet there are few subjects upon which there exists a wider difference of opinion than is constantly manifested in regard to the fidelity with which that duty is discharged. Neither diversity of sentiment, nor even mutual recriminations, upon a point in respect to which the public mind is so justly sensitive, can well be entirely avoided; and least so at periods of great political excitement. An intelligent people, however, seldom fail to arrive, in the end, at correct conclusions in such a matter. Practical economy in the management of public affairs can have no adverse influence to counteract with more powerful than a large surplus revenue; and the unusually large appropriations for 1837 may, without doubt, independently of the extraordinary requisitions for the public service growing out of the state of our foreign relations, be, in no inconsiderable degree, traced to this source. The sudden and rapid distribution of the large surplus then in the treasury, and the equally sudden and unprecedentedly severe revulsion in the commerce and business of the country, pointing with unerring certainty to a great and protracted reduction of the revenue, strengthened the propriety of the earliest practicable reduction of the public expenditures.

But, to change a system operating upon so large a surface, and applicable to such numerous and diversified interests and objects, was more than the work of a day. The attention of every department of the government was immediately, and in good faith, directed to that end; and has been so continued to the present moment. The estimates and appropriations for the year 1838 (the first over which I had any control) were somewhat diminished. The expenditures of 1839 were reduced six millions of dollars. Those of 1840, exclusive of disbursements for public debt and trust claims, will probably not exceed twenty-two and a half millions; being between two and three millions less than those of the preceding year, and nine or ten millions less than those of 1837. Nor has it been found necessary, in order to produce this result, to resort to the power conferred by congress, of postponing certain classes of the public works, except by deferring expenditures for a short period upon a limited portion of them; and which postponement terminated some time since, at the moment the treasury department, by further receipts from the indebted banks, became fully assured of its ability to meet them without prejudice to the public service in other respects. Causes are in operation which will, it is believed, justify a still further reduction, without injury to any important national interest. The expenses of sustaining the troops employed in Florida have been gradually and greatly reduced, through the persevering efforts of the war department; and a reasonable hope may be entertained that the necessity for military operations in that quarter will soon cease. The removal of the Indians from within our settled borders is nearly completed. The pension list, one of the heaviest charges upon the treasury, is rapidly diminishing by death. The most costly of our public buildings are either finished, or nearly so; and we may, I think, safely promise ourselves a continued exemption from border difficulties.

The available balance in the treasury on the 1st of January next is estimated at one million and a half of dollars. This sum, with the expected receipts from all sources during the next year, will, it is believed, be sufficient to enable the government to meet every engagement, and leave a suitable balance in the treasury at the end of the year, if the remedial measures connected with the customs and the public lands, heretofore recommended, shall be adopted, and the new appropriations by congress shall not carry the expenditures beyond the official estimates.

The new system established by congress for the safekeeping of the public money, prescribing the kind of currency to be received for the public revenue, and providing additional guards and securities against losses, has now been several months in operation. Although it might be premature, upon an experience of such limited duration, to form a definite opinion in regard to the extent of its influences in correcting many evils under which the federal government and the country have hitherto suffered—especially those that have grown out of banking expansions, a depreciated currency, and official defalcations; yet it is but right to say that nothing has occurred in the practical operation of the system to weaken in the slightest degree, but much to strengthen, the confident anticipations of its friends. The grounds of these have been heretofore so fully explained as to require no recapitulation. In respect to the facility and convenience it affords in conducting the public service, and the ability of the government in discharging through its agency every duty attendant on the collection, transfer and disbursement of the public money with promptitude and success, I can say, with confidence, that the apprehensions of those who felt it to be their duty to oppose its adoption have proved to be unfounded. On the contrary, this branch of the fiscal affairs of the government has been, and it is believed may always be, thus carried on with every desirable facility and security. A few changes and improvements in the details of the system, without affecting any principles involved in it, will be submitted to you by the secretary of the treasury, and will, I am sure, receive at your hands that attention to which they may, on examination, be found to be entitled.

I have deemed this brief summary of our fiscal affairs necessary to the due performance of a duty specially enjoined upon me, by the constitution — It will serve, also, to illustrate more fully the principles by which I have been guided in reference to two contested points in our public policy, which were

earnest in their development, and have been more important in their consequences, than any that have arisen under our complicated and difficult, yet admirable, system of government: I allude to a national debt, and a national bank. It was in these that the political contests by which the country has been agitated ever since the adoption of the constitution, in a great measure, originated; and there is too much reason to apprehend that the conflicting interests and opposing principles thus marshalled, will continue, as heretofore, to produce similar, if not aggravated, consequences.

Coming into office the declared enemy of both, I have earnestly endeavored to prevent a resort to either.

The consideration that a large public debt affords an apology, and produces, in some degree, a necessity also, for resorting to a system and extent of taxation which is not only oppressive throughout, but likewise so apt to lead, in the end, to the commission of that most odious of all offences against the principles of republican government—the prostitution of political power, conferred for the general benefit, to the aggrandizement of particular classes, and the gratification of individual cupidity—is alone sufficient, independently of the weighty objections which have already been urged, to render its creation and existence the sources of bitter and unappeasable discord. If we add to this, its inevitable tendency to produce and foster extravagant expenditures of the public money, by which a necessity is created for new loans and new burdens on the people; and, finally, if we refer to the examples of every government which has existed, for proof how seldom it is that the system, when once adopted and implanted in the policy of a country, has failed to expand itself, until public credit was exhausted, and the people were no longer able to endure its increasing weight, it seems impossible to resist the conclusion, that no benefits resulting from its career, no extent of conquest, no accession of wealth to particular classes, nor any, nor all its combined advantages, can counterbalance its ultimate but certain results—a splendid government, and an impoverished people.

If a national bank was, as is undeniable, repudiated by the framers of the constitution as incompatible with the rights of the states and the liberties of the people; if, from the beginning, it has been regarded by large portions of our citizens as coming in direct collision with that great and vital amendment of the constitution, which declares that all powers not conferred by that instrument on the general government are reserved to the states and to the people: if it has been viewed by them as the first great step in the march of latitudinous construction, which, unchecked, would render that sacred instrument of as little value as an unwritten constitution, dependent as it would alone be, for its meaning on the interested interpretation of a dominant party, and affording no security to the rights of the minority;—if such is undeniably the case, what rational grounds could have been conceived for anticipating aught but determined opposition to such an institution at the present day?

Could a different result have been expected, when the consequences which have flowed from its creation, and particularly from its struggles to perpetuate its existence, had confirmed in an striking a manner, the apprehensions of its earliest opponents; when it had been so clearly demonstrated that a concentrated money power, wielding so vast a capital, and combining such incalculable means of influence, may, in those peculiar conjunctures to which this government is unavoidably exposed, prove an overmatch for the political power of the people themselves, when the true character of its capacity to regulate, according to its will and its interests, and the interests of its favorites, the value and production of the labor and property of every man in this extended country, had been so fully and forcibly developed; when it was notorious that all classes of this great community had, by means of the power and influence it thus possesses, been infected to madness with the spirit of heedless speculation; when it had been seen that, scarce in the support of the combination of influences, by which it was surrounded, it could violate its charter, and set the laws at defiance with impunity; and when, too, it had become most apparent that to believe that such an accumulation of powers can ever be granted without the certainty of being abused, was to indulge in a fatal delusion?

To avoid the necessity of a permanent debt, and its inevitable consequences, I have advocated, and endeavored to carry into effect, the policy of confining the appropriations for the public service to such objects only as are clearly within the constitutional authority of the federal government; of excluding from its expenses those improvident and unauthorized grants of public money for works of internal improvement, which were so wisely arrested by the constitutional interposition of my predecessor, and which, if they had not been so checked, would long before this time have involved the finances of the general government in embarrassments far greater than those which are now experienced by any of the states; of limiting all our expenditures to that simple, unostentatious, and economical administration of public affairs, which is alone consistent with the character of our institutions; of collecting annually from the customs, and the sales of public lands, a revenue fully adequate to defray all the expenses thus incurred, but under no pretence whatsoever, to impose taxes upon the people to a greater amount than was actually necessary to the public service conducted upon the principles I have stated.

In lieu of a national bank, or a dependence upon banks of any description, for the management of our fiscal affairs, I recommended the adoption of the system which is now in successful operation. That system affords every requisite facility for the transaction of the pecuniary concerns of the government; will, it is confidently anticipated, produce in other respects many of the benefits which have been from time to time expected from the creation of a national bank, but which have never been realized; avoid the manifold evils inseparable from such an institution; diminish, to a greater extent than could be accomplished by any other measure of reform, the patronage of the federal government—a wise policy in all governments, but more especially so in one like ours, which works well only in proportion as it is made to rely for its support upon the unbiassed and unadulterated opinions of its constituents; do away, forever, all dependence on corporate bodies, either in the raising, collecting, safekeeping, or disbursing the public revenues; and place the government equally above the temptation of fostering a dangerous and unconstitutional institution at home, or the necessity of adopting its policy to the views and interests of a still more formidable money-power abroad.

It is by adopting and carrying out these principles, under circumstances the most arduous and discouraging, that the attempt has been made, thus far successfully, to demonstrate to the people of the United States that a national bank at all times, and a national debt, except at be incurred at a period when the honor and safety of the nation demand the temporary sacrifice of a policy, which should only be abandoned in such exigencies, are not merely unnecessary, but is direct and deadly hostility to the principles of their government, and to their own permanent welfare.

The progress made in the development of these positions, appears in the preceding sketch of the past history and present state of the financial concerns of the federal government. The facts therein stated fully authorise the assertion, that all the purposes for which this government was instituted have been accomplished during four years of greater pecuniary embarrassment than were ever before experienced in time of peace, and in the face of opposition as formidable as any that was ever before arrayed against the policy of an administration; that this has been done when the ordinary revenues of the government were generally decreasing, as well from the operation of the laws, as the condition of the country, without the creation of a permanent public debt, or incurring any liability, other than such as the ordinary resources of the government will speedily discharge, and without the agency of a national bank

If this view of the proceedings of the government, for the period it embraces, be warranted by the facts as they are known to exist; if the army and navy have been sustained to the full extent authorised by law, and which congress deemed sufficient for the defence of the country and the protection of its rights and its honor; if its civil and diplomatic service has been equally sustained; if ample provision has been made for the administration of justice and the execution of the laws; if the claims upon public gratitude in behalf of the soldiers of the revolution have been promptly met, and faithfully discharged; if there have been no failures in defraying the very large expenditures growing out of that long continued and salutary policy of peaceably removing the Indians to regions of comparative safety and prosperity; if the public faith has at all times, and every where, been most scrupulously maintained by a prompt discharge of the numerous, extended and diversified claims on the treasury;—if all these great and permanent objects, with many others that might be stated, have, for a series of years, marked by peculiar obstacles and difficulties, been successfully accomplished without a resort to a permanent debt, or the aid of a national bank; have we not a right to expect that a policy, the object of which has been to sustain the public service independently of either of these fruitful sources of discord, will receive the final sanction of a people whose unbiassed and fairly elicited judgment upon public affairs is never ultimately wrong?

That embarrassments in the pecuniary concerns of individuals, of unexampled extent and duration, have recently existed in this as in other commercial nations, is undoubtedly true. To suppose it necessary now to trace these reverses to their sources, would be a reflection on the intelligence of my fellow citizens. Whatever may have been the obscurity in which the subject was involved during the earlier stages of the revulsion, there cannot now be many by whom the whole question is not fully understood.

Not deeming it within the constitutional powers of the general government to repair private losses sustained by reverses in business having no connexion with the public service, either by direct appropriations from the treasury, or by special legislation designed to secure exclusive privileges and immunities to individuals or classes in preference to, and at the expense of, the great majority necessarily debarred from any participation in them, no attempt to do so has been either made, recommended, or encouraged, by the present executive.

It is believed, however, that the great purposes for the attainment of which the federal government was instituted have not been lost sight of. Intrusted only with certain limited powers, cautiously enumerated, distinctly specified, and defined with a precision and clearness which would seem to defy misconstruction, it has been my constant aim to confine myself within the limits so clearly marked out, and so carefully guarded. Having always been of opinion that the best preservative of the union of the states is to be found in a total abstinence from the exercise of all doubtful powers on the part of the federal government, rather than in attempts to assume them by a loose construction of the constitution, or so ingenious perversion of its words, I have endeavored to avoid recommending any measure which I had reason to apprehend would, in the opinion even of a considerable minority of my fellow citizens, be regarded as trenching on the rights of the states, or the provisions of the hallowed instrument of our union. Viewing the aggregate powers of the federal government as a voluntary concession of the states, it seemed to me that such only should be exercised as were at the time intended to be given.

I have been strengthened too, in the propriety of this course, by the conviction that all efforts to go beyond this tend only to produce dissatisfaction and distrust, to excite jealousies, and to provoke resistance. Instead of adding strength to the federal government, even when successful, they must ever prove a source of incurable weakness, by alienating a portion of those whose adhesion is indispensable to the great aggregate of united strength, and whose voluntary attachment is, in my estimation, far more essential to the efficiency of a government strong in the best of all possible strength; the confidence and attachment of all those who make up its constituent elements.

Thus believing, it has been my purpose to secure to the whole people, and to every member of the confederacy, by general, salutary, and equal laws alone, the benefit of those republican institutions which it was the end and aim of the constitution to establish, and the imparted influence of which is, in my judgment, indispensable to their preservation. I cannot bring myself to believe that the lasting happiness of the people, the prosperity of the states, or the permanency of their union, can be maintained by giving preference or priority to any class of citizens in the distribution of benefits or privileges, or by the adoption of measures which enrich one portion of the union at the expense of another; nor can I see in the interference of the federal government with the local legislation and reserved rights of the states a remedy for present, or a security against future dangers.

The first, and assuredly not the least, important step towards relieving the country from the condition into which it had been plunged by excesses in trade, banking, and credits of all kinds, was to place the business transactions of the government itself on a solid basis; giving and receiving to all cases value for value, and neither countenancing nor encouraging in others that delusive system of credits from which it has been found so difficult to escape, and which has left nothing behind it but the wrecks that mark its fatal career.

That the financial affairs of the government are now, and have been during the whole period of these wide-spreading difficulties, conducted with a strict and invariable regard to this great fundamental principle, and that by the assumption and maintenance of the stand thus taken on the very threshold of the approaching crisis, more than by any other cause or causes whatever, the community at large has been shielded from the incalculable evils of

a general and indefinite suspension of specie payments, and a consequent annihilation, for the whole period it might have lasted, of a just and invariable standard of value, will, it is believed, at this period, scarcely be questioned.

A steady adherence on the part of the government, to the policy which has produced such salutary results, aided by judicious state legislation, and, what is not less important, by the industry, enterprise, perseverance, and economy of the American people, cannot fail to raise the whole country, at an early period, to a state of solid and enduring prosperity, not subject to be again overthrown by the suspension of banks, or the explosion of a bloated credit system. It is for the people, and their representatives, to decide whether or not the permanent welfare of the country (which all good citizens equally desire, however widely they may differ as to the means of its accomplishment) shall be in this way secured; or whether the management of the pecuniary concerns of the government, and, by consequence, to a great extent, those of individuals also, shall be carried back to a condition of things which fostered those contractions and expansions of the currency, and those reckless abuses of credit, from the baleful effects of which the country has so deeply suffered—a return that can promise, in the end, no better results than to reproduce the embarrassments the government has experienced; and to remove from the shoulders of the present, to those of fresh victims, the bitter fruits of that spirit of speculative enterprise to which our countrymen are so liable, and upon which the lessons of experience are so unavailing. The choice is an important one, and I sincerely hope that it may be wisely made.

A report from the secretary of war, presenting a detailed view of the affairs of that department, accompanies this communication.

The desultory duties connected with the removal of the Indians, in which the army has been enormously engaged on the northern and western frontiers, and in Florida, have rendered it impracticable to carry into full effect the plan recommended by the secretary for improving its discipline. In every instance where the regiments have been concentrated, they have made great progress; and the best results may be anticipated from a continuance of this system. During the last season, a part of the troops have been employed in removing Indians from the interior to the territory assigned them in the west—a duty which they have performed efficiently, and with praiseworthy humanity; and that portion of them which has been stationed in Florida continued active operations there throughout the heats of summer.

The policy of the United States in regard to the Indians of which a succinct account is given in my message of 1838, and of the wisdom and expediency of which I am fully satisfied, has been continued in active operation throughout the whole period of my administration. Since the spring of 1837, more than forty thousand Indians have been removed to their new homes west of the Mississippi; and I am happy to add, that all accounts concur in representing the result of this measure as eminently beneficial to that people.

The emigration of the Seminoles alone has been attended with serious difficulty, and occasioned bloodshed; hostilities having been commenced by the Indians in Florida, under the apprehension that they would be compelled, by force, to comply with their treaty stipulations. The execution of the treaty of Payne's Landing, signed in 1832, but not ratified until 1834, was postponed, at the solicitation of the Indians, until 1836, when they again renewed their agreement to remove peaceably to their new homes in the west. In the face of this solemn and renewed compact, they broke their faith, and commenced hostilities by the massacre of major Dade's command, the murder of their agent, general Thompson, and other acts of cruel treachery. When this alarming and unexpected intelligence reached the seat of government, every effort appears to have been made to reinforce general Clinch, who commanded the troops then in Florida. General Eustis was despatched with reinforcements from Charleston; troops were called out from Alabama, Tennessee and Georgia; and general Scott was sent to take the command, with ample powers and ample means. At the first alarm, general Gaines organized a force at New Orleans, and, without waiting for orders, landed in Florida, where he delivered over the troops he had brought with him to general Scott.

Governor Call was subsequently appointed to conduct a summer campaign, and, at the close of it, was replaced by general Jesup. These events and changes took place under the administration of my predecessor. Notwithstanding the exertions of the experienced officers who had command there for eighteen months, on entering upon the administration of the government I found the territory of Florida a prey to Indian atrocities. A strenuous effort was immediately made to bring those hostilities to a close; and the army, under general Jesup, was reinforced until it amounted to ten thousand men, and furnished with abundant supplies of every description. In this campaign a great number of the enemy were captured and destroyed; but the character of the contest only was changed. The Indians, having been defeated in every engagement, dispersed in small bands throughout the country, and became an enterprising, formidable and ruthless banditti. General Taylor, who succeeded general Jesup, used his best exertions to subdue them, and was seconded in his efforts by the officers under his command; but he, too, failed to protect the territory from their depredations. By an act of signal and cruel treachery, they broke the truce made with them by general Macomb, who was sent from Washington for the purpose of carrying into effect the expressed wishes of congress, and have continued their devastations ever since. General Armistead, who was in Florida when gen. Taylor left the army, by permission, assumed the command, and, after active summer operations, was met by propositions for peace; and, from the fortunate coincidence of the arrival in Florida, at the same period, of a delegation from the Seminoles who are happily settled west of the Mississippi, and are now anxious to persuade their countrymen to join them there, hopes were for some time entertained that the Indians might be induced to leave the territory without further difficulty. These hopes have proved fallacious, and hostilities have been renewed throughout the whole of the territory. That this contest has endured so long, is to be attributed to causes beyond the control of the government. Experienced generals have had the command of the troops; officers and soldiers have alike distinguished themselves for their activity, patience, and enduring courage; the army has been constantly furnished with supplies of every description; and we must look for the causes which have so long procrastinated the issue of the contest, in the vast extent of the theatre of hostilities, the almost insurmountable obstacles presented by the nature of the country, the climate, and the wily character of the savages.

The sites for marine hospitals on the rivers and lakes, which I was authorised to select and cause to be purchased, have all been designated; but the appropriation not proving sufficient, conditional arrangements only have been made for their acquisition. It is for congress to decide whether those conditional purchases shall be sanctioned, and the humane intentions of the law carried into full effect.

The navy, as will appear from the accompanying report of the secretary, has been usefully and honorably employed in the protection of our commerce and citizens in the Mediterranean, the Pacific, on the coast of Brazil, and in the Gulf of Mexico. A small squadron, consisting of the frigate Constitution and the sloop of war Boston, under command of Kearney is now on its way to the China and Indian seas, for the purpose of attending to our interests in that quarter; and commander Aulick, in the sloop of war Yorktown, has been instructed to visit the Sandwich and Society islands, the coasts of New Zealand and Japan, together with other ports and islands frequented by our whale ships, for the purpose of giving them countenance and protection, should they be required. Other smaller vessels have been, and still are, employed in prosecuting the surveys of the coast of the United States, directed by various acts of congress; and those which have been completed will shortly be laid before you.

The exploring expedition, at the latest date, was preparing to leave the Bay of Islands, New Zealand, in further prosecution of objects which have, thus far, been successfully accomplished. The discovery of a new continent, which was first seen in latitude 66° 30' south, longitude 154° 22' east, and afterwards in latitude 66° 31' south, longitude 153° 40' east, by lieutenants Wilkes and Hudson, for an extent of eighteen hundred miles, but on which they were prevented from landing by vast bodies of ice which encompassed it, is one of the honorable results of the enterprise. Lieutenant Wilkes bears testimony to the zeal and good conduct of his officers and men; and it is but justice to that officer to state that he appears to have performed the duties assigned him with an ardor, ability, and perseverance, which give every assurance of an honorable issue to the undertaking.

The report of the postmaster general, herewith transmitted, will exhibit the service of that department the last year, and its present condition. The transportation has been maintained during the year to the full extent authorised by the existing laws; some improvements have been effected, which the public interest seemed urgently to demand, but not involving any material additional expenditure; the contractors have generally performed their engagements with fidelity; the postmasters, with few exceptions, have rendered their accounts and paid their quarterly balances with promptitude; and the whole service of the department has maintained the efficiency for which it has for several years been distinguished.

The acts of congress establishing new mail routes, and requiring more expensive services on others, and the increasing wants of the country, have, for three years past, carried the expenditures something beyond the accruing revenues; the excess having been met, until the past year, by the surplus which had previously accumulated. That surplus having been exhausted, and the anticipated increase in the revenue not having been realized, owing to the depression in the commercial business of the country, the finances of the department exhibit a small deficiency at the close of the last fiscal year. Its resources, however, are ample; and the reduced rates of compensation for the transportation service, which may be expected on the future lettings, from the general reduction of prices, with the increase of revenue that may reasonably be anticipated from the revival of commercial activity, must soon place the finances of the department to a prosperous condition.

Considering the unfavorable circumstances which have existed during the past year, it is a gratifying result that the revenue has not declined, as compared with the preceding year, but, on the contrary, exhibits a small increase; the circumstances referred to having had no other effect than to check the expected income.

It will be seen that the postmaster general suggests certain improvements in the establishment, designed to reduce the weight of the mails, cheapen the transportation, ensure greater regularity in the service, and secure a considerable reduction in the rates of letter postage—an object highly desirable. The subject is one of general interest to the community, and is respectfully recommended to your consideration.

The suppression of the African slave trade has received the continued attention of the government. The brig Dolphin and schooner Grampus have been employed during the last season on the coast of Africa, for the purpose of preventing such portions of that trade as was said to be prosecuted under the American flag. After cruising off those parts of the coast most usually resorted to by slavers, until the commencement of the rainy season, these vessels returned to the United States for supplies, and have since been despatched on a similar service.

From the reports of the commanding officers, it appears that the trade is now principally carried on under Portuguese colors; and they express the opinion that the apprehension of their presence on the slave coast has, in a great degree, arrested the prostitution of the American flag to this inhuman purpose. It is hoped that, by continuing to maintain this force in that quarter, and by the exertions of the officers in command, much will be done to put a stop to whatever portion of this traffic may have been carried on under the American flag, and to prevent its use in a trade which, while it violates the laws, is equally an outrage on the rights of others and the feelings of humanity. The efforts of the several governments who are anxiously seeking to suppress this traffic must, however, be directed against the facilities adorded by what are now recognised as legitimate commercial pursuits, before that object can be fully accomplished. Supplies of provisions, water-casks, merchandise and articles connected with the prosecution of the slave trade, are, it is understood, freely carried by vessels of different nations to the slave factories; and the effects of the factories are transported openly from one slave station to another, without interruption or punishment by either of the nations to which they belong, engaged in the commerce of that region. I submit to your judgments whether this government, having been the first to prohibit, by adequate penalties, the slave trade—the first to declare it piracy—should not be the first, also, to forbid to its citizens all trade with the slave factories on the coast of Africa; giving an example to all nations in this respect, which, if fairly followed, cannot fail to produce the most effective results in breaking up those dens of iniquity.

M. VAN BUREN.

Washington, December 5, 1840.

Mr. *Atherton* moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That the message of the president of the United States be referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the union, and 15,000 copies thereof, with the accompanying documents, and 5,000 copies thereof without the accompanying documents, be printed for the use of the members of the house.

And then, at 2 o'clock, the House adjourned until to-morrow, at 12 o'clock.

CHRONICLE

Cities of the union. The following table shows the increase of the population of some of the principal cities of the United States:

	1840.	1830.	*Increase*
New York,	312,224	202 589	109,645
Philadelphia,	258 322	188,797	70,135
Baltimore,	101,378	80,625	21,753
Boston,	84,401	61,392	23,319
Brooklyn,	36,233	12,403	21,830
Cincinnati,	46 382	24,831	21,551
St. Louis,	21,545	5,852	18,783
Washington,	22,777	18,827	3 950
Pittsburg,	21,206	12,542	8,754
Dover,	3,775	3 416	359
Wilmington, Del.	8,367	6,663	1,704
Middletown,	7,210	6,892	313
Bridgeport,	4,570	2,800	1,770
Norwich,	7,239	5,179	2,060
New London,	6,524	4,356	1,172
New Haven,	14 390	10 678	3 712
Hartford,	12,793	9,789	3,001
New Orleans,	102 191	50,103	52,088
Savannah,	11,214	7 303	3,911
Newburyport,	7,161	6 388	773
Wilmington, N. C.	4,268	2 700	1,568
Natchez,	4,926	2,790	2 036
Newport,	8,321	8,010	311
Buffalo,	18,356	6,321	12 035
Portland,	15,218	12 601	2,617
Gardiner,	5,044	3 709	1,335
Canandaigua,	5 653	5,162	491
Troy,	19,372	11,405	7,967
Bath,	5,000	3,773	1,227
Dover, N. H.	6,433	5,449	989
Providence,	22,042	16,832	5,210
Newark,	17,202	10,753	6 219
			Decrease.
Portsmouth, N. H.	7,884	8 082	198
Charleston,	29,253	30,289	1,036

Counterfeits, &c. The Princess Ann (Somerset county) Herald, notices a counterfeit $10 bill on the Pennsylvania Bank of the United States, lately received in that place. The note is dated January 1, 1839, letter A; the execution of the engraving is represented to be tolerable, particularly the bust at each end of the note. The signatures are tolerable, though the name of G. W. Fairman is written with less freedom in the counterfeit than the genuine. The counterfeit note is shorter and a little narrower than the genuine note.

A female accomplice was sentenced at Louisville, Ky. to two years imprisonment in the penitentiary, for passing counterfeit money, a few days since.

Early settlements and explorations in the northwest. Detroit was the resort of French missionaries and traders as early as 1602. The first forreal settlement of Detroit was made in 1701 by an expedition sent from Montreal, commanded by Antoine de la Motte Cadillac acting under a commission from Louis XIV.

Michillimackinac was founded in 1671, by Farther Marquette, a French missionary, and one of the first European explorers of the lakes. The fort was built by La Salle in 1679.

Green bay was settled by the French about 1670.

Fort St. Joseph, at the point where fort Gratiot now stands, was built before the year 1688.

The settlement at the Sault St. Marie consisted in 1688 of a fort and a chapel, and was a point of resort for the fur traders at that period.

La Salle's expedition was in 1679. He embarked upon Lake Erie in the Griffin, (the first vessel larger than a canoe that ever floated upon these waters) in August of that year, and arrived at Mackinac in the latter part of the month. From thence he went towards the Mississippi. Fort Creve Coeur, was built by him near the present site of Rockford in Illinois.

Forts were built at Kaskaskia, Kahokia and Peoria, by people whom La Salle sent out in the course of his second expedition in 1693. [*Cleveland Herald.*

Great Britain. The grand total capital represented by all the property in Great Britain and Ireland is estimated at £3 920,000,000. The value of lands, ships, canals, rail roads, mines, horses, timber, crops, &c. is estimated at £2,945,000,000. The value of all sorts of furniture, apparel, plate, specie, money in chancery, savings banks, &c. estimated at £580,000. The national debt is about £764,000,000.

Hard money. *Copper* was not coined in England until the time of Elizabeth, and then in small quantities, and not well received. In 1672, a greater coinage took place, of half pennies and farthings. *Silver* pence, half pence and farthings, were coined down to the reign of Edward III 1344; then groats and half groats; next a shilling. Henry VIII. coined crowns; Edward VI half crowns, sixpences and three pences; Elizabeth two-pences, and three farthing pieces. From 43.1 of Elizabeth to the present time, the coinage has remained the same. The first *gold* coin was under Henry III 1257, in gold pennies. The guinea was coined in 1663, of Guinea gold, to go for 20s. but it never went for less than 21s. by tacit consent. It is computed that the whole coined cash of the kingdom passes through the bank every three years.

Ireland and Holland. Mr. O'Connell in a speech recently delivered at a repeal meeting in Dublin, made the following observation, 'Mr. Barrett stated on last night, in his address at Drogheda, a most important fact, namely, that the whole soil of Ireland belonged to 10,600 individuals; while the soil of Holland, which is not more than one-third the size of Ireland, is divided between 355,000 proprietors of land."

Longevity. The Belfast Northern Whig publishes a list of one hundred inhabitants of the county of Antrim, in Ireland, who attained the age of 92, years. Of the hundred, there are forty-three whose age exceed a century, having attained the following ages:

122, 117, 114, 114, 110, 100, 103, 110, 101, 105, 108, 105, 103, 112, 106, 105, 109, 112, 108, 100, 106, 102, 109, 104, 100, 102, 102, 106, 101, 100, 101, 100, 106, 107, 101, 102, 100, 106, 104, 107, 112, 101, 100.

Milling. A question of dispute with regard to the quickness of manufacturing a certain quantity of wheat into merchantable flour, was settled last Saturday at Mr. Seaton's mills, near this town. It was contended that one pair of stones could not manufacture sixteen bushels of wheat in an hour. Judges were selected—the wheat weighed out—the mill put in operation, and the sixteen bushels went through the usual process of making superfine flour, fit for exportation, in the short space of fifty-three minutes, with one pair of stones only. [*Tuscarawas, Ohio, Advocate, of 27th ult.*

Missionaries. We learn from the Boston Recorder that the rev. Messrs. Dole and Bond and their wives, destined for the Sandwich Islands; and the rev. Mr. Paris and wife, and Mr. and Mrs. Rice, destined for the Oregon mission, embarked in the ship Gloucester, capt. Easterbrook, on the 14th of November. Religious services were held on the occasion, the rev. Dr. Janks leading in prayer. The missionaries for Oregon go by the way of the Sandwich Islands.

On the 17th of November, the rev. Stephen Johnson and wife, rev. William Tucodors Van Doren and wife, and rev. Isaac P. Stryker, sailed in the barque United States, capt. Webb, bound to Batavia, on the island of Java. Mr. Johnson is returning to Siam, after an absence of two years. Messrs. Van Doren and Stryker, of the Reformed Dutch church, are destined to the mission in Borneo; but, according to the rules of the colonial government of Netherland India, must spend a year at Batavia. [*Christian Observer.*

Netherlands. On the first of May last, the population of the kingdom of the Netherlands was 2,602,496 souls, of whom 1,690,342 were Protestants; 910,953 Roman Catholics; 51,127 Jews; and 2,803 of other denominations.

Prison statistics. In the following state prisons the earnings of the convicts have exceeded the expenses, during the last year, by the sums set against them. Massachusetts $4,433 27; Connecticut, $4,511 19, Auburn in N. York, $8,490 25; Kentucky $15,030 92; Ohio $20 037 06.

In New Hampshire the prison is let out by contract, and of course the earnings equal the expenses.

In the following, the expenses have exceeded the earnings during the same time. Sing Sing, in New York $246 47; New Jersey $5,584 16; Philadelphia penitentiary $18,378 76; do. at Pittsburg $7,107 03; do. at Baltimore $3,723 36; do. at Washington $14,086 68; do. at Michigan $3,345 67.

Number of prisoners in 10 penitentaries at the commencement of the year, 2,626; at the end of the year, 2,787; received during the year, 1,101; discharged by expiration of sentence, 669; by death 55; recommitted, 82; escaped 27.

Sermons. In the New York Sunday Mercury, a popular writer called "Dow Jr." weekly exhorts its readers. They are quaint productions, and have the air of novelty, as well as originality. The following is a specimen. The moral is good, and the similitude is an easy and natural one:

"My friends allow me to show you how the human body is likened to a house. My text explains this. It says that the big bones are the main timbers, very true. It also says that the ribs are lathe well plastered, but I should say they are rafters that run into the ridge-pole, or back bone. The mouth is the door, and the nose is the chimney—especially for smokers. The throat is the entry that leads to the kitchen of the stomach, where all sorts of food are cooked up; the lungs are the bellows that blow the flame of life, and keep the pot of existence always boiling; the heart is the great chamber, where the greatest variety of goods imaginable are stored, some good, many bad, and a few rather middling.

In this way, my hearers, you see the house of the human body is formed; and since it is a house of no small value, you ought to be careful of it, keep it well swept, and never let cobwebs of sin gather in the corners of its apartments. I beseech you, especially, to look after the great chamber of the heart, and see that every thing there is arranged according to the very letter of morality. If there is any useless rubbish there, clear it out, to make room for goods that are saleable in the markets of the virtuous. The chambers of some hearts present an awful dirty appearance! I should like to walk into them with a bran new broom: the way I'd brush out sin and sand the floor with virtue, would be a caution to depravity!"

Steamboats. The Farmer, captain Gilbert, collapsed a flue, whilst stopping to land a passenger 15 miles above New Orleans on the 27th ult. William Berry, their engineer was killed and one passenger was literally blown to pieces. Six persons, deck hands on board of the boat, were badly scalded; and four negroes, (belonging to Mr. Dewitt), were also injured; they, it is hoped, are not mortally wounded.

Steamers. The Great Western left New York on the 9th, with 70 passengers, $100,000 in specie and a fair freight.

The British Queen is to go into dock for repairs, on reaching England, and will resume her trips the 10th of March, and thenceforth the 10th of each month will be her day of departure going and coming.

Temperance reform. The American Temperance Journal says, such an order issued in our country as the following post office regulation adopted in England, might make a greater sweep than any new administration:

"*Step towards temperance.* The earl of Litchfield, postmaster general, has issued an order prohibiting *any individual* employed in the post office department, *or their wives*, from keeping houses for the sale of intoxicating liquors, under the penalty of forfeiting office. This order was read a few days since to one of the departments by Mr. Tyrell, superintending inspector who has been a tetotaler for four years.

The entire consumption of whiskey, at the late Bamnsloe fair, says a Dublin paper, was only eight gallons. The average consumption heretofore was from eight to twelve puncheons. This shows the good effect of the exhortations of Father Mathew.

General Waddy Thompson, the eminent and estimable representative from South Carolina, had a singularly narrow escape from a most horrid death, on Saturday last. He was on his way to this city from the south; and finding that the rail cars, as they approached Petersburg, in Virginia, were proceeding very slowly, he and some friends got out and took to the road. They were descending from an elevation on the road, when the cars came suddenly down the inclined plane, propelled by an engine from behind.—General Thompson was some twenty yards in advance of his friends, and being wrepped up in his cloak, with a handkerchief close around his ears, he did not hear the noise of the cars approaching. His friends had quickly stepped out of the way, and called to him; but he did not hear; nor could the conductor who was behind the train, see him. He was struck down with great violence by the first car, and the whole train, engine and all *passed over his body*—but providentially without serious injury. In an hour afterwards he had recovered from the stunning effects of the blow he had received; and was able to proceed to Richmond, where, under the kind attentions of devoted friends, we are happy to learn, he will soon be ready to enter upon the discharge of his duties in the national councils. [*Richmond Whig.*

Weather. "According to the opinion of some of our oldest inhabitants," says the New Orleans Bulletin, "the winters for the last few years have grown much colder than they were in former times." Ice was formed there of considerable thickness on the 27th of November.

The Hudson river remained free from ice up as high as Poughkeepsie to the 8th inst. Above that the navigation closed during the preceding few days.

A heavy snow storm began at Baltimore on Friday the 4th of December, and continued all that and the next two days. The thoroughfares became so loaded with snow as to intercept the mails for two days, an unusual circumstance so early in December. At Boston the storm commenced on Sunday.

The last boat. A gentleman who arrived in the city this morning, left fine sleighing in Quebeck and Montreal. He passed between those places in the Canada on her last trip for the season, which was with difficulty accomplished, for on Lake St. Peter the ice was six inches thick. He came down Lake Champlain in the last boat also, and encountered a tremendous gale, which rendered it impossible to land at Burlington—otherwise the boat would have stopped there. As it was, she forced her way to Whitehall. From Whitehall he started for Sandy Hill in the last boat, with six horses. But the effort was too weak to succeed. After breaking through ice on the canal an inch thick or more, for the distance of ten or twelve miles, jack frost brought them up all standing, and forbade their further progress. Thus the passengers thought hard, as he had provided no other mode of conveyance, and they were obliged to trudge on foot ten miles. Canada is a very cold place, and it is a very bad thing to go in the last boat; but not so bad as to go in the next boat afterwards. [*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

One grain of wheat. One grain the first year produced a stem containing a 11 ears, each ear average 87 grains; the second year produced half a bushel; the third year 20 bushels; the fourth year 763 bushels, or 26 quarters! This moreau w making, with great industry, the circuit of the papers. A Mr. Labor, of Essex, is the grower of this corn; and a Mr. Smith, of Mark Lane, are vouchers of the fact.

[*English Paper.*

Wild lands. The Montreal Herald says, that instructions have been received from the colonial office, to fix the minimum price of wild lands, at 2s. per acre in Nova Scotia. In New Brunswick, adds the Herald, it is generally stated at 3s. and in Lower Canada it has lately been fixed at 4s. east of the Kenebeck road, and 6s. to the west. In Maine, by a law of the state, it is 2s. 6d. so that emigrants will no doubt be tempted to try that state, rather than Canada.

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FOREIGN ARTICLES.

The packet ship Columbus, at New York, brings Liverpool dates to the 9th Nov. two days later then our previous advices. Nothing of importance had transpired in the meantime except the speech of Louis Phillippe, which was considered satisfactory in all quarters. The tone of the public journals is extremely mild and conciliatory, and evinces a disposition to make every honorable concession for the purpose of preserving the peace of Europe. The king proclaims his love of peace, and appeals to the representatives of the French nation to assist him in the maintenance of a blessing so essential "to the common interests of Europe, to its people, and to the progress of civilization."

The effect of the speech of the king of France was favorable to the money market—consols and securities advanced.

Flour was dull—large arrivals from America—corn market amply supplied and the trade dull at previous rates.

In the cotton market less activity than usual.

AFRICA.

Governor Buchanan writes from Monrovia under date of 24th October, that the colony of Liberia was in an unusually healthy state, and every thing was prosperous and flourishing.

NETHERLANDS.

The prince of Orange, who has recently been advanced to the throne, by the voluntary abdication of his father, the king of the Netherlands, is 48 years of age. He was distinguished at the battle of Waterloo. Among the list of foreign stockholders in the Bank of the United States, as given by a committee of congress, is the prince of Orange as a holder of one million of dollars. [*Newburyport Herald.*

BRAZIL.

The trade of Brazil. It is stated that the statistics of the kingdom of Brazil, in South America, show that one half of the foreign importations into that country is furnished by Great Britain, while the proportion from the United States is only about one twentieth. Surely our merchants will be on the *qui vive* in this matter. [*Philad. Inq.*

BUENOS AYRES.

The affairs of this country says the correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, were in a very critical state, on the 20th Sept. an engagement was daily expected between the armies of gen. Rosas and Lavalle. I rode out the other day to the army, in company with capt. Ogden, of the U. S. ship Decatur. We inspected the army with gen. Rosas, and some of his principal officers. His men took as if they will fight hard, and gov. Rosas has one fourth more men than gen. Lavalle, but the troops of the latter are said to be veterans, and the former are about half militia. The army is about ten leagues from this city. The new French admiral, Meckaw, arrived at Montevideo on the 23d of that month, with two frigates and a portion of the troops, and, on the arrival of the other vessels, would go up to Buenos Ayres. Gen. Lavalle had retreated some sixty leagues from his position in the vicinity of Buenos Ayres, and was expecting an attack from Orbe and the Buenos Ayrean generals, whose united forces amounted to 6,000 men; his to 4,000. The latter states that governor Rosas has been launching his vengeance anew upon the Unitarians, 50 of whom had been shot, and a large amount of property confiscated.

TEXAS.

Galveston dates to 3d December, confirms the accounts in our last of the treacherous conduct of the federalists.

Many of the American volunteers had come in, having escaped from the pursuit of the centralists. One detachment of them retreated from Victoria to the eastern side of the Rio Grande, a distance of three hundred miles, pursued the whole way by the centralists, and travelling on one occasion almost ninety miles in twenty-four hours. Accounts had reached Houston, stating the arrival of the detachment under colonel Jourdan at Laredo.

A detachment of Mexican centralists, two hundred strong had crossed the Rio Grande and ventured into the limits of Texas as far as Aubry's Bauche, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the smuggling of tobacco was carried on from that point. They retired without doing any mischief, stating that they had strict orders not to molest any but those who were fighting for the federalists.

Major Howard had arrived at Austin from San Antonio. He reports the section of country through which he led his troops, as generally fertile, well watered and timbered. The Indians had crossed the Rio Grande; on the west side of which they had committed many depredations. An English merchant is in Galveston making arrangements to carry on a direct trade with Liverpool in the shipping of cotton and importation of merchandise. The proceedings of congress, now in session, show nothing of special interest. The French minister, Mr. De Saligny had been introduced to congress, and was received in the most flattering manner. The emigration to Texas seems to be rather on the increase than otherwise. During the last twelve months, it is estimated that ten thousand slaves were introduced.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

DIPLOMATIC. His excellency the minister of Portugal, to reside at Washington, the commender De Figaniere de Morao, his lady, six children and servants, arrived at Baltimore on the 12th inst. in the Tweed, from Rio de Janeiro, where he had experienced a severe and dangerous illness. The voyage was beneficial to him, but he is now confined by a rheumatic affection.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The general result in each state having been incerted, as in our last, we shall omit the table of aggregates until it can be inserted complete. Some few counties are yet to be received from Tennessee, Missouri and Mississippi.

GIVE US RECIPROCITY IN TRADE OR A DISCRIMINATING DUTY. A series of resolutions has been introduced into the Georgia senate, instructing the senators and requesting the representatives of that state in congress—"to use their best efforts to have a law passed at the ensuing session of congress, to tax all French wines, silks and brandies, in proportion to the one which they lay upon tobacco in their ports."

A PROTECTIVE TARIFF. We recur to this subject again, more, however, for the purpose of placing before our readers a few facts connected with it, than of impressing upon them any views of our own. The subject is one of controlling importance, and destined to a short time to be one of general interest throughout the country, as well as of extended discussion in the national legislature.

We last week placed before our readers a table of the exports and imports for the last fifteen years, and aimed to show that the reduction of the tariff of 1828 was the signal for excessive importation, as well as the commencement of a heavy debt contracted in Europe by American merchants. The excess of imports over the exports of the country is estimated to be the amount of the foreign debt due to Europe. We shall endeavor to show for what this debt has been contracted, and point out the beneficial effects which a renewal of the tariff act of 1828 would ensure to American industry. The total amount of imports into the U. S. during the year 1839 was $157,609,560. Of this sum $72,040,719 was admitted free of duty. Now let us see for what this large sum was paid to European merchants—and as we have no means of ascertaining the amount in 1839, we will take the year 1837 when the imports were about equal to 1839, the following table exhibits the different articles and the nature of each imported into the country during the year 1836, when the excess of the exports over the imports amounted to sixty million:

Articles.	*Value.*
Cotton manufactures,	$17,876,187
Woollens,	12,738,430
Wines,	4,332,034
Spirits,	1,917,381
Teas,	5,342,811
Salt,	724,527
Molasses,	4,077,312
Iron and steel,	12,892,648
Crockary,	2,709,187
Silks,	22,980,212
Coffee,	9,653,053
Sugar,	12,514,718
Spices,	1,028,039
Lead,	37,521
Linen,	8,271,213
Hemp,	615,558
Specie,	12,405,881

It will be seen by the above that we paid in 1836 $22,980,212 for the single article of silks. In 1839 the imports for the same article amounted to $22,938,528 and yet this article, which comes from France principally, and where our exports are admitted only under the most severe restrictions, comes into our ports *free of duty.* Need we say a word as to the importance of saving, by imposition of an adequate tariff, this immense expenditure to the nation, now that it is established beyond all question that we are as capable of producing the article of silk ourselves as any other country. Added to this, silk is an article of luxury almost exclusively, and no imposition of duties upon it would fall upon those most capable of bearing them.

But again. It will be seen that the amount of woollen goods brought into the country in 1836 was $12,738,430. In 1839, under the operation of the compromise bill, reducing still lower the duty paid on woollen goods, this article exceeded $18,000,000. This is so much drawn from the earnings of the country. It is so much paid by the manufacturers of this country to those of Europe, and operates as an onerous and oppressive burden upon manufacturing sections of the union. In 1836 the cotton manufactures imported into the country amounted to near eighteen millions, and probably much exceeded that sum in 1839. This, too, is a heavy tax paid by this country to Europe. We pay also five or six millions to France for wines and spirits, while our government derives no revenue from this source.

But *to whom do we pay tribute?* The following exhibits the different countries from which the imports proceed, and the amount from each during the year 1836:

Great Britain and dependencies,		$86,022,915
France	do.	37,056,235
Spain	do.	19,345,690
Netherlands	do.	3,861,514
Sweden	do.	1,299,603
Denmark	do.	1,874,340
Portugal	do.	672,670
China,		7,324,616
Hanse Towns,		4,994 820
Russia,		2,778,554
Mexico,		5,615,819
Columbia,		1,696 650
Brazil,		7,210,190
During the same year we exported to		
Great Britain,		64,487,550
France,		21,441,200
Spain,		6,081,668
Sweden,		700,886
China,		1,194,264
Hanse Towns,		4,663,882
Russia,		911,012
Brazil,		3,094,938
And leaving us indebted to		
Great Britain,		21,535,365
France,		15,595,035
Spain,		11,264,022
Sweden,		599,217
China,		6,130,552
Hanse Towns,		330,938
Russia,		1,867,641
		$57,892,670

Showing an aggregate indebtedness to the above seven European governments, about equal to the whole excess of imports over the exports for that year. Now how is this to be paid? Does it not operate as a tax upon American industry? Is it not so much taken from the earnings of the people of this country and paid to producing classes of the old world? After examining the above table, we ask every one if it be not time for our government to interpose its protective power and check the increasing amount of taxes we are paying to the monarchies of Europe. For ourselves rather than go on in the career which has marked our history for the last six or seven years, we much prefer to return to that system which worked so well from 1824 to 1831, when the country went on prosperously, and when we were contracting no debts in foreign countries. [*Seneca Courier.*

THE NAVY.

Commander Voorhees has been ordered to the U. S. sloop of war Preble, vice commander Breese relieved. The Preble goes to the Mediterranean.

It is said that the line of battle ship Columbus, now at Charlestown, Mass. will be immediately fitted for sea. She has been ordered to the Mediterranean, under command of commodore Morris, to relieve commodore Hull and the Ohio. The Independence goes elsewhere.

The following is a list of the officers attached to the U. S. sloop of war York Town, bound for the Pacific:

Commander J. H. Aulick; lieutenants H. Eagle, S. C. Ost, C. W. Pickering, H. J. Hartstone; acting master C. F. McIntosh; passed assistant surgeon William L. Van Horne; purser Thomas B. Nalle; assistant surgeon, William A. Nelson; passed midshipmen William L. Blantno; midshipmen M. K. Werrington, H. K. Stevens, L. Beard, Wm. Nelson, Robert Savage, A. F. Worley, F. L. Conover, R. Aulick; captain's clerk H. LaRelotia.

The U. S. sloop of war Decatur was at Buenos Ayres on the 29th September, to sail for Rio about the middle of December.

STATES OF THE UNION.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Message of governor Page.

Fellow citizens of the senate,
and house of representatives:

In pursuance of an adjournment in June last we are again assembled, clothed with the high functions, and charged with the responsible duties of legislators. The full consideration of much of the important business then before the legislature was necessarily postponed to this time, and will doubtless receive that attention its importance demands.

Independent treasury. Since our last sitting, that long agitated and most important bill, establishing an independant United States treasury, has received the sanction of the legislative authority of the union, and become the law of the land. The influence of this measure will be felt, it is believed, in checking the great fluctuations in the nominal prices and value of property, so ruinous to industrious enterprise, by preventing the vast expansions and consequent contractions in the amount of paper money and by infusing a greater amount of the less variable, and universally employed and acknowledged measure of value, specie, into our medium of circulation. Its tendency will be to prevent suspension of specie payments by the banks, by compelling them to adhere to the regular and legitimate course of their business, under the certain expectation that while the revenues of the general government shall be paid in part or wholly in specie, they will be held to the performance of their chartered stipulations with the public, and be called to redeem at least partially their promises to their bill-holders, with the gold or silver their bills are supposed to represent. To this no bank can offer any valid or reasonable objection, and no solvent and properly conducted bank need fear it.

The withdrawal of the national funds from the custody of the banks, which funds are collected from the whole mass of our citizens for national and not for individual purposes, will also by lessening the means of temptation thereto keep in check that wild and reckless spirit of adventurous speculation, which meets with success only at the expense of the industrious and frugal, and which has heretofore covered with disaster and embarrassment the whole length and breadth of our land.—Industry and economy will take the place of idleness and profligacy. Order and regularity in business will come, instead of the hurricane of speculation which brings ruin and desolation instead of wealth, in its train. Our importations will be graduated to the actual demands for our consumption; the foreign debts of our merchants will be cancelled; trade will resume its regular and healthful course, and as a nation, we shall soon regain, and let us hope continue, in the path of solid prosperity and real independence. Nor is this all: the funds of the general government, the money of the nation will be under its own control, safely kept for its own legitimate use, the prompt satisfaction of all claims upon the national treasury in pursuance with legal appropriations therefor.

The disasters that have happened to our national revenue under the system of bank deposites, can never occur under the independant treasury system. Under the former, we have seen very large amounts of the national revenues deposited in the banks, when all, or nearly all those institutions refused to pay a single dollar in specie to redeem their bills.—We have seen our government, as a choice of evils, obliged to resort to the issue of treasury notes with which to meet its liabilities for the want of those funds thus rendered unavailable through the delinquency of the bank depositories. Fortunately for our country it was in time of peace this disaster befel her; had it happened when we were at war with any of the powerful nations of Europe, the extent of the calamities that might probably have arisen can hardly be estimated. The experience of the past is the best guide for the future, and ought to admonish us to be prepared for every probable or possible emergency.

The public taxes. Among the various subjects which will claim your attention at this time is a new apportionment of the public taxes. This to make it equitable and just in all portions of the state will require much labor and patient investigation. I doubt not the subject will receive the early and persevering attention which its importance, as well as due regard to economy of time, will demand.

Banks. Allow me here to repeat the suggestion made to you in June last, touching "the expediency of making it the duty of the bank commissioners within certain limited times to examine into the affairs of the banks, without being called upon by the governor for that purpose." Although it may be believed the condition of the banks generally in this state precludes suspicion of mal-administration or fraudulent designs upon the public, yet the disclosures of the past year show that a bank may keep up its reputation abroad, commanding credit with the public for an extended circulation of its bills, while an investigation of its affairs at home would at once have exposed to view a condition unsound and unsafe; and I cannot but believe that those examinations made from time to time as suggested, would at least tend to prevent such betrayals of public confidence, and the consequent public loss and embarrassment.

Agreeably to a resolution of the house of representatives of the 19th of June last, one of the bank commissioners has made an examination of the condition of the Wolfeborough bank. His report of the result of his investigation which has been made public through the medium of the newspapers, will hereafter be specially communicated; as will also, when received, the report of another of the commissioners which is expected, (made in pursuance of a resolution of the house of representatives of the 19th of June last), concerning the affairs of the Concord bank.

State prison. The state prison is now managed wholly on account of the state. Essential alterations and repairs in the workshops, have been made by the present warden, new branches of manufacture have been introduced, and the convicts are all steadily and industriously employed. The government and discipline of the prison were probably never better than at the present time. The results of the labor of the convicts in a pecuniary point of view, we have had scarcely time to ascertain; but their labor is directed to those objects which afford the best prospect of success. The claims for the labor of convicts under the recent contract have been promptly met and cancelled. The present condition of the financial affairs of the prison will be hereafter communicated to you, and I indulge the hope, that with careful and energetic management, in the judicious employment of capital sufficient to enable the warden advantageously to make necessary purchases, the institution may be enabled to sustain itself, without additional charge upon the treasury, and also preserve the capital invested in its operations.

Criminal laws and penitentiary system. The great object of our criminal laws and penitentiary system is to deter men from the commission of offences, by meting out certain punishment to all offenders; and thus to protect society from the depredations of the lawless and violent. The mild system of punishment by temporary imprisonment, contemplates, not only punishment for the offence, but reclamation of the offender; and the system recommends itself strongly to our sense of justice, as well as to our feelings of humanity. It may be readily seen on looking into our prisons and examining their inmates, that a large portion of them are young men, who have grown up with little parental care, instruction or advice, having never been trained to habits of industry, but allowed to remain idle and ignorant, the natural consequences have followed, and they have gradually sunk in the scale of depravity until at last they have met "the sharp rebuke of offended law" in the confinement of the felon's cell. There, under wholesome restraint and rigid discipline, the convict has a chance left of redeeming himself. Reflection will force itself home upon him, and reformation may follow. He may, if he will, acquire some honest art of earning a livelihood, and with it the tastes and dispositions which will induce him to practice it. Applications for pardon of convicts are of very frequent occurrence, before the term of imprisonment is nearly expired; the practice is believed to be attended with pernicious effects to the convict; it tends to make him restless and uneasy, under the groundless hope of a remission of part of the penalty annexed to his offence, which he should be taught to expect only, if at all, near the close of his adjudged term of confinement, and then only, in consideration of uniformly exemplary conduct, and apparent determination to lead an amended life.

Judicial system. The operations of our judicial system are matters of profound interest to all classes and conditions of our people. To render the system as little burthensome in its legal operations, as possible, within the limits of the constitution, is the appropriate duty of the legislature. The delays and consequent expense, experienced by litigants in our courts of law, have become proverbial. Whether this is to be ascribed to defects in our laws, or in the mode of administering them, I will not assume the province of judging; but whatever the cause may be, the expensive delays attending our administration of justice, is a subject of general complaint, especially in the larger counties of the state. The complaint, if well founded, all will agree, should meet with prompt attention from those who have been chosen by the people and made legislative guardians of the common welfare. In any constitutional remedial measures which the wisdom of the legislature may devise, I shall most cordially co-operate. And I beg leave to suggest for your consideration, the propriety and expediency of dividing some of the more extensive counties in the state, into two or more districts for judicial purposes.

Insane. The project of establishing an institution for ameliorating the condition of the suffering insane in New Hampshire, is a subject of intense interest to very many of our people; the success of which every philanthropist may sincerely desire.—The general interests of humanity, the unfortunate condition of the class of persons for whom relief is sought, more especially if the ills of pauperism be added to loss of reason, and it may be said, and perhaps truly, the honor of the state, press this subject upon our consideration with almost resistless force. If pauperism presents a claim to the charities of the public, which civilized and Christian communities always allow, the relief given being restricted only by the necessity for it, then indeed, justice as well as a wise and provident charity seem to urge the grant of a like measure of relief, if possible, in cases when to the strong claims of poverty, are added the fearfully interesting and still stronger claims of insanity. It is to be hoped that the trustees of the "New Hampshire asylum for the insane" will be enabled in their report (to be made to the legislature at its present session, agreeably to an act passed in June last), to show such reasonable grounds of hope, for its ultimate success in the undertaking, as will commend for it your continued confidence and approval.

Geological survey. The geological survey of the state under the direction of Dr. Jackson, the state geologist, assisted by Messrs. Williams, Whitney and Baker, his students, has been in progress during the past season. It will not be expected that much more than a general outline of such survey can have been perfected in one season. It is believed, however, that a mass of interesting information has been collected, and many valuable discoveries of ores and minerals made. A large number of specimens have been collected and deposited in the state cabinet, and other specimens and soils are now undergoing the test of analysation and assay in the laboratory. Next season it is proposed to take up the survey of all the towns in regular and due order, complete the outlines, and explore all that is important so far as time will permit. I am informed by the geologist that he will be able to make his first annual report during the coming winter. Interesting and valuable results are expected from this survey; to insure these, it is necessary that the survey should be carried out thoroughly and com-

pletely in accordance with the enlightened and liberal policy of the legislature with which the plan originated.

I doubt not it will be your desire to limit the expenses of the session, by its termination at as early a day as may be consistent with a due consideration of the important business now before the legislature; in the adoption of such measures as shall promote the best interests and prosperity of our constituents I shall most cheerfully co-operate.

JOHN PAGE.

Executive Department, Concord, N. H. Nov. 18, 1840.

ALABAMA.

Election return—official.

	Har.	*V. B.*	*H. maj.*	*V. B. maj.*
Autauga,	591	574	17	
Barbour,	1,628	642	986	
Butler,	718	274	436	
Bibb,	583	478	105	
Benton,	483	1,248		765
Baldwin,	137	118	19	
Blount,	105	720		615
Covington,	188	65	123	
Conecuh,	341	208	332	
Chambers,	1,639	678	961	
Coosa,	315	539		328
Clarke,	230	596		366
Cherokee,	377	758		382
Dallas,	1,024	699	325	
Dale,	367	672		305
DeKalb,	157	771		614
Franklin,	637	903		266
Fayette,	203	819		316
Greene,	1,366	788	578	
Henry,	325	391		66
Jefferson,	316	582		267
Jackson,	67	2,147		2,090
Lowndes,	896	522	374	
Lawrence,	649	782		133
Limestone,	356	897		541
Lauderdale,	345	687		342
Montgomery	1,134	811	323	
Mobile,	1,481	1,121	366	
Macon,	731	336	393	
Marengo,	842	595	247	
Monroe,	646	361	285	
Madison,	393	1,985		1,592
Morgan,	358	804		446
Marshall,	142	924		782
Marion,	196	535		339
Perry,	673	825	148	
Pike,	653	627	26	
Pickens,	1,062	779	283	
Russell,	691	404	287	
Randolph,	279	524		245
Shelby,	573	407	166	
St. Clair,	42	679		637
Sumpter,	1,308	1,180	128	
Tuscaloosa,	1,276	938	338	
Talladega,	669	788		118
Tallapoosa,	412	436		24
Washington,	263	276		13
Wilcox,	778	437	341	
Walker,	244	367		123
	28,471	33,991		
		28,471		
Van Buren maj.		5,520		

ARKANSAS.

The following is the result of the election held in this state, on the 1st Monday of November, for electors of president and vice president, as taken from the official returns.

Van Buren.		*Harrison.*	
John Miller	3,048	John W. Cocke	4,362
John McClellan	6,047	John Ringgold	4,363
Sam. M. Rutherford	6,646	Lewis Evans	4,361

Van Buren majority 1,686.

INDIANA.

The following is the vote each candidate for presidential electors received at the late election, as copied from the official returns in the secretary's office.

Harrison.		*Van Buren.*	
McCarty,	65,278	Hendricks,	61,695
Marshal,	65,288	Howard,	61,358
Payne,	65,267	Owen,	61,693
Thompson,	65,308	Secrest,	61,438
White,	65,299	Henley,	61,116
Cravens,	65,298	Robinson,	61,892
Smith,	65,277	Kennedy,	61,690
Herod,	65,278	Pressley,	61,866
Sample,	65,267	Lemon,	61,554

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

THOUGHTS AFTER ELECTION. *For young working men.* The heats of election time are over, and we think it might be well for us to look about us for something with which to occupy the minds of our restless population. During the long winter evenings our working men need something to take the place of the calculations, the arguments, the wagers and the wordy war about Van Buren and Harrison. We have had our pageants, our beacon fires, our orations and our treats; it is time to sit down to the quiet enjoyments of the season.

And a blessed season it is after all. Spring, summer and autumn have each their appropriate delights, and these are mostly enjoyed under the blue heavens and in the balmy air: but winter, cheerful winter, is the time for in-door comforts, the quest of knowledge and the flow of affection. They may talk of May, but who does not know that the mutual attachments of young hearts put forth their clasping tendrils most lustily between thanksgiving day and the return of the blue bird? Now, when ruddy fires begin to throw their dancing flames over the snug sitting room: when the piping of the wind tells how close the house is; when jack frost drives the rosy children to wanton about the father's knee, or roll half asleep upon the rug; now is the time when the working man, who has that best of earthly gifts, a wife, and abundance of little olive branches about his table, learns fully what is meant by the happy syllable, HOME.

The rivals of our home are many and fearful.—Among the direst is the drinking place, whether known as porter house, grog shop or tavern. The man who spends his evenings in these stygian fanes, soon grovels and wallows away half his civilization. Where ought he to be, but by his own warm fireside, rewarding his wife for the solitary labors and vexations of the day, and receiving on his own part those cheap but invaluable pleasures, which are as much above the delirium and ribaldry of the bar room, as the light of day is above the glimmer of a dipped candle. I am no enemy to tavern keepers. They are a useful class of men. Their offices of kindness to the stranger and the traveller ought to be remembered and repaid, but they ought likewise to be freed from the horrible enormities which proceed from their rhials of madness and death. The worst effects of ill conducted taverns are felt, not by the wayfaring man, for whose behoof the inn is instituted, but the throng of villagers and neighbors, who have, or who ought to have, homes of their own, who need no tavern, and who resort thither from idleness, from love of excitement, or from beastly appetite.

Go into any town, and abide for a few days at some of these marts of alcoholic temptation. Mark the men who from day to day enter the ever open doors. Some are there for hours, some at frequent intervals; some are maudlin by the grate or stove, others are hanging upon the porch. You have before you the representatives of the indolence, the loquacity, the unthrift, the mischief making, and the insolvency of the place. Is there one of them who drives a handsome business? Is there one of them who wears his own earnings on his back? Not one. Is there one of them who is reputed for philanthrophy, public spirit, or successful talent, in any department? Not one. Is there one of them who enjoys the alertness, the clear spirits and the rosy hue of health?—Not one. That increasing plethora and sluggish growth is not the sign of strength. The cheek is flabby and the hand is soft. That redness of the eye and nose is not the color of genuine health. That simper and that laugh are not the gaiety which irradiated the face before the tavern became a shrine.

Ah! if that bar room could be adjured to testify, if those books, redolent of brandy and spotted with the marks of many a tumbler, could be put to the question; if, after every name, you could read the history of the drunkards who have droped off one by one, how would the hideous revelation scare the very soul for his swinish indulgence! The spell, however, is not broken, because the true Lethe is ever nigh. The first twinge of conscience is quieted by brandy and water. Hence it is, that the tavern hunter is so often hopeless. He drinks till he feels himself half ruined; he is wretched; he drinks to drown his wretchedness; he does drown it, and his soul along with it. Oh hapless youth! before such be your fate break away, by a sudden, an agonizing effort or you swell the list of victims.

The brandy house and home are antagonist powers—deadly foes, irreconcilable rivals. If you wish to embitter a man's home and break his young wife's heart, introduce him to the bar room. Grant all you please of attraction at home, the drinking place will have more. Has he a virtuous, sensible, notable, comely, loving wife, and endearing babies? No matter. His leisure hours are not for them, but for the loungers at the bar and porch. He will feign business, or anxiety for news, or the expectation of a customer, or any one of a thousand pretexts to take him and to keep him there. There he is, at noon and at night, and on the Sabbath. Until habit has stealed him, he sneaks thither. Grown bolder, he becomes a fixture of the establishment. Every drinking place has its retinue of attendants, known to every passer by. The tavern sign is not more familiar than the tavern suitors. Homeless creatures! each of whom in some bright or humble sphere, might have been enjoying such innocent delight, around the domestic altar, as could make this world a type of paradise!

To young men, beginning life—especially to newly married men, the counsel is seasonable. *Reverence the fireside.* Admit no rival there. Let your chief joys be shared by her who has forsaken all other hearts and hopes for you, by those who must inherit honor or disgrace from your course of life. Shun the bar room and purlieus of intoxication. It is to thousands the avenue to infamy. Help to rid those industrious men who preside over public houses, and encumb to the sad necessity of leading sober men into drunkenness and drunkards into to despair—help to rid them of this unpleasant part of their office.—They protest their grief for these results. You cannot but believe them. Help them to wash their hands of the horrible stain.

[*Newark Daily Advertiser.*

REPORT OF THE D'HAUTEVILLE CASE. We have received from Philadelphia a large volume of two hundred and ninety-five pages, octavo, containing a full report of the D'Hauteville case, in relation to which so much has been said and published during the last two or three years. Legal proceedings were commenced in this matter last summer, upon a writ of habeas corpus, before the judges of the court of general sessions for the city and county of Philadelphia. The hearing lasted several weeks, and the case was conducted with much ability by W. B. Reed, J. M. Scott, and J. R. Ingersoll, esquires, for the relator, Mr. D'Hauteville, and J. Cadwalader and W. M. Meredith, esquires, for the respondent, Madame D'Hauteville. The opinion of the court was delivered by judge Barton on the 14th inst. and was in favor of the respondent.

It appears, that in the year 1837, Mr. David Sears, a highly respectable and wealthy citizen of Boston, Mrs. Sears and several of their children, among whom was the respondent, made a visit to Europe. While in Paris, the latter became acquainted with the relator, Mr. D'Hauteville. The respondent, then Miss Ellen Sears, was a beautiful girl of about eighteen, possessing an intellect elegantly cultivated, and the most refined manners. D'Hauteville was a young gentleman of about twenty-five years of age, a native of Switzerland. He was the son of very respectable parents, with whom he lived near Geneva. After a short acquaintance between the parties, Mr. D'Hauteville made proposals of marriage to Miss Sears, which were at first rejected. These proposals were, however, renewed, and after the arrangement of some preliminaries touching pecuniary affairs, they were married.—The marriage took place at Montreux, in August, 1837. It seems that almost immediately after they were united, difficulties arose between them, and the time which the respondent spent in Europe, previous to leaving her husband to visit her father's family in Boston, was a season of great unhappiness. In the early part of 1838, Madame D'Hauteville, with the consent of her husband, came to this country on a temporary visit. Since her arrival here, however, owing, as she alleges, to some views expressed in letters from her husband written to her father and herself, she became fixed in a determination not to return. On the 27th of September, 1838, a male child the issue of the said marriage, was born in Boston. In the month of July, 1839, the relator came to this country, and has since been engaged in fruitless endeavors to regain his wife and child.

From the allegations of the respondent it is satisfactorily shown, that the marriage of Madame D'Hauteville was a sacrifice, the result of an unwillingness, on her part, to recede from an ill-considered engagement, into which in extreme youth, she had improvidently allowed herself to be drawn, and with which she afterwards complied, under the influence of a mistaken sense of duty. That she would not have thus complied, or been married to the relator at all, if she had not been assured that her wishes would not be opposed upon points which she deemed necessary to her happiness and welfare, and upon which he did not *then* consider her wishes as unreasonable. That from the moment of their marriage, Mr. D'Hauteville deemed himself absolved from the obligation of these engagements, and by an infinite number of acts of ill-treatment, many of them committed in total disregard of the feelings and interests which had formed the subjects of his engagements before marriage, and by a continued system of oppression,

made his wife's situation insupportable, to such a degree that her life and her reason were threatened, and had in some measure sunk under the weight of her oppressions, until she removed from the scene of them became, under medical advice, indispensable. That she came from Europe, accordingly, under his assurance, and in the belief, that he would at least endeavor to open the way for an improvement in her condition after her return.

That to this expectation she was disappointed, and that on the contrary, his letter of the 24th of July, 1839, presented as the only condition of her return, such terms, as would have insured, the renewal and continuance of the same evils in a greater degree than before, and in a degree which it would have been beyond her strength to have borne. That the impression thus produced upon her, in connection with the past, is one of incurable alienation, and results in the loss of any remaining affection for him, and in the conviction, that the incompatibility between them is irreconcilable, without the total extinguishment of feelings and sympathies which she has not the strength, and which it is not her duty to abandon. That her return to his society could not take place without a renewal of the state of health of mind and body, under which she had sunk when her return to the United States first became necessary; and that, in the present state of her feelings and of her powers of future endurance, she could not perform to him the duties of a wife, and therefore cannot return to him.

These facts are clearly and cogently proved in the respondent's answer by the published letters of the parties and the testimony of the witnesses. Out of his own mouth Mr. D'Hauteville is proved to be a selfish, priggish, bigoted, tyrannical and cold-hearted young man, who has not been let loose from the apron strings of his mamma, and who had not the heart or the soul to appreciate the excellencies of his young, beautiful and self-sacrificing wife. The fellow appears to have been disappointed in regard to the pecuniary arrangements of the marriage, for he told his wife that he had excepted a much larger sum, saying *that he had been much sought after, and could have married the richest lady in Switzerland.*

The dominant fault of his character appears to have been morbid jealousy, not the offspring of affection, but arising from a desire of exclusively appropriating every thing to self, and a consequent unwillingness to permit the most harmless and innocent association with others. The mother and sister of Mrs. D'Hauteville were not exempt from this foolish jealousy. And here we take the opportunity to remark, that throughout the whole of this unhappy affair, Mrs. Sears, the mother of the respondent, appears not only wholly blameless, but evidently struggled, with all the earnestness of maternal affection and the patience and the forbearance of a Christian matron, to heal the differences between her son-in-law and daughter. Notwithstanding she was treated with inhospitable rudeness both by Mr. D'Hauteville and his worthy mamma, Mrs. Sears appears to have borne every thing unrepiningly for the sake of her child.

Among those, upon whom Mr. D'Hauteville looked with an eye of especial jealousy, were his wife's countrymen and countrywomen, the acquaintances of her early days, whom they frequently met during the winter and spring which followed her marriage, for whom and whose customs he seemed, on all occasions, to entertain a strong dislike, the result of prejudices which he carefully concealed before marriage. After the departure of her father from Europe, neither Mr. D'Hauteville nor any of his family who shared with him those prejudices, were at any pains to conceal them. He would not treat her countrymen of matured age, or her young friends whom they met, with common civility. On one occasion he received a letter from his wife's eldest sister, a married lady, from whom she had been separated longer than from any other member of her family, and to whom, at her own request, he had written about the time of their marriage. This letter was her sister's reply. It was the first intelligence received from her after her marriage. She eagerly asked to see, and earnestly desired to read it. He refused to let her look at it, or to state what it contained, giving no reason whatever, except that he desired to keep his letters to himself, and he begged she would never ask to see any letters from any of her family to him. She shed tears of disappointment and besought him, in every manner that she could, to let her know what her sister said, to which he only replied by locking it up in his desk; she never saw the letter again.

Mr. D'Hauteville's ideas of the necessity of female subjection to the more powerful sex, are worthy of Blue Beard himself, and such as no one but a tyrant and a fool would attempt to enforce in this enlightened age, when woman has been elevated to the equality of a reasonable companion to man. One of the lady's first lessons took place about a fortnight after her marriage, and is illustrative of the discipline to which she was subjected. Her mother and sister were about to drive in their carriage, and she proposed to accompany them. She mentioned her wish to her husband, *who consulted a short time with his mother, and then said*, no, *she must remain at home.* He told her that she had not asked him properly, in French, having said, "Je veux aller," "I wish to go, or "I will go," instead of "Je desire d'aller," "I desire to go." What a pragmatic fool!

If she chanced to take the wrong seat at table, or to violate any of the numerous ceremonies prevailing at his father's house, she was reproved for it in a manner inexpressibly offensive, and the booby of a son would look on approvingly, and see his young foreign wife, who had sacrificed so much for him, treated with the rudeness of a menial. The scriptural studies of Mr. D'Hauteville likewise appear to have been somewhat extensive. He undertook to support his views in regard to martial authority by quotations from the Bible. Of the character of his lessons, the tendencies may be seen in certain verses, to which he called his wife's attention in a letter written in the month which followed her departure for America, some of which are as follows:

1 Corinthians, xi. 3, 8, 9, 11.

3d. But I would have you know that the head of every man is Christ, and the head of every woman is the man, and the head of Christ is God.

8th. For the man is not of the woman, but the woman of the man.

9th. Neither was the man created for the woman, but the woman for the man.

11th. Nevertheless, neither is the man without the woman, neither the woman without the man, in the Lord.

Ephesians, v. 24.

Therefore as the church is subject unto Christ, so let the wives be to their own husbands in every thing.

1 Tim. ii. 11, 12, 13, 14.

11th. Let the woman learn in silence with all subjection.

12th. But I suffer not a woman to teach, nor to usurp authority over the man, but to be in silence.

13th. For Adam was first formed, then Eve.

14th. And Adam was not deceived, but the woman being deceived was in the transgression.

1 Peter, iii. 5, 6.

5th. For after this manner in the old time, the holy women also, who trusted in God, adorned themselves, being in subjection unto their own husbands.

6th. Even as Sarah obeyed Abraham, calling him Lord; whose daughters ye are, as long as ye do well, and are not afraid with any amazement.

We have given but few specimens of D'Hauteville's unfeeling conduct, but can refer our readers to the voluminous history of the case in this report, with the assurance that they can not fail to rise from the perusal with no very great respect for the qualities either of his head or his heart.

The letters of Mrs. D'Hauteville, written as most of them were at the age of seventeen, convey a most exalted idea of her character, her intellect, and her superior worth. Their simple and sincere style presents a remarkable contrast to the cold, artificial, canting letters of her husband. We select the following letter from Mrs. D'Hauteville to her father, more for its brevity than its superiority to the other specimens of her correspondence:

Ellen S. D'Hautville to her father, on his departure for America, written six days after her marriage:

"*Hautville, August* 30.

"The time approaches, my dear father, when we must separate, and I cannot bear the thought that weeks and months must pass away before we may meet again; for what shall I do without you? As I see you leave us I cannot but feel to the quick that heart-breaking feeling, that the cord is being severed which binds me to my home, that I am no longer, as it were, *one of you*, and that henceforth I shall not be there to participate in your joys and sorrows, as you have so sincerely done in mine. My dear father, from my heart I thank you for your unceasing kindness and sympathy in all that I have suffered. You have often soothed my regrets, and softened *the bitterness of heart*, which has sometimes stolen over me. Do not believe that in future, I shall allow myself to give way to any of those feelings which, *now* I am sure you would disapprove. Oh, no; on the contrary, I shall find my happiness in endeavoring to make that of Gonsalve, and I already feel that God will not leave me unrewarded. If, at times, I cannot prevent myself from looking back with sadness to the vacant seat which is left in my own delightful home, I have the consolation of knowing that I have not flinched from the path which I knew to be right, and that I deserve your approbation and your blessings; this thought will sustain me through many dark moments. The recollection of the happiness which you have been the means of bestowing upon me, during the whole course of my life, which has never been shaded with a single cloud, will, I am sure, draw father, give you great pleasure, and it is a thought which is of great comfort to me, that the intercourse between us has been so marked by constant love and affection. Tell my dearest Anne and Harriet my heart aches to see them once more. Heaven grant we may not long be separated; but I cannot prevent my tears from falling fast when I think of them. Tell them dear father, *how I have suffered*, and they will pity my distress, and not think I have deserted them, which is a thought I cannot bear. Farewell—my prayers will follow you by sea and by land. Bless your child, dearest father, when you are far away, and sometimes recall the devotion of your attached daughter, (Signed) ELLEN."

Our parting advice to Mr. D'Hauteville is, to hurry back to his anxious mamma with all possible expedition, and never to stray out of the reach of her apron strings again until she gives him permission to put off his swaddling clothes.

[*N. Y. Evening Signal.*

REPORT ON THE FINANCES,

FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY ON THE STATE OF THE FINANCES.

Treasury department, Dec. 7, 1840.

The undersigned respectfully submits to congress the following report on the finances:

He has great pleasure in announcing that during the present year the expenditures have been still further reduced; and, though the revenue has not proved so large as usual, all the public engagements have been met with promptitude.

1. The receipts and means for 1840, exclusive of trusts and the post office, have been as follows:

The available balance in the treasury on the 1st of January, 1840, is computed to have been		$2,246,749 00
The data on which this conclusion rests, connected with the actual receipts and expenditures in 1839, and with the unavailable condition of a portion of the public funds, may be seen in the statements annexed.		
During the first three quarters of the present year, the nett receipts from customs were	10,689,884 78	
During the same period the receipts from lands were	2,630,217 25	
Miscellaneous receipts for the same time	77,660 98	
Estimated receipts for the fourth quarter from all these sources	6,800,000 00	
These make the aggregate of ordinary receipts for the year		$17,197,763 01
Add the estimated receipts of principal and interest in 1840, out of what was due from former deposite banks, but not available on the 1st of Jan., last	$850,000 00	
Add also the estimated receipts from the fourth bond of the United States bank	2,500,000 00	
Do. from the issue of treasury notes, instead of others redeemed	5,440,000 00	
Aggregate from these additional sources		$8,790,000 00
This make the total means in 1840, as ascertained and estimated		$28,234,512 01

It is proper to remark, that about $700,000 of the sums computed to be received within the year, from the banks above described, have not yet been ascertained to be paid; and if, contrary to expectation, there should be a failure to pay any part of them until next year, it will make a difference to that extent in the preceding results.

II. The expenditures for 1840, exclusive of mints and the post office, have been as follows:

For the first three quarters, civil, diplomatic and miscellaneous	$4,115,248 64
For the same time, military	8,750,784 52
For the same time, naval	4,520,316 35
Estimates by this department (though higher by the others) for all expenses during the fourth quarter	5,000,000 00
These make the aggregate of current expenses, for the whole year	$22,489,349 51
Add for funded debt and interest for that of the cities of the District of Columbia, during the year, ascertained and estimated	100,000 00
Redemption of treasury notes, including principal and interest, ascertained during the first three quarters	3,629,306 61
Estimate of notes that will be redeemed in the fourth quarter	425,000 00
This will make the aggregate of payments of or expenditures of all kinds	$26,643,656 12
Leaving an available balance of money in the treasury on the 31st Dec. 1840, computed to be	1,590,855 89
	$28,234,512 01

The funds on hand, considered not available for public purposes, at the commencement as well as close of the present year, are described particularly in the statement annexed.

Previous to the close of the year, should congress pass any new appropriations which may be immediately expended, an additional charge to that extent will thus be imposed on 1840; and if amounting to any considerable sum, it might prudently be accompanied by some provision of new means sufficient for its payment.

III. The condition of the public debt next demands consideration.

An exhibit of the particulars of it, whether funded or unfunded, and of the payments made within the year on account of both, is annexed.

Probably none of the former kind of debt exists which is due, except what has been forgotten, or the evidence of it misled, as all ever claimed, whether incurred in the revolution, or since, has been promptly discharged. It is fortunate that no new debt of a permanent character has been recently created by the general government; and the undersigned, for reasons formerly explained, which need not be here repeated, has uniformly considered it sound policy never to incur one in time of peace. But it will be recollected that congress, by an act passed in May, 1836, engaged, under special conditions, to make payment of a debt due from the cities of the District of Columbia to certain individuals abroad.

The principal amounted to £1,500,000, and was to be paid in yearly instalments of $60,000 each, beginning the 1st of January, 1841. But the interest was payable quarterly, and, during the last four years, has been regularly discharged by the treasury.

Within the past year, notice has been received from the agent of the creditors that payment of the first and subsequent instalments of the principal is desired to be made, when due, with punctuality. To insure a compliance with that wish, it will be necessary, besides meeting the interest quarterly, to advance $60,000 of the principal at the commencement of the ensuing year, and the residue must be paid, in like amounts, annually hereafter, till the whole is discharged.

The canal stocks, assigned to secure these payments can, by the terms of the agreement, be sold to aid in reimbursing them. But, in the first instance, the money is to be taken from the treasury, under existing laws, which appropriate sufficient to discharge all outstanding debts; and a sale, if able to be made afterwards, must probably be at a great sacrifice. Congress, may therefore, in its wisdom, think further legislation on the subject expedient.

This is all the funded debt not due, and likewise all of it not paid, except as, before explained, the inconsiderable portions never yet demanded.

In respect to the unfunded debt: such small parts as were created previous to 1837, and still remain unsatisfied, must, it is presumed, be in that condition some accident, which has prevented a request to be made for payment.

Nor has any of it, which was incurred since, fallen due, without being discharged whenever claimed.

The whole balance of the four emissions of treasury notes made since October, 1837, which was outstanding on the 1st instant, amounted only to $4,433,823. This is but $1,675,488 more than at the close of 1839, notwithstanding the great decline in our revenue since, and the unexpectedly large expenditures of old appropriations connected with the Florida war, and the further adjustment of claims in behalf of Indians.

Had these events not happened, less even than that amount of notes would have been issued, and the treasury might, with ease, have redeemed within the year all that were outstanding.

It could have done the same, also, with most of them, had congress, at the last session, passed the declaratory act concerning the tariff, modified the system of drawbacks to correspond with existing duties, and adopted the propositions made for graduating the price of the public lands, as well as forming new land districts.

It must be gratifying to learn, however, that though incommoded by the failure of those measures, and the unexpected circumstances before enumerated, the department has been enabled, by other means under its control, to redeem every note presented, and to pay, with punctuality, all debts that have fallen due.

The credit of the general government has thus been preserved so high, that, instead of sacrificing its securities at large discounts, as in this and foreign nations some have been compelled to do with public stocks, the treasury notes have continued at par during the year, though never bearing an interest higher than 5 2 5 per cent. and subject even to the stoppage of that, after sixty days' notice.

In fine, on a review of the whole subject, our situation respecting a public debt of any kind will be found a most favored one. Regarded as an indication either of the good state of the national credit, or of the ample resources of the general government, or the discreet legislation relative to its fiscal concerns, it will be difficult to discover many eras more prosperous in these respects, whether in the annals of this or any other country.

IV. The exports and imports within the year ending September 30, 1840, exhibit several striking peculiarities. While the foreign commerce of the country constitutes the chief basis of the revenue of the general government, and is indicative of the extent of our surplus produce, the statistical returns in relation to the subject must excite constant attention among statesmen and political economists, as well as merchants.

The exports during the year are computed to have been $131,571,950. This amount is quite $10,513,534 more than in 1839, notwithstanding the reduced price of some of our great staples, and is larger than ever existed before in our history.

Of the whole exports, only $17,809,333 were of foreign origin. This left those of domestic origin at $113,752,617, being $6,548,937 more than in any previous year.

The imports during 1840 were about 104,805,861 dollars. This shows the great falling off from the previous year of $37,286,241. It furnishes, likewise, the principal explanation of the extraordinary diminution which has occurred in the revenue from customs; a diminution, however, which has been caused in part, by evasions of the laws, new judicial constructions left uncorrected, and the payment of too large sums for bounties and drawbacks, under an omission in the existing tariff to reduce them in a ratio equal to the reduction going on in the duties.

The difference between our exports and imports has usually been in favor of the latter. Several years ago it ranged that way about seven millions of dollars annually; but of late, the average has risen to near twenty millions annually; the excess of imports having been, in 1836 even, $61,316,995, and in 1839, $41,063,710. But during 1840, the extraordinary occurrence of a reverse in this state of things has taken place. Such a circumstance as the exports at all exceeding the imports, is believed to have happened previously only six times since the constitution was adopted; and then, never to an extent beyond $7,516,813. Now, however, without any inflation, and in some important articles under a contraction of prices, the excess of exports is not only more than ever was known before, but quite threefold greater, being computed to equal $26,766,059.

This excess having failed to produce the usual corresponding increase of imports, but, on the contrary, having been accompanied by a diminution never previously equalled in amount, except under the influence of the embargo in 1808, the whole matter furnishes another proof of the hazardous fluctuations in the chief source of our present revenue, which emigrees has been requested so repeatedly to guard against by some permanent provision.

It is also a strong illustration of the probability of the conjecture expressed in the last annual report, that the country had become alarmingly indebted abroad; in part on ordinary mercantile credit, but chiefly on stocks of corporations and states.

To meet what would soon be due for interest alone, it was then supposed would require twelve or thirteen millions of the exports; and which, in that event, would of course furnish no returns in imports. The same result must follow yearly, till the old stocks are redeemed, unless new ones can, for some time longer, be sold; and the difficulty be thus deferred, though merely at the expense of increasing the whole ultimate indebtedness.

But it is a source of great satisfaction to witness the indications which the unprecedented amount of exports, during the last four years, has given of the continued prosperity of the country.

Notwithstanding some depressions in particular branches of business, or in particular places, the general prosperity has been such as to create a large surplus of products, and to enable us to send abroad immense and increased values of them, however great the complaints have been as to low prices.

These official records are some of the most authentic tests of truth, amidst contradictory conjectures on topics like these. They show that we have been able to spare, in exports of domestic productions during the last four years, quite $408,894,743 in value; which in no previous term of that length, since the adoption of the constitution, have they exceeded $339,447,622. Except in the last two series of four years, they have never gone beyond $239,576,749; or, not two thirds as high as from 1837 to 1840. The whole tonnage of the country has also advanced within the four years past, more than 20,000 tons.

Seldom, indeed, if ever, has the navigating interest, one of the great exponents of our wealth and increased commerce, been so prosperous as within the last twelve months.

It is true that a portion of the increase in exports may be attributable to some alteration in the habits of the community, not connected with additional wealth.

The disposition in families to rely less on their own resources, and obtain more by means of mercantile exchanges abroad as well as at home, has, without doubt, grown more rapidly of late years than formerly, and tended to augment both the imports and exports beyond what the real increase in the amount of products would indicate. Yet the great excess of exports during the last few years, over those of previous times, cannot all have arisen from these circumstances. Granting, however, that some of it has, the consequences to that extent, and in another view of the subject, are not so well calculated to excite gratification. The increased dependence which the change of habits, in selling and buying so much more of what is consumed, has occasioned between different countries and those engaged in different avocation, as well as the increased credit thus demanded through many new ramifications, and the greater subjection thus produced of almost every pursuit to the evils attendant on fluctuations in prices, on bank expansions, and revulsions in commerce, have probably exercised no influence on the events of the last four years not inconsiderable nor salutary. Combined with other causes, they must certainly have tended to effect a wide and unfavorable alteration in public manners; and may, in time, inflict an injury on the moral and character of the nation, which will more than counterbalance all the gains in wealth.

V. The estimates of the receipts and expenditures for 1841 next demanded attention.

The actual receipts and expenditures in that year can, of course, be so regulated by congress, through new legislation, as to reach nearly any amount it may deem proper. But the undersigned can neither increase nor diminish them; though a duty to devolved on him, in respect to the subject, while at the head of the treasury, which he now proceeds to perform, of presenting some opinion concerning the amounts to which, under the existing laws, and the calls of the different departments, they are likely to attain.

He will further suggest any general changes which appear to him expedient, as well as any new means deemed necessary to meet all the burdens, which, it is apprehended, may be imposed.

The estimates for the ordinary receipts and expenditures in the ensuing year differ some millions from what will be actually received and expended in the present one.

It is calculated, however, that the difference will be what is always most desirable—some increase of the receipts, and a further diminution of the expenditures.

The estimates for the latter, in the present year, were made less than those of 1839; and the results have corresponded. Indeed, it is a cause of much gratification that the expectations heretofore cherished, of materially reducing the public burdens,

baea been ecrifled lo so great an aatnol. Thos, the axpenses of 1838 fell below those of 1837; while tha eapenses of 1839, notwithstanding the continuance of the Florida war, were nearly eight millions below those of 1838; and it is expected that the expenses of 1840 will be from two to three millions still lowar, or quite ten millioos less than those of 1838.

They would bave bean nearly twelca millions lera, had not lbat war continued, and unusually large payments beno made to Indiana, under old oppropriations.

It is believed lhat the ordinary expensaa of 1841 ought to fall soma millians below those in 1840; as tha pensions hava diminished by deaths, fewer Indians remain to be removed, seeerel expensive public buildings have been mostly finished, and hostilities with the Seminoles must be onarer to a close.

More details concerning the estimates for the aeat year will be proper, and will illustrate the correctness of some of the precedieg resolts.

It may be atatad, from the best data in possession of this department, the receipts, onder the existing laws, will probably be as follows:

From customs,	$19,000,000
From lands,	3,500,000
Miscellaneona,	80,000
Add tha expected balanca in tha treasury, available on lhe 1st Jan. next,	1,580,855
The aggregata of ordinary mesna for the next year would lheo be	24,160,855
There will be nothing more, either of principal or interest, due from banks, which is likely to be made available, except aboot	220,000
A power will axisl onder the act nf 6tst March, 1840, to issue treasury notes lill a year from its passage expires, bul nol to maka tbe whole emission outstanding at any one time axceed fiva millions af dollars.	
Thia will furnish additional means equal to the computed amount which can be issued at tha close of tha present yaar, being aboat	342,618
Haoca, there may be added, from these aevaral eooraes, so much as to maha tbe whole maana for the next yeac	24,723,473
Oo the other hand, the eapenditures for 1841 for ordinary purposes, if congress maka oo reduction in tha appropriations requested by the different departments, are estimated at	19,250,000
This would leaee a balance in the treasury, at the close of the year, equal to	5,473,473
But certain payments must also be madc oo accoual of tbe funded and nofunded debt, unless eongrcss authorise contracts to be formed for catanding tha time of their payment. Thos there will be required—	
On accoonl of the funded debt, chiefly for the cities of this Distriet	149,200
For tha redemption of treasury ootes, if all the othere be issued, which can be onder the present law, as then the amoool retorned within A. D. 1841 will probably not exceed	4,500,000
	$4,649,200
Estimated balance in the lreasury al lha elose of the next year, after all paymants whatsoever	$824,273

Thus it will be seen that if the whola ol these abarges, both ordinary and eatreordinary, should be required to be extinguished in 1841, the estimated means will be sufficieot for that purpose, but may not, besides, leaee so large a balance in the treasury as is convenient and useful. Tha best mode of obeiating any difficulty which might arise from that circomstance will soon be considered by itself.

For soma farther general elew of the grounds of tbe estimate of the expenditores for 1841, it will be necessary to advert a few moments to the oew and old appropriations from which those eapeoditures are to be made.

The naw ones, proposed by lhe differenl departments for the service of 1841, amoanl lo $16,621,520 28.

Vix: civil, diplomalic and miscellaneous,	$3,456,740 13
Military,	7,725,440 94
Naval,	5,445,339 21

Besides these, certain permanenl appropriations under eaisting laws will become chargeable on the treasury during the next year, in sams as follows:

For ordinary purposes.

Military,	$864,000

For other purposes.

Public debt, including interest and first instalmeot in tha District of Columbia,	149,200
Redeeming treasury notes,	4,500,000

These would make the new charges, for ordinary porposes, under both new and permanent appropriations, amoaot to $17,485,520 28. But, including the public debt and the redemption of treasury notes, these charges would be $22,134,720 28.

It will be pereeived, therefore, that the aggregate of actual eapenditures during 1841 has been coio puted to be $1,764,480 higher than the estimated amount of new and permanent appiopriations.— This is done not only because some small oversights hace doubtless orcurred in the latter, and unaeeoidable omissions, as will be seen by the notes, but soma new private bills, granting moosy, may be passed by congress, and a greater proportion of the outstanding appiopriations at tha end of 1840 (though reduced as much as three or four millions less than at the end af 1839) may be expended lo 1841, than will be left uneapended of the new charges imposed. These last two items are usually computed to equal each other. The departments calculate that $6,661,123 of tha old appropriations will be required to complete tha purposes originally contemplated by them.

They propose only to apply aboot $3,748,904 of them to the sereice of the ensuing year, without reappropriation; and the residue, amoonting to $138,878, it is capected will go to the surplus fund. They estimate the whole of them at the close of the year to be $10,549,905.

VI. A few more explanations of other grounds for the estimate of receipts and expenditures for the oext year may be useful.

It will be ooticed that the estimates for both are founded principally on the existing laws. Should congress, therefore, altar tha tariff, so as to increase or reduca the duties, tbe expected amoani of receipts must of course be eatied in that proportion.

So it must be if congress makes any esseotial ehanga in respect to the public lands, and either passes a gradoation hill, and creates new land districts which sureeys are ready for large sales, as this would increase the iomediate receipts, or if, on the other bend, it abould distribute the proceeds of the sales among the states, as that would diminish the revenue applicable to the purposes af the gencral governmeot, and rendar a resort to new taxation, an increased tariff, or a loan, indispansable, to the extent of the distribution.

Tbe estimates of the receipts from customs have been lessened somewhat, because the importatioo of certain articles paying a duty, will, in 1841, be partially postponed in 1842, io consequence of the great reduction io the tariff on them which will take place in the latter year onder the existing laws.

So have they been an accoont of the greater proportioaate bouties and drawbacks which are now returned oo several articles, and soma beneficial operation anticipated from the independenl treasury in checking speculation.

On the conlrary, tbe revolsions io business which have orcurred since the middle of 1839, aod deeply affected the reeanue of some other countries as well as our owo, and the protracted soapension of specie payments by many of the banks, which has contioued over a larga part of the United States sioce October in that year, will probably terminate soon, by the salutory reaction of great commercial principles; and that eeent must be accompanied by a consideroble increase of imports and duties. The amount of the latter, therefore, has been estimated higher thel lbe actual receipls io the present year, but nol so high as they were in 1839 by about two millions, nor so high as many anticipate they will be. But if the banks do not speedily resume, it is to be feared that the estimate will prova larger iostead of smaller, than events will ecrify.

The revenne from lands must continua to be lower under tha present laws than might otherwise be expected because that portion of the cast sales in 1835 and 1836 which were made to speculators, most for some yeare longer come into the market in competition with the goeernmeot; and the emigration to Texas, as well as the continuance of the suspension nf specie payments by the banks oeer moch of the west and southwest, is likely to operate injuriously somewhat longer, though probably with a force moch diminished.

In respect to the estimates for expenditores, it oeed only be observed here, that aay considerable addition made by congress to the new appropriations called for, would require a proeision of further means to meet them, corresponding in amount; and any diminutioo in those appropriations would also redoce, in a similar monner, the amoaot of means otherwise necessary.

VII. It is proper to ädvert next to the best mode of adeoiding any inequality betwaan lbe anticipated receipts and expenditures, either in 1841 or 1842.

It has already been shewn that the whole amount of receipts in 1841 will probably be sufficient to discharge all ordinary expenditures, and those parts of the outstanding debt, fonded or unfunded, which may become due. But the preservation of a suitable balance in the treasury may require more than will probably be left after satisfying other purposes. The raising of any sum for that objeet in 1841, could, however, be obviated by aothorising a contract to be made, onder proper restrictions, extending the period of payment for a portion of the temporary liabilities falling doe to that year. Yet, in the opinioo of the andersigned, the best mode of proeiding for this case would be, without either an extension of this kind, or a loan, or a further issue of treasury notes, or a ehange in the tariff, but merely by lessening the appropriations for the service of 1841 below the estimates, or passing such declaratory clauses as to the present tariff, and such acts as to the public lands, as have heretofore been urged on the eonsideration of congress.

The arguments in favor of some forther dimioution in oar expenditures, and the general items in which the reduction is considered most compatible with the public interests, were so fully exhibited in the last two annual reports as to render a repetitioo of them onnecessary.

It was then believed that the laws could be altered so as to admit of safely curtailing the appropriations at once, to such an extent, that the expenditores oeed not exceed, in the aggregate, seventeen or eighteen millions yearly. After more of the pensions terminate, and the removal of the Indians is completed, they could be beneficially contracted in eveo less than that amount. Such a reduction as is first adverted to, seems, therefore, proper to be adopted now, since it could be effected without the probability of injary to any useful national establishments, would promote public frugality, and supersede the necessity either of higher tariffs, direct taaes, or permanent debts.

If that be oot done, the secondary measures before suggested, such as a declaratory act to enforce tha present tariff, a suitable modification of the drawbacks and bounties; and the passage of bills graduating lbe price of public lands, as well as creating some new distriets for the sale of them, would be likely, if taking effect early, to yield a suitable supply in the course of the year.

It will be observed, however, lhat though, under either af these arrangements, enough might be obtained within the whole of 1841 for the objects contemplated, yet not a due or sufficient proportion in the first quarter; because by that time all the measures are not likely to go into full operation, nor moch of the anticipated increase to happen in the actual receipts of duties onder existing laws. Unusually heavy eapenses will also fall on that quarter in the next year. In addition to a full portion of most of the current expenses, and the whole pension payments for tha first half of the year, and one-third of a million, or more, for all the annual fishing bounties, there will be imposed on it most of the charges for the whole year connected with the session of congress and private bills, as well as large payments for taking the census, and for the first instalment of the debt of this District; several of them as early aven as the first day of January.

From these circumstances, and the considerations that all which is don from the books may not be then paid, and that the balance in the treasury, under the policy adopted by congress of late years, will of necessity be small, while the fluctuations and inequalities are very great between the receipts and expenditores in different portions of the year, to which we are constantly exposed from causes that have on former occasions been explained at length, it must be obvious lhat entire safety requires a conditional power to be seasonably conferred on the executive to obtain at any time within 1841 such subsidiary means as may be needed for a few months, and as may be sufficient to enable the treasury punctually to discharge, during that year, all the liabilities imposed by congress.

There is another contingency under the existing laws, as to duties, which requires attention, with a view to be properly prepared for it; though legislation concerning the subject is not necessary so early as in the other case, because the event on which it depends cannot actually happen till the year 1842.

Thus the progressive reduction of the present tariff, which has been going on since 1833, will, after December, 1841, take effect to a much larger extent than heretofore. Nearly two millions and a half of dollars will then be deducted at once.

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On the 1st of July afterwards, at least two millions and a half more of duties will be removed; making an aggregate, in six months, of quite five millions. If the imports then should not differ much from those in 1833, this would leave an income from them, not probably exceeding ten or eleven millions of dollars yearly. It will therefore be necessary to make corresponding reductions in the expenditures of 1842, or seasonably provide otherwise, in some permanent manner, to supply any wants likely to happen from this cause.

Should congress conclude that such reduction in the expenditures cannot properly be made, and that the imports for 1842 will not increase beyond those in 1833, the amount of the deficiency would, in those events, probably differ but little from five millions. Such a deficiency would, under these circumstances, be likely to become permanent, and may be considered the first of that character which will occur under the tariff act of 1833.

The idea that such a deficiency to time of peace ought to be supplied by issue of treasury notes, or by a loan, has never been entertained by the undersigned. Nor can it be countenanced by any sound principles either of finance or political economy. The inquiry then recurs, what other mode would be more eligible? When we possessed an extraordinary surplus, it was considered prudent by congress to make deposites with the states, with a view to be returned in an exigency, rather than to invest a portion of it safely and productively, so as to be realized in such an event. It would therefore be consistent with that arrangement to recall, in 1842, such part of the surplus as may be then needed.

That course, however, appears not very likely to be adopted, since the former power given to this department to recall these deposites has been taken away by congress.

Another practicable mode would be to resort to direct taxes. But this is so consulted to the general habits, and so uncongenial to the opinions of most of our population, that its adoption is not to be anticipated. Some other permanent resource must then be looked to. The choice will probably rest between the large reduction of expenditures, with the other accompanying measures before specified, and some extensive modification of the present tariff. Explanations have heretofore been given by the undersigned in favor of the former course; and it would probably prove sufficient to meet the emergency, if the reduction be pushed vigorously, and especially if the imports after 1841 shall exceed those in 1833 which is regarded as probable.

But congress may not coincide with him in opinion on these points, and, for covering the contingency, may consider the adoption of some permanent change in the tariff as preferable, and as not too early at the present session, to give full notice of its character, before going into operation, in order that different interests most affected by it shall have time to become gradually adjusted to its provisions.

In that event, it might be supposed that the undersigned had avoided due responsibility, and a timely discharge of duty, if he were not prepared to offer some views concerning the details, as well as general principles, which he deems applicable to such a change. He has therefore examined the subject, and is ready to present the result at any moment if either house of congress shall express a wish to that effect. But he refrains from submitting them without a special request, because some doubt exists, under circumstances which can be properly appreciated, as to the delicacy of his discussing a measure at this time, which the legislature may not consider it necessary to act on till a new congress assembles.

VIII. The mode of keeping the public money recently established by congress, has thus far answered the expectations of this department.

The numerous labors, perplexities and delays of putting a new system into operation, have been mostly overcome, and no losses whatever are known to have occurred under it.

Some of the provisions in the law are deemed objectionable in their details, and are respectfully recommended to congress for revision. But they are not supposed to affect in the slightest degree any principle involved in the measure.

Thus, the ordinary clerks authorised are numerous enough, yet a principal one is needed at New York city, with such compensation as is usual at a place of so large and important business.

On full inquiry, it has been found also that no site could probably be purchased for the erection of an office at St. Louis, which would be more suitable than a lot now owned by the United States; and it may be, under a further examination which is in progress, that no new building could be erected on that site, which would prove more economical and convenient, than one which can be purchased already erected. A suitable change in the appropriation on that subject is therefore respectfully recommended.

A provision is needed likewise in case of vacancies, from any cause whatever, in the offices of receivers general and treasurers. One has formerly been asked in relation to collectors of the customs, in case of removals and expirations of the terms of office, to prevent an interregnum in the discharge of the duties. This might properly be adopted as to them, and extended to receivers general and the treasurer of the United States, as well as of the mint and its branches, in all instances whatever of vacancy or temporary inability of the principal.—Perhaps the least objectionable mode to effect this object would be, to direct that the chief clerk of all these officers should, in such cases, and where no other legal provisions now exists, be authorised and required to discharge these duties, at the risk and under the responsibility of the principal and his securities, till the vacancy is filled, or the disability removed.

In consequence of some defects in the phraseology of the penal parts of the act, a new clause extending them to all disbursing officers of every character under the general government would be judicious. A further provision also, respecting the places of deposite, by disbursing officers, of money not in the treasury, but drawn out and put into their hands for making payments, appears necessary.

The keeping of such money is now regulated by the act of 3d of March, 1809; and if it is intended to bring it within the operation of the late law as to money in the treasury, it seems proper to do so by an explicit enactment.

The section requiring disbursing officers to sell their drafts for specie alone, though certain proportions of paper are allowed to be received for all public dues, appears not to be in symmetry with those other provisions. The general influence of the present system is believed to have been thus far salutary. The true standard of value has been rendered more familiar, confidence has been increased in its stability, prices have gradually risen, business improved, and exchanges altered greatly for the better.

If something has been or may be lost in convenience, (which is not unlikely), by the increasing disuse of a paper currency for public payments, much more will probably be gained by the circumstances before enumerated, as well as by the greater security in the use of specie, the more stable value imparted by the present system to property and labor, and the strong check established by it, not only against defalcations, but against bank expansions, excessive speculations and commercial fluctuation.

Even any inconvenience attending this change in the currency used, if found particularly embarrassing can be overcome hereafter, and the system still maintained, should congress feel disposed to adopt the measure which was suggested for that purpose by the undersigned in September, 1837.

Such a measure would often furnish every advantage of a circulating medium, easy of transportation, of the highest possible credit, and at the same time requiring an equal amount of specie to be employed, (though in deposite), and without subjecting any of the fiscal affairs of the government to that legal dependence on corporations for their management, which is so objectionable in many respects, as never to have been attempted in the management of any of its other affairs, civil or military.

The topics of the condition of the banks of the union; the state of the currency; the proper places of deposite for the public funds and other matters immediately connected with them have engrossed a considerable portion of the annual reports from this department for several years.

But the keeping of the money in the treasury being now separated from the banks, and the kind of money to be received and paid out fixed by new legal provisions, it is not considered material at this time further to discuss these matters, than to submit the general remarks which will be found at the close of this communication.

IX. Some miscellaneous topics connected with the finances deserve a brief notice.

The various measures heretofore recommended to congress by the undersigned, and which have not yet been finally acted on, are again respectfully recalled to its attention.

Without recapitulating them, it will be found, on a reference to former reports, that many of the subjects possess much importance in a fiscal view, and every year's experience has strengthened the conviction of the usefulness of early action upon them.

It affords me pleasure to state that since the last session, the Neapolitan government, under its treaty of indemnity, has paid promptly another instalment, which this department has been enabled to have remitted home early, and distributed among the claimants.

The situation of the general land office and its operations within the year, will be submitted separately in a few days.

Six old land districts have been recently discontinued, under the act of June 12, 1840. It is believed that some others might economically and usefully be abolished by congress, though not coming within the provisions of that law. Such is the office at Greensburg, Louisiana. One district in Indiana, including the capital of the state, is thought, from its peculiar position, require special legislation to exempt it from the operation of the late act.

This occasion is taken, also, to renew the recommendations, before presented by this department to congress and the appropriate committees, for the discontinuance of certain officers now employed in the collection of duties, whose further services, it has been believed, could be safely dispensed with, in consequence of the reduction in business of late years at the different places where they are stationed. They include some collectors and naval officers, and several surveyors, amounting in all to eighteen, but whose offices cannot be abolished without new legislation.

All the subordinate custom house officers, which it is competent for this department, without such legislation, to dispense with, and whose situations was in other respects similar, have already been discontinued including within two years, more than fifty officers, and, besides those, five vessels and boats, with nearly one hundred men, in the cutter service. In about forty other cases, the compensation of officers and light house keepers has been reduced.

X. In closing this last annual report of the undersigned, it may be expected that he would advert, for a moment, to the general character of some of our financial operations during the period of his connection with the treasury department.

Though employed in different executive offices nearly ten years, he has been connected with the treasury only from six to seven of them.

During this term there has occurred much to evince the great fiscal power, as well as prosperity of the union. Some reverses have, at times, overtaken the rashness displayed by parts of the community in certain branches of business, and have extended their adverse influences to the revenue dependent upon them. But the period and the country, as a whole, have been almost unexampled in prosperous developments.

Thus, in respect to our receipts. Notwithstanding the unusual variations in imports on two occasions, so sensibly lessening the revenue; notwithstanding any losses sustained in those crisis, by the government, through officers, banks or merchants; and notwithstanding the biennial reduction in the duties, which has by law been constantly going on, as well as the remission of several millions to rail road corporations, and under new judicial constructions; yet one condition has been so flourishing, as to yield a revenue during that time sufficient, after all those deductions, to accomplish the following important results. It has enabled the treasury to meet the current expenditures of the government, as well as the extraordinary ones by Indian wars, treaties, and other costly measures, and, without imposing any new taxes, or higher tariff, and without any new funded debt whatever, but extinguishing considerable remains of the old one, and paying the interest on that assumed for this District, to save the unprecedented surplus of more than twenty-eight millions of dollars, and deposite the same with the states for safe keeping till needed by the general government.

The only permanent aid in effecting this, beyond the receipts from ordinary sources, has been the debt due from the U. States bank, of about eight millions, and the treasury notes now outstanding, equal to nearly four and a half millions. But during that period, a sum not far from the first amount has been applied to the discharge of the principal and interest of the old funded debt; so that, towards the payment of all other expenses, only between four and five millions, beyond what was temporary, and what has already been refunded or adjusted, have been received from any extraneous source whatever.

It follows, therefore, that the current revenue, notwithstanding all reductions, has been adequate to defray both the ordinary and extraordinary demands, and, after taking from what is deposited with the states, sufficient to extinguish every kind of indebtedness created on account of the general government during the same period, to leave on hand the large balance of nearly twenty-four millions.

It is true that the available sums in the treasury at the commencement and the close of the period in question will probably prove different in amount;

but if made equal, a surplus would still be left, which is likely to exceed seventeen or eighteen millions of dollars.

Besides this recorded evidence of the prosperity of the country and the fiscal ability of the general government in those years, it is gratifying, amidst many misapprehensions concerning the subject, to reflect on another circumstance connected with our financial operations, which has also become matter of history. It is this: Though destitute of the aid of a United States bank as a fiscal agent during that period, and baffled by various unremedied imperfections in the laws connected with the finances, as well as embarrassed by two suspensions of specie payments by many of the state banks—one still continuing; yet the treasury has been able to make its vast collections, transfers and payments, with promptitude, and in most cases with specie or its equivalent.

Some correct judgment can be formed of the extent and difficulty of these operations, when it is recollected that the whole sums which have thus been collected, without deducting fractions, added to those sums which have been paid over chiefly by another class of officers, have exceeded the extraordinary aggregate of $360,000,000, and been dispersed over a territory of nearly two million square miles in extent. It is, moreover, ascertained that the whole losses within the same time by defaults, large and small, and in all kinds of offices, will probably not equal half of one per cent. on that amount; and however official delinquencies may, in some cases, have inevitably been aggravated by the unprecedented speculations of the times, and by great revolutions and failures among banks and individuals, those losses will not be one-fourth so large, in proportion to the amounts, collected and paid, as in some previous terms, when the system under a United States bank was in full operation.

A few words may be proper as to the expenditures during the same period. Though they were of necessity augmented by some of the circumstances before mentioned, two Indian treaties only, out of a large number, having already involved us in the expense of nearly twenty-three millions of dollars; yet the aggregate of all has been much reduced since the influences of those causes and the impulses of an overflowing treasury have diminished. The expenditures have fallen yearly since 1837, till they are now only twenty-two and a half millions independent of any debt and trusts, and are supposed to be in progress to a still lower amount.

The undersigned has earnestly urged a more rapid reduction. He has considered the great safeguard against a too splendid central government, which would constantly threaten to overshadow all state independence, and attract the ambition of most of the friends of state rights from humbler paths of frugality and principle into the dazzling vortex of higher patronage, honors and emoluments. While the stimulants to excesses shall continue to lessen, nothing will be necessary to insure the further success of an economical policy, but perseverance in retrenchments, wherever they are practicable without injury to the public interests. The removals of Indians being mostly finished, and the chief causes of frontier wars extinguished, unless new objects of expenditure be selected, or a great enlargement given to some already existing, the whole amount must, of necessity, contract hereafter very rapidly. The same result will be further promoted by the deaths of pensioners, increasing through advanced age, and the completion of many public works, as well as by persisting in a firm policy to avoid the wasteful expense of unnecessary foreign collisions, and to refrain from those lavish expenditures for certain domestic objects, over which the jurisdiction of the general government is often questionable, and which always open the widest door to extravagance, favoritism and corruption.

One of the greatest evils to the public service, as well as to the security of private business, during a part of the above period, has consisted in the fluctuations to which both have been subjected.

With only a single year intervening, and without any material change in the tariff, or any whatever in the price of the public lands, we have seen the revenue from ordinary sources suddenly vary from nearly fifty millions annually to eighteen; and, on two occasions since, vibrate to the extraordinary extent of yearly eight and eleven millions.

The transactions of individuals upon which our revenue depends, must, of course, have undergone an unusual change at the same time.

The imports fell within two years, in the case first referred to, from near one hundred and ninety millions to one hundred and fourteen; and in the single year just passed, fell almost sixty millions. Such inflations and contractions must be destructive of all confidence in calculations for the future, while the causes of them shall continue to operate unremedied.

What were those causes?

They will be found to have been chiefly connected with the abuses of banking. On the occasion first referred to, they were the superabundance of a fictitious medium of circulation, with the attendant overtrading and speculations in 1836, and the consequent suspensions of specie payments in 1837, as well as the disasters and scarcity of any medium till the latter part of A. D. 1838. Then another expansion commenced, extending into 1839, and accompanied by another increase in imports of nearly fifty millions, which ended again in the contractions by banks, suspensions and commercial reverses, which have suddenly reduced the imports of 1840 more than one-third, and in many places augmented seriously the embarrassments before existing from similar vacillations in the paper currency.

How far some imprudences abroad, of the same time, similar to these, though in a country enjoying any advantages which can result from a national bank, may have augmented the evils here, by means of the intimate moneyed relations between us, need not now be discussed, though probably their influences was large and unfavorable.

The causes first named were, likewise, in full operation here in 1816 and 1817, and were succeeded by many of the same deplorable consequences in 1819 and 1820. One followed the other as inevitably as the ebb of the tide succeeds its flood.

The great principles of trade can never be long violated with impunity; and any fictitious or unnatural excess of credit soon ends in revulsions, as the essence of legitimate commerce consists in an exchange of values for each other, or of values for what truly represents values, and can be readily converted into them.

All business otherwise becomes a mere game of hazard; speculation must enter into every affair of life; riches and poverty will be dependent on the merest bubbles; prices will change oftener than the wind, regularity in receipts and expenditures be impossible; estimates for the future, whether in public or private matters, become mere conjectures; tariff require yearly alteration to meet the fluctuations of business; and the community be kept under the constant excitement and depression of the hot and cold fits of a violent fever.

The first remedy sought in 1816 by the establishment of a national bank, was supposed, during a few ensuing years, to have aggravated those evils; and the next remedy, adopted in 1824 by a high tariff, did not prevent the low prices and bankruptcies of 1825, which covered the country with wrecks and ruin.

Undoubtedly, the best relief on such occasions is to be found in removing the cause of the disease. So far as regards the general government, this was attempted in 1837, and since, by gradually withdrawing from the use of banks and their paper in its fiscal operations, so as neither to stimulate nor contract their issues by other influences than ordinary business; and by urging on those, who might find their employment sometimes useful, a closer regard in doing it, to the safe and sober influences of the universal laws of trade, as well as an infallible adherence to the constitutional standard of value.

While the general government shall continue to pursue such a course, it will mitigate and check the evils which others produce, and which they alone, under the limitations in the constitution, are able entirely to remove. At all events, it will faithfully perform a momentous duty, and exhibit a useful example for imitation.

In a period of peace and comparative exemption from public debt, as well as from serious difficulty in financial operations, it would hardly seem proper to attempt more by assumptions of doubtful powers, and by forced constructions to favor of measures by no means certain, if adopted, not to aggravate rather than diminish existing evils, and not to produce others of a character still more dangerous. Much less can it be considered respectful either to state rights or the people, and certainly not competent, in the opinion of the undersigned, to exercise such powers by creating moneyed corporations among them, which many of their number have repeatedly denounced as unconstitutional, and the authority to establish which was originally refused rather than confided to the general government by the people and the states that formed it. But some other powers expressly conferred can, without question, be exercised further than has yet been done by congress, and in such a manner as to produce very beneficial consequences upon the currency. Still, it is hoped they will never be pushed so as to trespass on ground really doubtful under the constitution, and prevent the states from continuing to exercise all the legitimate authority they now possess as to banks and debts, however much it may be regretted that public opinion has not yet run with more strength against the abuses of both, and led to their prompt correction. It is not proposed at this time to go into the consideration of farther details on these points. But the danger to be guarded against now, seems to be rather of an opposite character from that of overaction by the general government in the exercise of its express powers. On the contrary, apprehensions exist that it may not continue firm in the support of all which has already been accomplished in connection with the currency. If it should not, and should thus not aid to correct in any degree the weakness of many in favor something like a formidable steam power into all kinds of business, without due guards to prevent constant and fatal explosions, myriads of individuals, as well as some corporations and states, are likely to be overwhelmed in still wider ruin, and will ere long probably look to no escape except the application of the sponge of a general bankrupt law to all private liabilities, and the unconstitutional assumption of the public ones by the general government, so as to lay oppressively those portions of the community who have any thing left to pay for the losses and follies of the rest.

A remedy which has been adverted to by some, and which consists in the creation of more credit, to cure the mischief of an existing excess of credit, or the formation of larger banks with like power of abuses, in order to correct smaller ones, most usually aggravate the evil; and therefore where it is free from constitutional objections, may, in point of expediency alone, well be discountenanced.

A plan of free banking, adopted by the states, properly guarded and secured by provisions similar to those recommended by the undersigned as long as 1836, with such others as reflection and experience may sanction, appears far preferable. But, independent of that, no changes in the present system, as to banks, seem worthy of strenuous exertions, except those whose direct object shall be to make safer, to restrict, control and regulate better the institutions that already exist rather than to incorporate more. Above all, should public efforts be directed to strengthen the certainty of prompt specie payments as to all notes out, and of a nearer approach to uniformity in the amount of issues in similar states of trade; and of specie on hand, instead of multiplying them for speculation or cupidity, and thus keeping up a succession of expansions and contractions, which will only inflame the existing disorders, and render the continuance of great fluctuations in all public as well as private affairs unavoidable, endless and ruinous. With much respect, LEVI WOODBURY, sec. *of treasury.*

To the president of the senate of the U. S.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

Navy Department, Dec. 5th, 1840.

Sir: In the performance of a duty annually devolving on this department, I respectfully submit the following report:

The squadron in the Mediterranean remains the same as it was at the date of my last report, and consists of the Ohio 74, the Brandywine (first class frigate), and the Cyane sloop of war, the whole under the command of commodore Isaac Hull. This force has been found fully adequate to the protection of our commerce, which has remained unmolested in that quarter.

The squadron on the Pacific station is composed of the frigate Constitution, the sloop of war St. Louis and the schooner Shark, under commodore Claxton. Since the date of the last report, the schooner Enterprise, then on her way home, and the sloops of war Lexington and Falmouth, which has been directed to return, have arrived in the United States, and have been replaced by the sloops Yorktown and Dale, now on the eve of sailing for the Pacific. The squadron, when joined by these vessels, will consist of a frigate of the first class, three sloops of war and a schooner. Commodore Claxton has been directed to despatch the Yorktown on a cruise to the Sandwich and Society Islands, New Zealand, the coast of Japan, the Gulf of California, and the Ladrones and Marquesas, for the general protection of our whaling interests and other commercial purposes.

The squadron on the coast of Brazil, under commodore J. B. Nicholson, at the date of my last report, was composed of the razee Independence, and the sloops of war Fairfield and Marion. The two former have returned to the United States, commodore Nicholson having been relieved in the command of that station by commodore Charles G. Ridgely, whose force now consists of the Potomac, first class frigate, the sloops of war Decatur and Marion, and the schooner Enterprise. The difficulties between

the French government and that of the Argentine republic still subsisting, and the blockade continuing to be rigidly enforced, it has been thought expedient to augment this force, and the sloop of war Concord is now on the eve of sailing for that purpose.

The squadron employed in the Gulf of Mexico and the West Indies, under commodore William B. Shubrick, at the date of my last paper, consisted of the frigate Macedonian, and the sloops of war Ontario, Erie, Warren and Levant. The Ontario has been ordered to the north for repairs, and the Erie, being found unfit for service, has been detached from the squadron. The remaining vessels, with the exception of the Warren, were directed to leave the station during the hurricane months, and proceed to the north. Commodore Shubrick accordingly left Pensacola in July last, with the Macedonian, Levant and Erie, and arrived at Boston in August.—Thence he proceeded to Eastport, and on his return visited the principal ports on the coast as far south as Norfolk, where, in conformity with his instructions from the department, he delivered the command of the West India squadron to commodore Jesse Wilkinson, who had been appointed to relieve him, and who has proceeded to his station. The command of commodore Wilkinson now consists of the Macedonian frigate, and the sloops of war Levant and Warren, which force is deemed sufficient for the protection of our interests in that quarter in the present state of things.

The frigate Colombia and corvette John Adams, employed in a cruise in the Indian and China seas, under commodore Geo. C. Reed, for the protection of the commerce of the United State in that quarter, have returned home. The frigate Constellation and sloop of war Boston, have recently sailed for Rio de Janeiro, where they will replenish their supplies, and receive capt. Lawrence Kearney, now in command of the flag ship on the Brazilian station, who will hoist his pendant on board the Constellation, as commander of the East India squadron, and proceed with that vessel and the Boston to carry out his instructions.

The exploring expedition, as stated in my last report, was at Callao, whence lieutenant Wilkes sailed on the 6th July, 1839. Since that period, he has visited the Society Islands, Navigator's, Group, New Zealand, and various detached Islands, with whose inhabitants he held the most amicable intercourse, and with the ports and harbors of which he made himself particularly acquainted. On the 26th December, 1839, he left the port of Sydney, in New Zealand, and proceeded to procrate the Atlantic sea. On the 19th of January following, the Vincennes discovered land in latitude 66.2 south, longitude 154.27 east, and had soundings in thirty fathoms water. The same day the Peacock made a similar discovery in latitude 66.31, longitude 153.40, and obtained soundings at a depth of three hundred and twenty fathoms. Lieutenant Wilkes coasted along this land, and had sight of it at various times for a distance of eighteen hundred miles, and has denominated it the Atlantic continent. It is to be regretted, however, that the vast masses of ice, with which it is every where defended, prevented a nearer approach than fifteen miles, and rendered it impossible to land. It is described as presenting one vast mass of snow and ice, apparently rising almost perpendicularly from the sea, and will probably forever baffle the efforts of man to explore its interior, or convert it to any useful purposes.

After repeated and persevering efforts to approach this coast and effect a landing, lieutenant Wilkes, his officers and men, having suffered severely from intense cold and the exposures incidental to the hazardous enterprise, returned to Sydney the 11th of March, 1840, where he was joined by the Peacock and Porpoise, the former of which had been in imminent danger from coming in contact with an island of ice. Lieut. Wilkes speaks in the highest terms of the conduct of the officers and crews of the expedition. At the last dates, the 6th of April, he was at the Bay of Islands, New Zealand, whence he was shortly to proceed to carry out his instructions.

The steam frigate Fulton has been employed during the past season in experimenting with Paixhan guns and shot, under the direction of captain Perry; and with a view to afford as many officers as possible an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the practice of gunnery, as large a number of supernumeraries have been attached to her as she could accommodate. The reports of captain Perry present very interesting results, and it is contemplated to continue the experiments for the purpose of demonstrating the relative advantages of the Paixhan guns and those in ordinary use, as well as affording a useful practice to our naval officers, by attaching them in succession to this vessel.

The surveys on the southern coast of the United States, directed by the act of the 3d of March, 1837, have been completed under the superintendence of lieutenant Glynn, and it is expected that the department will be enabled to lay before congress either at or shortly after the commencement of the session, complete charts of all the ports and places which have been surveyed.

The brig Consort, under the command of lieut. Powell, is now occupied in surveying the coast from the Bay of Apalachicola to the mouth of the Mississippi, as directed by the act of making appropriations for the naval service, approved July 20, 1840.

The sloop of war Preble, commander Breese, has been employed on the coast of Newfoundland and Labrador, during the late fishing season, in protecting the rights and interests of American citizens engaged in the fisheries. On the termination of the cruise she returned to Portland, whence she was ordered to Boston for examination previous to being sent on foreign service.

The brig Dolphin, lieut. Bell, and the schooner Grampus, lieutenant Paine, have been employed on the coast of Africa, in the suppression of the slave trade. They returned at the commencement of the sickly season, and have since sailed in pursuit of the same object. The presence of these vessels on the slave coast, during the season in which this disgraceful traffic is carried on, will in all probability in a great degree arrest its progress, so far as it has been prosecuted by the assumption of the American flag, and do much to relieve the nation from the unmerited stigma of participating in a trade equally in violation of the laws of the United States and the policy of their government. From the report of lieuts. Bell and Paine it appears that the traffic in slaves is now carried on principally under Portuguese colors, through the medium of slave stations, as they are denominated, established at different points of the coast, under the protection of the neighbouring native chiefs, who furnish the slaves and receive in return goods manufactured in England expressly for this purpose. Here the slaves are collected until an opportunity offers for the slavar to approach the land under cover of night, and receive them on board.—Both officers are of opinion that so long as these stations are permitted to exist, and this barter carried on, all attempts effectually to arrest the traffic in slaves will end in administering only partial remedies, which will but aggravate the disease. There can be little doubt that the number of slaves transported from Africa is now greater than it was previous to the adoption of measures for its prevention and punishment, which it would seem have served no other purpose than to excite the cupidity of unprincipled adventurers, by increasing the value of slaves, and thus presenting temptations which overpower all apprehension of consequences.

During the past year three small schooners, the Flirt, the Wave and the Otsego, which had been previously procured and employed by the war department, under the act making appropriations for suppressing Indian hostilities, approved 3d March, 1839, having been placed under the direction of this department, were employed on the coast of Florida, under lieutenant McLaughlin. That officer lately returned to the north in the Flirt, bringing with him the men whose terms of service had expired, together with the sick and disabled attached to the expedition. He has since sailed with men sufficient to complete the complement of all his vessels, as well as for boat service. An additional number of marines has also been attached to his command, with a view to operations on land against the Indians, as well as the protection of the lives and property of the citizens, and the prevention of the introduction of supplies for the use of the enemy.

The two steam frigates commenced under the second section of the act approved 3d March, 1839, one at New York, the other at Philadelphia, have been so far completed that the former will be ready for launching in a few days, and the latter in the ensuing spring, as soon as the Delaware is free from ice. The engines and boilers are also in a course of speedy completion, and when finished, will be placed on board, and the vessels prepared for service without delay.

The apprentice system continues in operation; and thus far, its results are highly satisfactory. The conduct of the young lads is generally exemplary, and such is their rapid progress in the art of seamanship, that by the time they are of age for sea service, our commanders generally prefer them to older seamen. I take this occasion to recommend that this system be fostered to the utmost extent of which it is susceptible, being fully of the opinion that it presents one great means of partially, at least, remedying that increasing scarcity of competent petty officers and able seamen, which greatly embarrasses the operations of the navy, delays the sailing of our public vessels, and places the defence of the honor and interests of the United States under the protection of crews, a great portion of which are foreigners.

This scarcity of seamen for the uses of the navy is, I apprehend, owing to the high wages they receive in the merchant service, and the comparatively short periods of their engagements in commercial voyages; to the absence of an apprentice system in the mercantile marine; and the discharge of seamen when their term have expired on foreign stations, where the seductions of climate and the allurements of pleasure attach them to the soil, and whence many of them never return, or return so enervated as to be comparatively unfit for active service. The inquiries I have instituted result in the fact that many of our seamen are now scattered among the islands of the Pacific, and on the coast of South America; and though directions have been given to reclaim them whenever it may be found practicable, there can be little doubt that a large number are thus irretrievably lost to their country. I have also sufficient reason to believe that the modification of the navy ration, which was proposed to congress, but which has not been definitely acted on, would, if adopted, contribute materially to attach our seamen more permanently to the service; and I take this occasion earnestly to request that the early attention of congress may be invited to this subject generally, as one of vital importance to the well being of the navy.

The accompanying report and letter from the commissioner of pensions, exhibit the number of pensioners, the amount of their pensions, and the means now remaining at my disposal to meet those which may become due the 1st of Jan. and 1st of July, 1841. From these documents it will appear that under the operation of the navy pension laws, and most especially that of the 3d of March, 1837, the navy pension fund, which at the period of its passage amounted to upwards of a million of dollars, the annual interest of which was sufficient to meet all demands, now consists of one hundred thousand dollars in Cincinnati five per cent. stock, greatly depreciated, fourteen thousand dollars of stock of the bank of Washington, in the same situation, thirty-three thousand three hundred and thirty-nine dollars five per cent. stock of the city of Washington, and eleven thousand four hundred dollars of stock of the Union bank of Georgetown, the latter totally unsaleable at this time.

By the same statement it appears that the sum of one hundred and fifty-one thousand three hundred and fifty-two dollars and thirty-nine cents, will be required in the course of the year 1841, to meet demand arising out of the present pension list, and that consequently, either an appropriation of that sum, during the present session, must be made, or the pensioners will remain unpaid, and the faith of the nation, which was pledged to make good any deficiency in this fund, remain unredeemed.

The estimates which accompany this report have been prepared with a due regard to economy on one hand, and the protection of the honor and interest of the United States on the other. The number of vessels now in commission is fully equal to those employed in preceding years, and it is believed that during the past year, neither the persons nor property of our citizens have any where suffered outrage or wrong for want of due attention in affording the means of protection and redress.

It will be perceived that the board of navy commissioners have again presented an estimate for additional clerks, which I am satisfied are indispensable to the prompt performance of the duties of that office, which are daily increasing, and which there is no reason to believe will suffer any diminution in future. Respectfully submitted,

J. K. PAULDING.

To the president of the United States.

TWENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS—2d SESSION.

SENATE.

December 10. Mr. *Mangum* presented the credentials of *William A. Graham*, of N. Carolina, who, after being duly qualified, took his seat.

Mr. *Sevier* presented the credentials of *William S. Fulton*, senator elect from Arkansas, from and after the 4th of March next.

The following senators appeared in their seats: Messrs. *Webster, Tallmadge, White, Calhoun* and *Ronne*.

On motion of Mr. *Buchanan*,

The senate then proceeded to ballot for chairman of the committee on commerce, when Mr. *King*, of Alabama, having received 29 out of 32 votes, was declared duly elected.

The *chair* then announced the standing committees of the body, as follows:

On foreign relations—Messrs. Buchanan, (chairman), Clay, of Kentucky, Calhoun, Ronne and Allen.

On finance.—Messrs. Wright, (chairman), Webster, Nicholas, Benton and Hubbard.

On commerce. Messrs. King, (chairmao), Davis, Norsell, Ruggles and Moutoo.

On manufactures.—Messrs. Lumpkin, (chairman), Preston, Knight, Buchanan and Allen.

On agriculture.—Messrs. Mouton, (chairmao), Dixon, Lino, Sturgeoo and Smith of Coonaeticut.

On military affairs.—Messrs. Benton, (chairman), Preston, Wall, Pierce and Nicholas.

On the militia.—Messrs. Clay, of Alabama, (chairman), Smith, of Indiana, Andersoo, Fulton and Mangum.

On naval affairs.—Messrs. Williams, (chairman), Southerd, Cuthbert, Tallmadge and Tappan.

On public lands.—Messrs. Walker, (chairman), Fulton, Clay, of Aisbama, Prentiss and Norvell.

On private land claims.—Messrs. Linn, (chairman), Sevier, Clayton, Mouton and Huntingtoo.

On Indian affairs.—Messrs. Sevier, (chairman), Linn, White, Phelps and Lumpkin.

Of claims.—Messrs. Hubbard, (chairmen), Young, Merrick, Williams and Huntington.

On revolutionary claims.—Messrs. Smith, of Connecticut, (chairman), Sturgeon, Graham, Crittendao and Robinson.

On the judiciary.—Messrs. Wall, (chairman), Clayton, Anderson, Critlendeo and Smith, of In.

On the post office and post roads.—Messrs. Robinson, (chairman), Lompkio, Wrigbt, Fulloo and Henderson

On roads and canals.—Messrs. Young, (chairmen), Phelps, Hendersoo, Mangum and Smith, of Indiana.

On pensions.—Messrs. Pierce, (chairmen), Prentiss, White, Roane and Huntingtoo.

For the District of Columbia.—Messrs. Merrick, (chairmeo), Crittenden, Mangum, Southerd and Clayton.

On patents and the patent office.—Messrs. Sturgeoo, (chairmeo), Davis, Prentiss, Robinsoo and Porter.

On public buildings.—Messrs. Folton, (chairmen), Merriek and Smith, of Conneeticut.

To audit and control the contingent expenses of the senate.—Messrs. Knight, (chairman), Fulton and Porter.

On engrossed bills.—Messrs. Henderson, (chairman), Porter and Phelps.

Mr. *Norvell* presented a memorial from aundry inhabitants of Michigan, praying the anactment of a uniform bankrupt law. Referred to the committee on the judiciary.

Notice was given by several senators of their intention of introducing bills.

Mr. *Smith*, of Indiana, moved that the senate oow proceed to the election of chaplain; but the motioo was lost.

On motion the senate adjourned to Monday next.

December 14. The followtog sanators appeared in their seats; Mr. *Southard*, of New Jersey, Mr. *Preston*, of S. Carolina, Mr. *Anderson*, of Tennessee, and Mr. *Williams*, of Maine.

The president *pro tem.* commenicated to the senate communications from the state, war and oavy departments, containing statements of the expenditures of the contingent funds of thore departments; all of which were severally ordered to be printed.

The followiog memorial and petitions were presented and appropriately referred.

By Mr. *Clay*, from Origen Batchelder, of New York, preying that a board may be appointed (with the cooourrence of other nations) for the settlement of all difficulties without recourse to arms.

By Mr. *Merrick*, from the several banking institutions of the District of Columbia. Also, from the Howard institution, asking the aid of congress.

By Mr. *Wright*, from citizens of Jefferson county, *New Jersey*, praying the enactment of a uoiform bankrupt law.

By Mr. *White*, from the Mount Carmel and New Albany rail road company, asking a donation of land to aid te constructing said road.

Mr. *Clay* submitted the following resolutioo:

Resolved, That the act eotitled "An act to provide for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer and disbursement of the public revenues," ought to be forthwith repealed, and that the committee on finance be instructed to report a bill accordingly.

Mr. *Clay* also submitted the followiog, whieh was ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury be directed to communicate to the senate statements showing the quantity of land reported by the registers and receivers of the several land offices, in pursuance of a resolution of the senate of the 25 h April, 1828, to have been unsold in their respective districts on the 30th day of June, 1828, after having been offered at the minimum price per acre, discriminating between the several land districts, what proportion of the land so uesold on that day consisted of first rate land, and what was unfit for cultivation, according to the reports of the said officers; what was their estimate of the average value per acre of the said unsold land, and what part of said land so remaining unsold on the 30th June, 1828, aforesaid, has since been sold, and at what price, discriminating between the amounts sold in each of the districts. And the secretary is further directed to cause parallel columns to be prepared, exhibiting in one connected view the quantity of land unsold on the day aforesaid in said district, the amount since sold, the value as assessed or estimated by the land officers, and the prices at which the lands have since actually sold, and the aggregate value of the land as assessed, and the aggregate amount of the sales made since the 30th June, 1828, in each land district.

Mr. *Ruggles* submitted the following:

Resolved, That the president of the United States be requested to commenicate to the senate, if not incompatible with the public interest, any correspondence which may have taken place between this government and that of Great Britain relative to the north-eastern boundary, not heretofore communicated to the senate; also, on the condition, any correspondence had with the governor of Maine on the same subject, not heretofore communicated.

On motion of Mr. *Davis*,

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the laws as to mitigate or wholly abolish the imprisonment of witnesses in criminal cases.

The following resolutions were submitted by Mr. *Young*, and severally agreed to:

Resolved, That the committee on commerce inquire into the expediency of granting an exteosion of credit to the state of Illinois on the duty bonds already given, or hereafter to be executed, on the importation of rail road iron into that state.

Resolved, That the same committee inquire into the expediency of establishing ports of entry and delivery at the cities of Cairo, Alton and Chicago, in the state of Illinois

Resolved, That the same committee inquire into the expediency of establishing a marine hospital for sick and disabled boatmen and indigent passengers navigating the Mississippi and Ohio rivers at the city of Cairo, in the state of Illinois.

Resolved, That the committee on military affairs inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the abandonment of Rock Island in the state of Illinois as a military post.

All the parts of the president's message were appropriately referred, save that which relates to finance; which, on motion of Mr. *Webster*, was postponed until Wednesday next, there being 20 voting for the postponement, and 19 against it.

Mr. *Benton* asked leave to bring in a bill to establish a prospective and permanent pre-emption system; which having been granted, Mr. B. made some preliminary remarks, intimating that he desired the vote on the second reading to be taken as a test vote, and on that he asked the yeas and nays.

Mr. *Hubbard* was not prepared to vote on the bill until he understood its details; and would, therefore, move that the bill be printed, and the further discussion postponed until Wednesday next; which was agreed to.

A number of bills were introduced, twice read and appropriately referred; which will be noticed in their progress.

On motion of Mr. *Young*, the senate proceeded to ballot for chaplain; when the rev. Mr. Cookman was duly elected. The vote stood:

For the rev. Mr. Cookman,	25 votes.
For the rev. Mr. Thornton,	10 do.
For the rev. Mr Slew,	4 do.

On motion, the senate adjourned.

December 15. The *president pro. tem.* communicated to the senate a message covering reports from Mr. Hassler, superintendent of the coast survey, showing the progress made therein during the past year, and also of the work for the fabrication of standard weights and measures.

Also, a letter from the secretary of the treasury, covering a report made in compliance with the 8th section of the act for the relief of insolvent debtors of the United States. Referred to the committee on the judiciary.

A number of petitions were presented and referred, and numerous petitions were removed from the files of the secretary's office and again refereed to appropriate committees.

Mr. *Fulton*, from the committee on public lands, reported the followiog bills, without amendments:

A bill to authorise the inhabitants of township eight north, range thirty-two west, in the state of Arkansas, to enter a section of land in lieu of the sixteenth section in said township, upon condition that the same is surrendered to the United States for military purposes.

A bill authorising the inhabitants of fractional township ten south, of range one east, in the state of Arkansas, to entar one-half section of land for school purposes.

Mr. *Clay*, of Alabama, from the committee on the public lands, reported the following bills, without amendment:

A bill to relinquish to the state of Alabama the two per cent. fund reserved by the act for her admission into the union, to be applied in the making of a road or roads leading to said state.

A bill to establish an additional land district in the state of Alabama.

A bill to grant other lands to the inhabitants of townships deprived of the 16th section by Indian reservations.

A bill to relinquish the reversionary interest of the United States to a certain reservation in the state of Alabama.

Mr. *Hubbard*, from the committee of claims, reported without amendment, the bill to establish a board of commissioners to hear and examine daes against the United States.

Mr. *Norvell*, from the committee on the public lands, reported, without amendment, the following bills:

A bill granting to the state of Michigan a quantity of land to aid said state in the construction of a canal around the Falls of St. Marie; and

A bill to create an additional land office in the state of Michigan, and for other purposes.

The following bills were introduced on leave, twice read and appropriately referred, viz:

By Mr. *Smith*, of Indiana, a bill to authorise the Mount Carmel and New Albany rail road company to enter on a credit a quantity of land to aid the company in the construction of a rail road from New Albany, in the state of Indiana, to Mount Carmel, in the state of Illinois.

A bill to regulate the land offices in the state of Indiana, and for other purposes.

By Mr. *Tappan*: A joint resolution to limit the tenure of office of the judges of the federal courts of the United States.

By Mr. *Hubbard*: A bill to provide for the settlement of the claims of New Hampshire against the United States.

By Mr. *Norvell*: A bill to authorise the president of the United States to cause certain surveys to be made.

The resolution introduced yesterday by Mr. *Clay*, of Kentucky, calling on the secretary of the treasury for certain information in relation to the public lands, came up in its order.

Mr. *Clay*, of Alabama, having suggested amendments widening the scope of information, they were adopted; and the resolution, as amended, reads as follows:

Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury be directed to communicate to the senate statements showing the quantity of land reported by the registers and receivers of the several land offices, in pursuance of a resolution of the senate of the 25th April, 1828, to have been unsold in their respective districts on the 30th day of June, 1828, after having been offered at the minimum price per acre, discriminating between the several land districts; what proportion of the land so unsold on that day consisted of first rate land, and what was unfit for cultivation, according to the reports of the said officers; what was their estimate of the average value per acre of the said unsold land, and what part of said land so remaining unsold on the 30th June, 1828, aforesaid, has since been sold, and at what price, discriminating between the amounts sold in each of the districts. And the secretary is further directed to cause parallel columns to be prepared, exhibiting in one connected view the quantity of land unsold on the day aforesaid in each district, the amount since sold, the value as assessed or estimated by the land officers, and the prices at which the lands have since actually sold, and the aggregate value of the land as assessed, and the aggregate amount of the sales made since the 30th June, 1828, in each land district.

Resolved further, That said secretary cause to be exhibited in the report aforesaid, such alterations as may have been made in the several land districts embraced by said reports, made pursuant to the said resolution of the senate of the 25th of April, 1828, showing in what instances, and to what extent, said districts have been enlarged or diminished since the said 3d of June, 1828, and also what new lands then embraced by said several land districts, have since been sold.

Resolved further, That said secretary cause to be communicated statements showing, in separate columns, the quantity of public land which has been offered for sale at public auction, and has remained unsold, at the minimum price, in each state and territory, for a period of five years, and less than ten years; the quantity so offered and remaining unsold for ten years, and less than fifteen years; the quantity so offered and remaining unsold for fifteen and less than twenty years; the quantity so offered and remaining unsold for more than twenty and less than thirty years; and the quantity which has been so offered and has remained unsold for more than thirty years; showing the aggregate at the foot of each column, and the general aggregate of all the lands which have been offered and have remained unsold for five years and upwards up to the last returns.

The resolution, offered yesterday by Mr. *Clay*, to repeal the sub-treasury law, coming up in its order—

Mr. *Clay* said it had never been his purpose, in offering this resolution, to invite or partake in so

argument on the great measure in which the resolution related, nor was it his purpose now. He would as lief argue to the convicted criminal, when the rope was round his neck, and the cart was about to remove from under his body, to persuade him to escape from the gallows, as to argue now to prove that this measure of the sub-treasury ought to be abandoned. But Mr. C. had offered the proposition which he wished to submit as a resolution; and it was now due to the senate that he should say why he had presented it in that shape.

It was the ordinary course in repealing laws either to move a resolution for an inquiry by a committee on the subject of repeal, or else ask leave to bring in a bill to repeal the measure which they wished to be rid of. But there were occasions when these ordinary forms might be and ought to be dispensed with. And if they should look for examples to the only period which bore any analogy to this, that was the time when Mr. Jefferson came into power, but under circumstances far different from those attending the accession of the president of North Sand. If at that time the alien law had not been limited in time, but had been made permanent as to its duration, would it not have been supposed ridiculous to have moved a resolution of inquiry as to the expediency of repealing that most odious measure? Besides, the sub-treasury had now been three years and three months the subject of incessant and reiterated arguments—a term longer than that of the duration of the last war. Under these circumstances, a discussion of the measure would be both unnecessary and misapplied. It was sufficient that the nation now willed and commanded the repeal of the measure, and that the senators of nineteen states had been instructed to repeal it. It might, indeed, be contended that the presidential election had decided this or that measure, when there might well be a dispute about it. Gentlemen on the other side had said that such and such an election had decided this or that measure, one instance of which related to a Bank of the United States, and about them all there might well have been controversy. But on one point there could not be a diversity of opinion, and that was, that this nation, by a tremendous majority, had decided against the sub-treasury measure. And, when the nation speaks and wills and commands, what was to be done? There was no necessity of the forms of sending to a committee, for a slow process of inquiry; but there was a necessity of doing what the country required, and to reform what senators had been instructed to reform. The only qestion now was, who would act against the will of the nineteen states; and Mr. C. thought gentlemen who professed to be guided by the popular sentiment could have no hesitation to comply with it now.

Sir, (said Mr. C.) I had hoped, for one, that the president of the United States, when he communicated his late message to congress, would announce the fact which I have stated, and would have conformed in it in his suggestions to congress. I would not, indeed, have asked the president to present himself before congress, and say to the nation and to congress, "I have been wrong all this time, and I now retract my error." Sir, it would have been unmanly to urge him to such a step, and I would not have required it of him. But we had a right to expect that the president would have said what was the fact on this subject, that the nation had decided against this measure, and he ought to have recommended that the will of the country should be obeyed. But least of all could we expect that he would recommend, as he did, certain improvements of this measure, and that senators should concur in amending a measure against which the nation had decided. And, even if they should persevere in such a course till March next, they know perfectly well that this measure cannot be continued after the new president shall commence his administration.

One word as to the effect of the repeal. What has been said of this measure? It is said to have been very successful, by the report of the secretary of the treasury. Sir, I would have been much better pleased if that document had gone into detail, and had told us what effects had been produced, and what changes had really taken place, arising out of this measure. All this he has omitted, and he has only told us that the measure has so far satisfied all their expectations, and that it has been most favorable in its operation. But what is its operation? Sir, I am far from the receivers general, and wish I was much further; but what is its operation? Perhaps the honorable senator from New Hampshire, (*Mr. Hubbard*) can tell, who, on all occasions, has stood forth the ready protector and advocate of the secretary of the treasury, though I must say it was a most ungrateful return for the secretary of the treasury to beat him in the late senatorial election. Or, I should be glad to learn from the honorable chairman of the committee on finance, (*Mr. Wright*), who is one of the instructed against the measure, and let him give it in detail, how the sub-treasury has acted and how it is now working; how it is varying the financial and commercial concerns of this country. Sir, I can tell myself, though I am remote from its operations, and I understand there is not the slightest difference now from what was going on before the 4th of July last, in the operation of this system. Now, as then, the notes of all the specie paying banks are received, and these notes pass into the hands of the receiver general. The process is this: A merchant in New York who has to pay say $400, gives two checks, of $200 each, but no specie. One of these checks is endorsed "specie," but the other has no such endorsement; and both these checks are carried to the bank and credited, not to the government, but to the receiver general, on his own private account. That is the action of the sub-treasury. Both checks are cashed paper, convertible at the will of the holder into specie, and the one with the endorsement of specie is no more specie than the one without the endorsement. And such was, in fact, the usage before the 4th of July last. Prior to that, the paper of no bank not paying specie was received, and it is so now; and that is the amount of the whole operation of this measure. Prior to the 4th of July last, in New York, for example, the money was received and placed in the banks on private account, and the government had no control over it. And so it is now. Jesse Hoyt passes it over to Saul or Paul Allen, and government has no control over it. The result is, that the whole revenue passes under the care and custody of a private individual, into some bank. If I am right in this, it is very clear that the operation of this system is extremely limited, and very inconsiderable, and must so continue. But I trust, if the account is to be kept with the banks, that instead of individuals, it will be opened, as it formerly always was, with the treasurer of the U. States.

I think, then, Mr. President, that no sort of inconvenience can possibly result from the repeal of this measure. But even if it could, that is now no consideration for us; but when we have our instructions, I at least shall obey the will of nineteen states.

Forbearing, then, from a general discussion, which has been continued three years and three months, I am now ready for the vote on the resolution, though I shall not urge it. If gentlemen want further time to consider, or for any other purpose, I will be the last to deny them a request so reasonable as that.

Mr. *Wright* said he was from one of the nineteen states which the senator from Kentucky had alluded, and he was very happy to say that he rejoiced in this movement. He rejoiced that there was a disposition in the party now about to come into power, to make precisely the issue that was to be made by this resolution; and Mr. W. thanked the senator for presenting this proposition. He would say, also, with that senator, that he did not desire further to discuss the measure, either before the senate or the country; but he simply desired that, when the senate should act on the proposition, they might act with an understanding of what it was, and when the senate was full. But it was not so to-day. One member was sick, and another member had left, and had not yet returned. But in any case, if the senate were to act on the subject, he desired they might go directly to the object of the resolution, without the delay of sending it to a committee.

The senator from Kentucky was singularly impressed with the clearness of the results of the late election at least the one point of the sub treasury; and Mr. W. would not say whether or not that point was established. We have just passed, said Mr. W. the first election in this government, when principles were not declared, and when measures in prospect were not avowed; and this is the strongest possible apology for me to say that no measure has been settled by this election. We have seen election after election, when it was the fashion for candidates to avow their principles; and yet we have heard gentlemen on the other side attempting to parry the issue, and to contend that nothing prejudged by the popular voice was decided by the election. What was the judgment of the people in the congressional election of 1838 and 1839? If ever there was a distinct issue, it was then. It was, as the senator says, pending this war of more than three years, that this measure was then almost the only point in the controversy. And what was the result? It was one which was favorable to it, and the measure was consequently adopted. And this was done by the country pending the controversy. That popular mind may have changed; but, if so, and if it has now pronounced against this measure, of what measure as a substitute for this has it been in favor? Was it a national bank? And will the senator from Kentucky contend that it was? Will the party assume it? And there is another political party, with other views, (conservatives); will they return to the deposite banks; and will the honorable senator admit that? I do not say that they will select either one or the other of these measures. But the senator says the election is a triumphant declaration against this measure. And how is it so? By what declaration of the opposite party are we to determine this point? Sir, I had supposed that, if the late election was to prove any thing, it was that we should pull down this magnificent building and erect a log cabin in its place; and, instead of these splendid pictures and other ornaments, hang up coon skins and antlers. But the senator will not say that this was to be the result. And yet we can prove that with double the force and testimony with which we can prove the result of the election was the condemnation of the sub-treasury measure? And still we are called on to be silent and submit, because of such a popular decision. Sir, I will not say a word against that decision, when it is fairly ascertained. It is the highest law of the country. And when those they bring into power shall come constitutionally into their places, I shall be one of the first ready to render constitutional submission. But, in a verdict rendered as this has been, I am not ready to admit that it decides against this measure.

What, then, is the argument of the senator from Kentucky in favor of this precipitate repeal? Is it that the measure has made mischief in the country? That it has done evil to the people? I did not so understand him. But it is that it is not carried out in its terms and spirit; that the law is not observed, but violated. The senator may be right in this, for I am not able to testify as to its correctness. But if it is so, does it follow that the law is to be repealed because it is not observed? Should we not rather institute an inquiry whether these officers do their duty?

And if the senator had thought fit to take Philadelphia as his example, he might have made a different case. I know that in New York all the banks are specie paying banks; and I know it is the constructive duty of the receiver general to receive three-fourths of the duties there in specie-paying paper. But does the senator say that any checks are received there on non-specie-paying banks? And if it is an individual who takes the money to the vault, is the law violated or the community injured? His argument, as I understand it, was, that they were little benefitted by it, and therefore he would repeal the measure. But is it not better as it is now, than if it were wholly with the executive?

In conclusion, Mr. W. disclaimed any desire to enter into the general argument, and called for the yeas and nays on the question of the resolution, which were ordered.

Mr. *Clay*. Mr. President, it is always pleasant to me when I have the honor to submit a proposition in a form so acceptable to the honorable senator from New York; and I am disposed to allow the largest possible accommodation, even on the point desired by the senator, of postponing this measure till the senate shall be more full. And as I am a Christian, or endeavor to be so, I will not return evil for good. Though I recollect, when this measure was on the verge of passing here, how the senator from New York would not allow a single day to the senator from Delaware, (Mr. *Clayton*); though he would not then, though earnestly entreated to do so, delay the question even over night; though all this was denied with the concurrence of that senator, still I am for returning good for evil, and I am very happy that better days and more liberal sentiments are coming. I will concur in any reasonable postponement which the senator may desire.

But while up, I will notice a few remarks of the senator from New York. He says this is a very convenient party now coming into power, because it is without avowed principles—a coon skin, log cabin party. And before I proceed further on this subject, let me ask what sort of a party those must be who have been driven out of power by a party whose residence is a log cabin and whose covering is coon skins? Sir, there must be something wrong about it, or the defeated party would have never met so hard a fate from a party which they hold so much in contempt, and which is so contemptible, if the senator is correct. But does he in fact want to know my principles or the principles of my friends with respect to this sub treasury measure? Have not we been battling with the whole country on our side against this identical measure? The senator tells us that the popular voice was in favor of this measure, and that it was consequently carried in the popular branch. Sir, I hope he will relieve me of the necessity of looking into that New Jer-

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any affair, and of discussing the manner in which that gallant state was stripped of her sacred rights and her authority trampled under foot, in a manner degrading to a deliberative assembly, and disgraceful to the age in which we live. But I will not go into it. In the progress of the war gentlemen did gain a little, and we were subject to reverses prior to 1840. But who that regards the truth, and has been attentive to the progress of events, can rise to his place and deny that the elections of 1840 repealed the sub treasury measure? They were avowedly against it; the object was to put it down, and to dispense with a measure which had disturbed the community, and deranged the affairs of the country for more than three long years. It is not at all like the cases alluded to by the senator under former elections. The election of 1832, for instance, was construed into an expression of public opinion against the bank of the United States.—But we all know that general Jackson was then in favor of a bank of the United States. He so said in his message, and he was then supported on the ground that he was friendly to the establishment of a bank of the United States. And if then denied as I do now that the inference of gentlemen from those elections was justly drawn. But now, whether the late election is favorable to a bank of the United States or to a league of banks, on one point, and that is as respects this measure, it is utterly impossible there can be two opinions here.

The honorable senator calls on us to say what other measure is to be resorted to after that is destroyed—a bank of the United States or local banks? Sir, "sufficient to the day is the evil thereof." We have nothing now but the sub-treasury to handle. That is an obstacle in the way of any measure. Let us first remove that, and it will then be time for the senator from New York to be heard in his inquiries.

But he says the party coming into power are without principle. But does he not known that they are against the sub-treasury, and in favor of some sound and safe regulation of the currency? That they are for economy? That they are against the extravagance of the downfallen administration! That retrenchment is their aim? And that they are opposed to the late fearful usurpations and abuses of executive power? Sir, the gentleman forgets that the election is over. I assure him it terminated Nov. 2, 1840. He seems to think that he is addressing an assembly in New York, at Poughkeepsie or elsewhere. Because general Harrison did not choose to reply to impertinence, the gentleman charges him and the whole party with want of principles. But, on all subjects he was manly and open, and it was on principle that the people brought him into power. But do gentlemen really mean to assert that they are without principle? No, sir, no. They know the principles of the new administration well enough. They know that it will not denounce bank paper and then give us treasury notes; that it is against all expedients of this kind; that the administration will be openly and fairly conducted; that it will not have debts to a large amount surrounding the government in all its departments—to the Indians, for state stocks made for political purposes, and reduced to two-thirds of their original value; for the Florida war—literally covered over with debts, and all the time preaching against debts, and all the time using treasury notes; and they know, if they do not tell us how much of debts they have to pay, we, when we have the means of investigating, will cast up the aggregate to a great amount—an enormous and mystified amount.

Sir, if it is the will and pleasure of the majority to vote down the resolution, let them do it manfully, and say that their will and not the will of the people shall prevail. But if the will of the people is to be carried out, there is no reason for delay; the sub-treasury should be repealed, and forthwith.

Mr. *Calhoun* (indistinctly heard) said he had hoped that the party acting with the senator from Kentucky would have been contented with their success, and would go on with the business of the session. Let the new president when in power present this measure of repeal on his responsibility, and it would then be time enough to act upon it. If his administration should be really one of retrenchment and economy, Mr. C. would not inquire how it came in, but would support all its measures to which he could give his support.

But he did not view this resolution in the same light as the senator from New York. There had been very great excitement, and there now ought to be a calm, so that the people could think over the whole affair, and come to conclusions at which they could not arrive under excitement.

The senator from Kentucky had said that the proceedings under this measure were nothing more nor less than the old practice. Why, then, repeal it? But Mr. C. did not hold it to be the same. The sub-treasury, whether it was wise or expedient, was at all events not unconstitutional. The gentleman from Kentucky was now for restoring a state of things which that senator had denounced, which was that all the power should be in the hands of the president. If the practice was as the senator had stated, Mr. C. pronounced it contrary to law, and hoped the senator would move a resolution of inquiry on that subject, and Mr. C. would not protect any officer from the penalty of the law.

Mr. C. proceeded to argue that the sub-treasury was not the only subject at issue in the late election, but there were a thousand issues. He indeed feared that the majority of the people were against the sub-treasury, but he doubted whether they were in favor of the condemned United States bank, or of the pet bank system. And let the question come when it might, the only alternative would be either the sub-treasury or a Bank of the United States; for he held it impossible that gentlemen ever could go back to that miserable, rickatty, condemned pet bank system. The question, therefore, was between the sub-treasury and a Bank of the United States. That Mr. C. would not now argue. But, said he, when general Harrison shall come in, then will be the time, and let the question of a bank come when it will, I will resist it with every energy which God and nature have given me, for, (with an oath), if the bank is to be chartered for twenty-one years, I deem it worse than to have a president for life, and more dangerous to the liberties of the country.

Mr. C. argued still further in favor of a calm after such excitement.

Mr. *Henderson* argued against the sub-treasury, having been condemned by the late election, and said he did not therefore consider himself instructed on the subject by public opinion.

Mr. *Hubbard* also argued the same point; said he was not sorry for the introduction of the resolution; but there would be debate; and Mr. H. was from a state now strongly in favor of the measure. The senator from Kentucky had said that it would be repealed after the 4th of March; but Mr. H. did not know how he could tell, unless it was true, as had been rumored, that gen. Harrison had declared that senator more worthy of being president than himself. Mr. H. expressed his entire acquiescence in the election of Mr. Woodbury to the senate, and rejoiced that he was to be succeeded by one so able.

Mr. *Allen* then moved as a substitute the following:

Resolved, That the financial policy established at the origin of this government by the first acts of its legislature, and especially by the 30th section of the "act to regulate the collection of duties," &c. approved by president Washington, July 31st, 1789; and by the 4th section of the "act to establish the treasury department," &c. approved by president Washington, September 2, 1789, was in strict conformity to the fundamental principles of the constitution.

Resolved, That by a long series of subsequent acts tending to the great detriment of the public welfare, that policy had been departed from, and was, by the act to provide for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer and disbursement of the public revenue, approved by president Van Buren, July 4, 1840, fully restored and ought to be adhered to; and therefore

Resolved, That the government ought to collect no more taxes from the people, either directly or indirectly, than are absolutely necessary to an economical administration of its affairs.

Resolved, That the taxes paid by the people ought not to be lent out by the government to individuals or corporations.

Resolved, That the taxes paid by the people ought not to be placed by the government in the custody of agents who are not made by the constitution and laws responsible to the people.

Resolved, That, in the transaction of its own affairs, the government ought to receive and tender in payment as money, nothing but that which is made a legal tender by the constitution.

Mr. *Clay* raised a question whether this substitute was in order, but waived it, as the president *pro tem.* had just before retired.

On motion of Mr. *Webster*, the substitute was ordered to be printed, and the subject was laid on the table till to-morrow. The senate then adjourned.

December 16. The *vice president* of the United States appeared and took the chair.

Mr. *Phelps* and Mr. *Morton* also appeared in their seats.

The *vice president* communicated to the senate a letter from the war department, covering a report of the board of dragoon officers assembled at Carlisle for the purpose of witnessing an exhibition of improved repeating fire arms, and the water proof ammunition, invented by Samuel Colt.

Mr *King* presented a memorial from the legislature of Alabama, asking the establishment of a land office in the late Cherokee purchase.

Several petitions and papers were presented by Messrs. *Smith*, of Indiana, *Merrick*, *Young*, *Roane*, *White* and *Linn*, on private claims which were appropriately referred.

Mr. *Smith*, of Indiana, from the committee on roads and canals, reported the bill by him introduced on yesterday for the benefit of the New Albany and Mount Carmel rail road company, and for other purposes, and recommended its passage.

Mr. *Williams*, from the committee on naval affairs, reported the following bills without amendment.

A bill to regulate the pay and emoluments of pursers in the navy.

A bill to regulate and establish the navy ration.

Mr. *Wall*, from the committee on the judiciary, reported the following bills:

A bill supplementary to an act to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases.

A bill to prevent the counterfeiting of any foreign copper, gold, silver, or other coin, and to prevent the bringing into the United States or uttering any such foreign copper, gold, silvar, or other coin.

A bill more effectually to provide for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States.

Mr. *Tallmadge* asked and obtained leave to introduce the following joint resolution to amend the constitution of the United States in relation to one presidential term.

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, (two-thirds of both houses deeming it necessary,) That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several states as an amendment to the constitution of the United States, which article when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, to be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of the said constitution: "The president of the U. States shall hold his office but for one term of four years, and shall be ineligible thereafter."

The following bills were introduced on leave, twice read, and appropriately referred, viz:

By Mr. *Smith*, of Indiana, a bill to confirm to the state of Indiana the lands selected by that state for the construction of that portion of the Wabash and Erie canal that lies between the mouth of Tippecanoe river and Terre Haunte, and for other purposes.

By Mr. *Prentiss*, a bill to authorise the payment of invalid pensioners in certain cases.

By Mr. *Fulton*, a bill to perfect the titles to lands south of the Arkansas river.

By Mr. *Sevier*, a bill making appropriations for the removals of the raft on Red river;

A bill to authorise the legislature of the state of Arkansas to sell the lands heretofore appropriated for the use of schools in that state; and

A bill to revive the act entitled "an act to enable claimants to lands within the limits of Missouri and the territory of Arkansas to institute proceedings to try the validity of their claims," approved the 26th May, 1824, and an act amending the same, and extending the provisions of said act to claimants to lands within the states of Louisiana and Mississippi.

By Mr. *Anderson*, a bill to amend the act entitled "an act to authorize the state of Tennessee to issue grants and perfect titles to certain lands therein described, and to settle the claims to vacant and unappropriated lands within the same."

By Mr. *Henderson*, a bill to confirm the survey and location of claims for lands in the state of Mississippi, east of Pearl river and south of the 31st degree of north latitude.

On motion of Mr. *Hubbard*,

Resolved, That the committee of claims be instructed to inquire into the expediency of allowing to James H. Relf compensation for his services in removing intruders from the military reservation attached to Fort Leavenworth.

On motion of Mr. *Linn*,

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of extending the time, either especially or generally, for receiving the returns of the sixth census.

A like motion was adopted, introduced by Mr. *Clay*, of Alabama, for extending the time for completing the census in those states or districts where returns could not be made during the prevalence of disease or other causes.

On motion of Mr. *Wall*,

Resolved, That the committee on commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for the removal of certain obstructions to the navigation of the river Passaic and of Newark bay, in New Jersey.

Also, that the same committee inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for the removal of the obstructions in the navigation of the sound or kill Van Kull, and in the Raritan or Prince's bay, between Perth Amboy and the port of New York, in the state of New York, mentioned in the report of capt. Kearney and others.

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On motion of Mr. *Benton*,

Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury be directed to cause to be prepared and communicated to the senate tables of the rates of exchange, foreign and domestic, and of the prices of bank notes and of specie, on or near the first day of each month, at New York and Philadelphia, during the years 1838, 1839 and 1840; and that he accompany the same with a synopsis of the rates of exchange, foreign and domestic, and the prices of bank notes and specie, at New York and Philadelphia, in previous years, as far as the last can be done from the materials now in the treasury department.

Mr. *Merrick* submitted the following resolution, which lies over one day under the rule:

Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury be requested to communicate to the senate a statement showing the quantity of land sold in each year since the year 1829 which had been in market subject to private entry for the respective periods of 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 and 30 or more years, the amount for which the same has been sold; and also showing, in parrallel columns, the quantity of public lands sold in each of said years which had not been subject to private entry for five or more years, and the amount received for the same.

Also, a report showing the total quantity of public land ceded to each of the respective states within which they lie, for colleges, academies, schools and other purposes, distinguishing between the quantities of public land so ceded for each particular purpose.

The bill from the house of representatives making partial appropriations for the year 1841 was referred to the committee on finance, reported without amendment, read three several times, and passed.

The question of the public finances came up on the motion of Mr. *Webster* to postpone the reference to the committee on finance of so much of the president's message as relates to the subject of finance; when Mr. *Webster* rose and addressed the senate in a speech of considerable length.

On motion of Mr. *Calhoun*, the senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, Dec. 10. *Henry M. Brackenridge* elected from Pennsylvania in the place of *Richard Biddle*, resigned, appeared, and was sworn in by the speaker, and took his seat.

The journal of yesterday was read when

Mr. *Stanly* moved to reconsider the vote agreeing to Mr. *Atherton's* resolution of yesterday, which directed 15,000 copies of the president's message, with the accompanying documents, to be printed, and 5,000 copies without the documents, for the purpose of moving an order confirming to that of the last session, which directed the printing of 5,000 copies with documents, and 1,500 copies without documents. Mr *Atherton* explained that his resolution conformed to the order of the house at the session before the last, which, he believed, was the usual order, and that the order of the last session was a departure from the usual order. After some remarks from Mr. *Tillinghast* and Mr. *Cushing*, in favor of reconsideration, the question was put by yeas and nays and decided in the negative yeas 89, nays 90.

Mr. *Lincoln*, of Massachusetts, moved the following:

Resolved, That the several standing committees be now appointed, according to the standing rules and orders of the house.

Mr. *John Q. Adams* moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That a select committee of five members be appointed, with liberty to send for persons and papers, to ascertain and report to this house whether the printed house document of the last session, No. 155, has been falsified, materially differing from the manuscript transmitted by the president of the United States; and, if so, by whom the said falsification was made.

After some remarks from Mr. A. the resolution was adopted—yeas 87, nays 46. The committee consists of Messrs. *Adams*, *McKay*, *Barnard*, *Medill* and *Dennis*.

Mr. *Tillinghast* submitted the following resolution, which was read, and laid over under the rule.

Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury report to the house how far, and in what manner, the act passed at the last session, entitled "an act to provide for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer and disbursement of the public revenue," has been carried into execution: whether any buildings, additions to or alterations in buildings, therein authorised or required, have been commenced, and at what cost, or contracts therefor made or orders therefor given, and the terms and conditions of such contracts and orders; what number of clerks, special agents, and other officers, agents, or servants, have been and now are employed under the provisions of said act, or for aid in carrying the same into effect, and where and from what times, and at what compensations: whether each and every of the officers who are therein required to give bond have given bond, and the sum, sureties, and time of delivery of each bond, and who, if any, have not given bond; whether, in the collection, or keeping, or transfer, or disbursement of the public revenue, or any portion thereof, since said act has been in force, any books have been used or restored to, and, if so, what bank or banks, to what extent and in what manner; and what propositions have been made, if any, to any bank therefor, and setting forth, also, in what specific matter, whether gold and silver, or notes or certificates, or other and what evidences of deposite or credit all or any of the revenue has been collected and actually passed from the hands of the person or persons from whom the same was due, to the hands of the officer or officers charged with the immediate collection thereof, since said act has been in force; distinguishing, as nearly as may be, how much has been so collected and paid in each specific manner or medium of payment: also setting forth how and in what places or offices, and under what actual and personal custody or keeping, all and any and each portion of the public revenue, moneys, and assurances or evidences of debt or obligation have been kept during said time; and how and by what agencies and aid, and with what forms and process, and on what terms, conditions, and cost of exchange or transfer, and in what specific matter, whether gold and silver, notes, or certificates, or other and what evidences, all and any portions thereof have been in said time disbursed or transferred.

Mr. *Jenifer* moved the following resolution.

Resolved, That a select committee on the tobacco trade be appointed by the *speaker*.

The resolution was adopted, and the committee was ordered to consist of nine members, viz: Messrs. *Jenifer*, *Colee*, *Sergeant*, *Dawson*, *Carroll*, *Grinnell*, *Triplett*, *Parrish* and *Miller*.

Mr. *Briggs* moved that when the house adjourn it will adjourn to Monday next; which was agreed to.

Mr. *Cranston*, of Rhode Island, moved the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That all petitions and memorials presented to this house at the last session of congress, and referred to the several standing committees, on which no report was made, or in relation to which bills were reported which were lost in either house, may be again referred to the same committees at the pleasure of the members by whom they were respectively presented, on being handed, or a list thereof presented to the clerk.

The *speaker* laid before the house the annual report of the clerk of the expenditure of the contingent fund of the house for the current year. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The *speaker* also laid before the house the annual report of the secretary of the treasury on the state of the finances; which was referred to the committee of ways and means, and 5,000 copies thereof, extra, were ordered to be printed.

The *speaker* also communicated a letter from the secretary of the navy, transmitting the annual statement of the expenditures for contingencies for the office and for the office of the commissioners of the navy for the year ending the 30th September last, which amount, for the office of the secretary, to $5,423 46, and for the office of the commissioners to $1,722 94. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

And the house adjourned over to Monday.

Monday, Dec. 14. At 12 o'clock the *speaker* took the chair, and the journal of the last day's sitting was read.

The standing committees ordered on Thursday last were now announced, and are composed as follows:

Committee of elections. Messrs. Rives, Fillmore, Medill, Aaron V. Brown, Truman Smith, Botts, P. Francis Thomas, Randall and Rariden.

Committee of ways and means. Messrs. John W. Jones, Evans, Atherton, Vanderpoel, Connor, Mark A. Cooper, Mason, Saltonstall and Hubbard.

Committee of claims. Messrs. Russell, Dawson, Banks, Giddings, Jared W. Williams, Gentry, John Hill, of N. C. Galbraith and Mallory.

Committee on commerce. Messrs. Curtis, Hillen, Burke, Toland, Habersham, Parris, Botts, Weller and Wrothrop.

Committee on public lands. Messrs. Morrow, Lincoln, Crary, John White, Fisher, Garland, Jacob Thompson, Casey and Chapman.

Committee on the post office and post roads. Messrs. McKay, Hopkins, Briggs, Marvin, Leadbetter, Jos. L. Williams, Albert G. Brown, Reynolds and John B. Thompson.

Committee for the District of Columbia. Messrs. W. Cost Johnson, Christopher H. Williams, Beirne, Clark, Dawes, Graham, Cranston, Hawkins and McCarty.

Committee on the judiciary. Messrs. Sergeant, Hoffman, Turney, Samuels, Barnard, Stanly, Trumbull, Samson H. Butler and Starkweather.

Committee on revolutionary claims. Messrs. Randolph, Hall, Taliaferro, Parmenter, Montgomery, Ely, Swearingen, James and Nathaniel Jones.

Committee on public expenditures. Messrs Bond, Duncan, Crockett, Watterson, McCulloch, Green, Baker, Brackenridge and McClure.

Committee on private land claims. Messrs. Calhoun, Dellet, Wick, William S. Hastings, Jameson, Cross, Warren, Vroom and Boardman.

Committee on manufactures. Messrs. Adams, Nisbet, Slade, Tillinghast, Worthington, Dromgoole, Mitchell, Eastman and John Dacie.

Committee on agriculture. Messrs. Doherty, Dennis, McClellan, Jno. Smith, Hammond, Shaw, Doig, Hook and Ridgway.

Committee on Indian affairs. Messrs. Bell, Lewis Williams, Alford, Chinn, Lucas, Haut, John W. Davis, Parrish and Ryall.

Committee on military affairs. Messrs. Waddy Thompson, Miller, Coles, Kemble, John W. Allen, Monroe, Sumpter, Goggin and Wm. O. Butler.

Committee on the militia. Messrs Keim, Carter, Griffin, D. D. Wagener, Goode, Edward Rogers, Triplett, P. J. Wagner and Wm. R. Cooper.

Committee on naval affairs. Messrs. F. Thomas, Reed, Grinnell, Anderson, Proffit, Naylor, Shepard, Dickerson and Montanya.

Committee on foreign affairs. Messrs. Pickens, Cushing, Dromgoole, Granger, Hawes, Everett, Chilford, Leet and Fine.

Committee on the territories. Messrs. Pope, Jenifer, William B. Campbell, Stuart, Brewster, Garret Davis, Jas. Cooper, Morgan and Dana.

Committee on revolutionary pensions. Messrs. Taliaferro, Carr, Andrews, Steenrod, E. Davis, Brockway, Taylor, Hand and Peck.

Committee on invalid pensions. Messrs. S. Williams, C. Morris, Chittenden, Doan, Strong, S. W. Morris, Paleo, Sweeny and Edwards.

Committee on roads and canals. Messrs. Ogle, Carroll, Hill, of Va. Thos. Smith, Rayner, Blackwell, Underwood, Crabb and Albert Smith.

Committee on patents. Messrs. Fletcher, Beatty, Prentiss, Newhard and Poynter.

Committee on public buildings and grounds. Messrs. Petrikin, Leonard, Keim, John Hastings and Osborne.

Committee on revisal and unfinished business.—Messrs. Peck, Parrish, Jackson, James and Kille.

Committee on accounts. Messrs. Joseph Johnson, Charles Johnson, Marchand, Floyd and Andrews.

Committee on mileage. Messrs. Thomas W. Williams, Henry Williams, Henry, Judson Allen and Kempshall.

Committee on expenditures in the department of state. Messrs. Underwood, Bynum, Crabb, Lowell and Trumbull.

Committee on expenditures in the department of the treasury. Messrs. Evans, Atherton, Osborne, Warren and Nathaniel Jones.

Committee on expenditures in the department of war. Messrs. Peter J. Wagner, Holmes, James Cooper, Chapman and Doe.

Committee on expenditures in the department of the navy. Messrs. Saltonstall, Vanderpoel, Simonton, Green and Gerry.

Committee on expenditures in the department of the post office. Messrs. Marvin, Boyd, Lowell, G. Davis and Lane.

Committee on expenditures on the public buildings. Messrs. Stanly, Fornance, Gates, Earl and John W. Allen.

As soon as the reading of the journal had been completed by the clerk—

Mr. *Winthrop* stated that he voted in the affirmative on Thursday last, on the question to reconsider the vote for printing 15,000 copies of the president's message with the accompanying documents, and 5,000 copies without the documents, but that he found his vote was not entered on the list, and he moved that his vote be recorded.

Mr. *J. L. Williams* stated that he also voted in the affirmative on the same question, but that his name did not appear, and moved that his name be also entered on the list of votes.

Mr. *Petrikin* inquired if those alterations would change the result of the vote on the motion to reconsider. The *speaker* answered that it would change the result; the vote as recorded being 89 affirmative, 90 negative. Mr. *Petrikin* then objected on the ground that corrections such as those proposed could not be made but by unanimous consent.

Mr. *Cushing* said the practice of the house was directly different from the course stated by Mr. *Petrikin*. That the practice was to refuse members the privilege of voting when they did not vote, but when they actually voted and were omitted to be entered, the error had always been corrected, and referred to several cases in point.

Mr. *Williams*, of N. C. Mr. *Stanly* and Mr. *Wise*, made remarks in favor of the correction. Mr. *Wise* called for the previous question, which was sustained by a majority.

And the main question was then put on the motion that the journal be amended by recording the votes of Messrs. *Winthrop* and *Williams* on the motion to reconsider the vote before mentioned, and

decided in the affirmative, by yeas and nays—yeas 200, nays 3.

And so the votes of Mr. *Winthrop* and Mr. *Jas. L. Williams* were received; in consequence of which, the vote, instead of being 90 against 89 for reconsideration, stood 91 for reconsideration, and 90 against it.

The *speaker* said that the motion of Mr. *Stanly* for reconsideration being carried in the affirmative, the motion of Mr. *Atherton*, made on the 9th instant, was the subject then before the house.

Mr. *Stanly* then moved to amend Mr. *Atherton's* motion so as that 5,000 copies of the message, *with the accompanying documents*, be printed, and 15,000 *without* the documents.

Mr. *Fillmore* moved that the whole number of the message to be printed be 10,000—one-half with documents, and the other half without.

The question on Mr. *Fillmore's* amendment was put and negatived.

Mr. *Briggs* then moved to amend the amendment of Mr. *Stanly* by printing 10,000 *with* the documents, and 5,000 *without*.

The question on this motion was decided in the affirmative, by yeas and nays—yeas 110, nays 96.

Mr. *Thompson*, of Kentucky, rose and announced to the house that SIMEON H. ANDERSON, his predecessor in this congress from the fifth district in Kentucky, had departed this life, at his residence in Garrard county, since the last session. Mr. T. remarked that his death was a public calamity, because the country, in the morning of his life, and as his career of usefulness upon a new theatre had just commenced, had been deprived of one of her most promising sons. In the councils of his native state, he had rendered service to that state, and achieved for himself an enviable reputation, without opposition, and by the undivided suffrage of his district, he had been returned a member for this congress. His bearing as a gentleman was a true evidence of the moral worth and integrity of purpose that characterized the man. His brief services here had not fully manifested to this body the rich attainments and high order of intellect that, combined with his private virtues, had secured to him not only public confidence at home, but also that respect and attachment which all the better sympathies of social life ever accord to merit and worth. The bar of which he was a member and an ornament, in his native state, regret his untimely death; his district feels the loss. Allied with the best blood of the state, he has left a young family to mourn the sad bereavement of a kind parent and an affectionate husband. Mr. T. presented the following resolutions as a token of condolence to that family, and as the last kind office and tribute of respect we can pay to the memory of one who yet lives in the cherished remembrances and affections of his friends, his relatives, and of the state of which he was a favorite child, and on whom she rested high and proud hopes of future usefulness and eminence. There is allotted to but few a better and brighter fortune than seemed to await him. The sentiment that "they whom the gods love die young" was a lander delusion of heathen superstition, in this instance, he trusted, but exemplified and adopted by a wise and mysterious dispensation of the Christian's Providence. The malediction, "May you die from home," was no imprecation he had no enemy malevolent enough to utter, and he now reposes as he lived and died, surrounded by his household and friends.

Resolved, That this house with deep regret has received the announcement of the death at SIMEON H. ANDERSON, of Kentucky, late a member of this congress.

Resolved, That to testify their regard for the deceased, and as an evidence of the sympathy they feel, and hereby tender to his surviving relatives, they will wear crape on the left arm for thirty days.

Resolved, As a further testimony of respect for the deceased, that when this house adjourn to-day, it adjourn to to-morrow.

Mr. *Lent*, of Pennsylvania, rose and addressed the house as follows:

Mr. SPEAKER: In accordance with a practice which has been sanctioned by long usage, I rise to discharge a painful duty, in doing which I feel sure the house will sympathize with me. I rise, sir, to announce the death of WILLIAM STEARETT RAMSAY, who was a distinguished member of the Pennsylvania delegation, and represented the Cumberland district. He died suddenly, in October last, in the city of Baltimore, somewhat remote from the bosom of his near relatives, but where, however, there were not wanting friends to show appropriate marks of respect to his memory. His death was not less sudden than melancholy. From early infancy he was afflicted with feeble health and a weak constitution.

Having been called, by the people of his district, to serve them in the national legislature of his native country, and desirous to execute the trust reposed in him, he struggled through the last unusually arduous and exciting session, in the discharge of his duties, in a manner alike honorable to himself, gratifying to his friends, and satisfactory to his constituents. At the close of the session he found his constitution rapidly yielding to the ravages of a confirmed consumption, and, during the recess of congress, in the youth of his days, with the fairest earthly prospects before him, (could he have lived to realize them), and at a time when, one would think, he might be buoyant with hope, he sank a victim to gloomy melancholy, leaving numerous devoted friends to lament his premature and deplorable death.

I have never been able to feel fully the propriety of panegyric on occasions like this; it excites little or no interest where the subject of it is unknown and cannot reach *his* ear, nor enhance *his* character in the esteem of those who knew his goodness, his talents and his virtues. I may be indulged, however, in simply saying that Mr. RAMSEY, as a man, was liberal and kind—as a friend, was true and faithful. He enjoyed the advantages of an accomplished education, received in this country; and he visited some of the most famous places in Europe in the anxious pursuit of knowledge and for the improvement of his health.

Some time after his return from Europe, he was, in 1838, elected to the 26th congress, and in 1840 was again returned, by a generous and enlightened constituency, to the 27th congress. But, alas! he is now no more. He died a high-minded and honorable man.

Without making further remark, I ask the house to pay the customary tribute of respect to the memory of a deceased member, by adopting the resolutions which I hold in my hand, and now send to the chair:

Resolved, That the members of the house will testify their respect for the memory of WILLIAM STEARETT RAMSEY, by wearing crepe on the left arm for thirty days.

Resolved, That the house do now adjourn.

The *speaker* put the question on these resolutions, and they were agreed to without a dissentient voice; and thereupon the *speaker* adjourned the house until to-morrow, 12 o'clock.

Tuesday, Dec. 15. Mr. *Jones*, of Virginia, from the committee of ways and means, asked permission of the house to report at this time a bill making partial appropriations for the service of the year 1841; leave being granted, he reported the bill, which was twice read and committed to the committee of the whole on the state of the union.

Mr. *Jones* then moved that the house do now go into the committee of the whole on the bill; which, being agreed to, the speaker left the chair, and it was taken by Mr. *Briggs*. The bill was then read, and proposes to make the following appropriations.

For pay and mileage of members of congress	$250,000
For pay of officers of congress,	25,000
For contingent expenses of the senate,	25,000
For contingent expenses of the house of representatives,	100,000

Mr. *Cushing* proposed an amendment, appropriating $12,000 to pay the compensation allowed by law to the messengers who have brought, or may bring, to the seat of government, the electoral votes for president and vice president at the recent presidential election; which was agreed to.

The committee then rose and reported the bill to the house, and it was ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time forthwith. It was accordingly read the third time, passed, and sent to the senate for concurrence.

The resolution from the senate for the appointment of a joint committee to direct the expenditure of money appropriated for the library of congress, was, on motion of Mr. *Tillinghast*, taken up, considered and adopted.

Mr. *Briggs* said that, in looking into the printed report on the state of the finances, laid on his table to-day, he had discovered what he conceived to be an error in the print. The excess of exports was set down at $16,300,000; it evidently should be something over forty-three millions. He noticed it that the error might be corrected in the extra number of the document which the house had ordered to be printed.

Mr. *Williams*, of North Carolina, inquired whether the error was in the print or in the original? If in the original, the house had no right to correct; it should be returned to the secretary of the treasury for correction.

Mr. *Briggs* could not say whether the error was in the original or the print.

Mr. *Garland*, of Virginia, said it should be ascertained in which copy the error existed; and if found to be in the print, it should be corrected as matter of course.

After some further desultory debate, the clerk was then directed to cause the error to be corrected.

On motion of Mr. *Everett*, of Vermont it was

Resolved, That the postmaster general be directed to lay before this house a list of all curtailments in the transportation of the mail, made since the adjournment of congress, with the date when such curtailments were made, and the time when they took effect; and the amount of the reduction of compensation on each.

Mr. *Petrikin*, at his request, was excused from serving on the committee on the public buildings and grounds.

Mr. *Hand*, in pursuance of notice given on Thursday last, asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill to establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and to repeal all acts heretofore passed on that subject.

The bill was then introduced by Mr. *Hand* and was read twice by its title; he then moved that it be printed.

Mr. *Russell* moved that it be referred to the committee on the judiciary.

Mr. *Hand* moved that it be referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the union.

The question on sending the bill to the committee of the whole on the state of the union taking precedence by the rules, the yeas and nays were ordered, and, being taken it was decided in the negative, yeas 96, nays 98. The bill was then sent to the committee on the judiciary and ordered to be printed.

Mr. *Fillmore* moved the following resolution; which was read and agreed to.

Resolved, That the secretary of war be directed to report to this house what machines, tools or implements, if any belonging to the United States, or used in the construction or repair of the harbors or piers or other public works on the great northern and western lakes, or the waters connected therewith, have been sold since the first day of January, 1840, and the cost of such machines, implements or tools, respectively, and the price for which they were respectively sold, and the authority by which such sales were made.

The house proceeded, on motion of Mr. *Parrish*, of Maine, to an election of chaplain. The vote was taken *viva voce*, and resulted as follows:

	1st ballot.	2d ballot.
Rev. Mr. Brexton,	76	101
" " Bates,	61	53
" " Reese,	30	16
" " Danforth,	14	withdrawn
" " Shaw,	4	0
" " Brown,	1	0

Mr. Brexton having received a majority of all the votes given was declared duly elected.

On motion of Mr. *Reed*, the message from the president, communicated to the house a few days ago, recommending an immediate appropriation for the relief of the navy pension fund, was referred to the committee on naval affairs.

The *speaker* then laid before the house sundry communications, viz:

A letter from the treasurer of the United States, (Mr. Selden), transmitting copies of his accounts for the 1st, 2d and 3d quarters of the year 1839; the accounts for the 4th quarter and the 1st and 2d quarters of the present year have not yet been adjusted by the accounting officers; as soon as they are adjusted, they will be laid before the house. The letter was read, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the first comptroller of the treasury, accompanied by a list of balances which have remained due more than three years on the books of the fourth auditor, (navy). Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

A report from the secretary of war, made under the order of the 7th July last, calling on him for the amount of "expenditures in suppressing Indian hostilities in Florida, showing distinctly the various items of expenditure." Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the secretary of the treasury, accompanied by a report made in pursuance of the 8th section of the act of the 2d March, 1831, for the relief of insolvent debtors to the United States. Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the secretary of war, accompanied by statements of the expenditures on account of the contingencies of the various branches of the war department for the year ending 30th September, 1840; amounting for the office of the secretary to $2,587 01; commissioner of Indian affairs to $1,508 87; commissioner of pensions to $1,405 78; commanding general to $249 91; adjutant general to $1,085 63; quartermaster general to $762 04; commissary general of subsistence to $2,244 91; commissary general of purchases to $670 11; surgeon general to $543 61; ordnance office to

$962 45; engineer office to $1,220 16; topographical bureau to $1,348 66; paymaster general to $446 17; superintendent northwest executive building to $4,239 16. These documents were referred to the committee on expenditures in the war department.

A letter from the secretary of the treasury, transmitting the report made to the treasury department by professor Hassler, superintendant of the survey of the coast and of the work for the fabrication of standard weights and measures, showing the progress made during the present year in those works respectively. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the secretary of the treasury, with statements of the expenditures for contingencies in the various offices of the treasury department for the year ending 30th September last. Referred to the committee on expenditures in the treasury department.

A letter from the secretary of the treasury, transmitting an account (in print) of the receipts and expenditures of the United States for the year 1839, accompanied with many valuable statistical statements. It was laid on the table.

A letter from the secretary of state, transmitting statements of the expenditures on account of contingencies for the year 1839: amounting for the department and for publishing the laws to $16,047 41; same for foreign papers and books to £62 13 4 sterling; for the northeast executive building to $3,555 03; expenses of foreign intercourse to $42,963 41. Referred to the committee on expenditures in the department of state.

A letter from the first comptroller of the treasury, transmitting a list of balances due more than three years on the books of the second auditor; which was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the first comptroller, transmitting a list of balances standing on the books of the treasury more than three years against receivers of public moneys. Ordered to lie on the table, and be printed.

Mr. *Russell* moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee of claims be authorised to employ a clerk, at the rate of four dollars for each day's session, under the appointment of the committee.

Mr. *W. Cost Johnson* moved to amend the resolution by adding "and that the committee for the District of Columbia be authorised to employ a clerk when that committee may think it necessary, at the rate of four dollars per day"

A desultory debate arose on the propriety of appointing clerks to committees, which was participated in by Mr. *W. Cost Johnson*, Mr. *Russell*, Mr. *Beatty*, Mr. *Thompson*, of Miss. and Mr. *Craig*.

Mr. *Johnson's* amendment was disagreed to, and the resolution offered by Mr. *Russell* was then agreed to by yeas and nays—80 to 65.

Mr. *Fillmore* moved the following resolution, which was read and adopted:

Resolved, That the committee of elections be directed to prepare and report to this house a bill prescribing the notice to be given by the claimant in case of a contested election, and regulating the manner of taking testimony therein, and of authenticating the same.

Mr. *John Quincy Adams* moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That the president of the United States be requested to cause to be communicated to this house, so far as may be compatible with the public interest, copies of all documents in the department of state, showing the origin of any political relations between the United States and the empire of China; the first appointment of a consul to reside at or near Canton; whether such consul, or any other subsequently appointed, has ever been received or recognised in that capacity; and the present relations between the government of the United States and that of the Celestial Empire.

This resolution was read, and, before any question had been put thereon, the house adjourned.

Wednesday, Dec. 16. At 12 o'clock the *speaker* took the chair, and called for petitions.

Mr. *Winthrop* presented the memorial of the merchants and underwriters of the port of Boston, setting forth the insufficiency of the ordinary revenue cutters for the New England coast, and particularly for affording prompt relief to merchant vessels in distress, and praying for the substitution of a steam cutter on that station; referred to the committee of ways and means.

Mr. *Tillinghast* presented the petition of Thomas Cook, John G. Howe and others, for duty on imported pins; referred to the committee on manufactures.

On motion of Mr. *Tillinghast*, the following memorials and petitions, pending at former sessions, were referred anew, under the order of this session, viz:

Memorials of Robert Johnson and others, of Simon Dodge and others, of N. G. Rutgers and others, of Nicholas Brown and others, for a harbor on Block Island.

Of Elisha Dyer and others, for removal of obstructions in Providence river.

Of James Rhodes and others, for removal of obstructions in Patuxent harbor.

Mr. *Grinnell* presented sundry petitions, viz:

A petition of Seth Driggs, praying for the interference of the government in relation to a claim on the Colombian government. Referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

Three petitions from citizens of New York, asking for the passage of a general bankrupt bill; referred to the committee on the judiciary.

Mr. *Sinceton* presented a memorial signed by members of the legislature of Pennsylvania, asking congress adequately to encourage the production of silk; and to assess such reasonable duties on the foreign importations of silk in all their forms as would enable the government to collect a fair proportion of its revenue from that source.

Mr. *Doty* presented sundry petitions, viz:

Petition of R. C. Paine and others, praying an appropriation for a harbor at Racine, in Wiskonsin.

Proceedings of a meeting in the town of Finch, in favor of a harbor at Milwaukee.

Memorial of citizens of Wiskonsin, asking an appropriation for the improvement of the navigation of Neenah river.

Mr. *W. Cost Johnson* presented a memorial signed by a very large number of the citizens of Washington for a renewal of the charter of the banks of the District of Columbia. This memorial was, at the request of Mr. J. read to the house, and referred to the committee for the District of Columbia.

On motion of Mr. *Atherton*, it was

Resolved, That a joint committee on enrolled bills be appointed in pursuance of the joint rules of the two houses.

Messrs. *Burke* and *Naylor* were appointed the committee on the part of the house.

Mr. *Mark A. Cooper* asked leave to offer resolutions; which was granted. He then introduced his resolutions, which were read and adopted, and are as follows:

1. *Resolved*, That the secretary of war communicate to this house, at as early a day as may be convenient to the department, a list of the reservations under the Creek treaty of March, 1832, which remain unsold, together with the valuations thereof, made under the authority of governor Carroll, former agent, and the names of the persons making such valuations, the time at which the same was made, and the remarks of the valuers in each case.

2. *Resolved*, That the secretary of war report to this house what progress has been made in the settlement of the conflicting claims for Creek reservations between J. C. Watson & Co. and other claimants; at what time a special commissioner was appointed to adjudicate the same; who is the person appointed; whether he has received his per diem pay, and at what rate, since his appointment, and at what area his duties, under said commission, will probably be brought to a close.

On motion of Mr. *Cushing*, the report of the secretary of the treasury and other documents which were before congress at the last session, relating to the trade between the United States and the British colonial possessions, were referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

On motion of Mr. *Dellet*, of Alabama, it was

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of extending the time for completing the census in those states or districts where the same has been prevented by sickness or other causes which the officers having that duty in charge could not control.

The resolution moved by Mr. *Adams* yesterday, came up, in order, for consideration.

Mr. *Adams* explained the object and the importance of the information sought to be obtained by his resolution.

At the suggestion of Mr. *Cushing*, the resolution was modified so as to insert "*other departments*" after *department of state*; and, as modified, the resolution was agreed to, and is as follows:

Resolved, That the president of the United States be requested to cause to be communicated to this house, so far as may be compatible with the public interest, copies of all documents in the department of state, and other departments, showing the origin of any political relations between the United States and the empire of China; the first appointment of a consul to reside at or near Canton; whether such consul, or any other subsequently appointed, has ever been received or recognised in that capacity; and the present relations between the government of the United States and that of the Celestial Empire.

On motion of Mr. *Petrikin*, it was

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reducing the fees and emoluments of district attorneys of the United States, or of directing such fees and emoluments, beyond a limited amount, to be paid into the treasury.

The *speaker* then called the states for resolutions, when

Mr. *Clifford*, asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill to provide for the settlement of the claim of the state of Maine, on account of the services of her militia. The bill was twice read, and referred to the committee on military affairs.

On motion of Mr. *Lincoln*, it was

Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury be directed to report to this house what "subordinate custom house officers have been dispensed with within the period of two years" last past, to which he refers in his late report on the state of the finances; and what had been the rate of compensation previously paid to those officers for their services. And also what additional number of custom house officers has been appointed or employed within the same period, in the several collection districts in the United States, and at what rates of compensation, with the dates of their appointment and employment respectively. Also, to what cases and to what extent "the compensation of officers and light house keepers has been reduced." And also, in what cases (if any) the compensation to any officer in his department employed in the collection of the customs, or otherwise, has been increased. And that he present the required information in such *tabular form* as to exhibit the comparative number of officers and the amount of their compensation in each collection district, at the commencement and close of the said period of two years next preceding the date of the said late annual report on the finances, and also the relative cost of collecting the revenue from customs to the amount of revenue collected in each of the last two years, compared with the cost of collection and amount collected annually, since the 4th day of March, 1825. And that he also inform the house what officers "now employed in the collection of duties, whose further services it has been believed could be safely dispensed with, in consequence of the reduction of late years, at the different places where they are stationed, may be discontinued, whose offices cannot be abolished without new legislation."

Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury be directed to inform this house under what superintendance the custom houses in New York and Boston, respectively, are being constructed, the number and names of the commissioners employed to superintend the construction of said custom houses, the time they have been so employed, and the compensation paid to each.

On motion of Mr. *Cushing*, it was

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making further provision by law for the trial of crimes in the district courts of the United States; also, further provision for the institution of civil and admiralty powers in said courts.

The resolution moved by Mr. *Tillinghast* on the 10th inst. calling upon the secretary of the treasury to report in the house how far and in what manner the sub-treasury law passed at the last session has been carried into execution, was called up by the mover.

Mr. *Vanderpoel* thought the resolution would cut coal work enough for all the clerks in the department for the whole session. He opposed it because he believed it unnecessary, as the information, if obtained, would have no effect on any proceedings which might take place in the house upon the subject of a repeal of the sub-treasury.

Mr. *Tillinghast* explained the resolution, and showed the value of the information asked for, and its pertinency to questions upon which the house may, and probably will, be called to vote; in his remarks he spoke of the judgment of the people upon the sub treasury law.

Mr. *Duncan* denied that the issue upon the sub-treasury question had been put to the people in the late elections, and said that no whig had been elected to the next congress on that issue; that it was not, nor was any other public measure the leading principle upon which the presidential election had been decided; for that gen. Harrison himself, when questioned, had refused to answer.

Mr. *Morgan* said that the question of the sub-treasury had been put in issue in at least one district, and that that district was the district of Cincinnati, and that he believed one Mr. Pendleton could give testimony on that point.

Mr. *Duncan* positively denied that any such issue had been made in the Cincinnati district.

Mr. *Galbraith* moved to lay the resolution on the table, and on this question the yeas and nays were called for.

A call of the house was then moved by Mr. *Toland*, and the yeas and nays were ordered; when

Mr. *Galbraith* withdrew his motion to lie on the table; and it was immediately renewed by Mr. *Beatty*.

The call of the house was then renewed by Mr. *Toland*.

The question was put, when there appeared for the call 23, against it 56.

A quorum did not vote; the question was therefore not decided.

Mr. *Hopkins* then moved an adjournment, which was carried; and the house adjourned.

CHRONICLE.

THE ALPACA. An attempt is making to naturalize in Great Britain, an animal of the Lama tribe, called the alpaca, a native of the Cordelleras or mountain districts of Peru. Its wool is of extreme fineness and is exceedingly valuable. Importations of it have already taken place to the amount of three redhons of pounds, and manufactured. The fabric is said to be equally fine with silk. An English print says of this animal:

"It is used as deer in the parks of the Spanish grandees in Peru, and its flesh is equal to any venison.—Some are white, others brown and mottled. The alpaca does not perspire as sheep do, and therefore requires no smearing, which will be an immense saving to the Scotch farmer; and the heavy coat of wool on his body (fine as silk) is sufficient protection in the Peruvian mountains, where deluges of rain fall four months in the summer season. The alpaca lives under the line of perpetual snow, which proves that a cold climate is congenial to them even in winter. It feeds on "ychu," a kind of withered grass which grows on all mountains above a certain altitude, proving that they will exist where sheep will not. Supplies of the animal were at Glasgow for sale, and we believe lord Breadalbane bought some to try on his estate at Taymouth, where the cappercailzie already flourishes. There were, also, samples of the raw alpaca silky wool, assorted black, (without dye) white, red, brown, foxy, gray, mottled, &c. No animal grease is in this wool—illustrative that the animal requires no washing before shearing, and the wool can at present be sold at 20d. per lb. During the panic of 1837, when Highland wool sold at 3½d. per lb. upwards of 1,000,000 lbs of alpaca realised 2s. and 2s. 6d. per lb. Different kinds of manufacture from alpaca, in imitation of silk—some black as jet, (without dye) others white, colored, dyed and wove in great variety of figures—can be manufactured at one-third the price of silk, and is said by the manufacturer to be three times more valuable than Scotch wool.

ARTIFICIAL LAKE. The Cleveland Herald says that the grand canal reservoir in Mercer county, Ohio, covers 13,000 acres of land, the water from 4 to 27 feet deep. It is said to be the largest artifical lake in the world.

BANK ARRANGEMENTS FOR RESUMPTION. The New York American of the 8th Dec. says: "The arrangement with the Philadelphia banks is perfected. The subscription by banks was to the amount of $550,000, and by five individuals or firms, the balance of 250,000 dollars was made up. The resumption in Pennsylvania will, we presume, be slid into gradually, without naming any particular day, and without perceptable difficulty."

The New York Express says that the following are the particulars as far as known of the loan made to that city to the Philadelphia banks:

Certain New York banks,	$605,000
Prime, Ward & King,	50,000
George Griswold,	50,000
J. Brown, (for Brown, Brothers & Co.)	50 000
Nevins & Townsend,	25 000
John Ward & Co.	25,000
	$805,000

BANKS IN FLORIDA. The grand jury for the district of East Florida have presented, among other matters, the present condition of the banks in Florida. But three banks are now pretending to be in operation: the Bank of Pensacola, the Southern Life and Trust Co. and the Union bank; all the others have become extinct. The bank bonds issued to these banks are presented as *null and void*, and the legislature is urged to take immediate measures to cancel them.

THE REV. JOHN BRECKINRIDGE, D. D. of New Orleans, has been elected to the presidency of Oglethorp university, in the place of the rev. C. P. Bemart, resigned.

BIBLE. There is at present in the possession of a Mrs. Parkes, of Golden Square, London, a copy of Martin's Bible, in 45 large folio volumes, illustrated with nearly 7,000 engravings, from the age of Michael Angelo to that of Reynolds and West. The work also contains about 200 original drawings of vignetts by Loutherbrough. The prints and etchings include the works of Raffaelle, Marc Antonio, Albert Durer, Callot, Rembrandt and other masters, consisting of representations of nearly every fact, circumstance and object mentioned in the holy scriptures. There are, moreover, designs of trees, plants, flowers, quadrupeds, birds, fishes and insects, such, besides fossils, as have been adduced in proof of an universal deluge. The most authentic scripture atlases are bound up with the volumes. The Bible was the property of the late Mr. Bowyer, the publisher, who corrected and arranged the engravings, etchings and drawings, at great expense and labor—and he is said to have been engaged upwards of 20 years in rendering it perfect. It was insured in the Albion insurance office for £3,600.

CANALS. The Tide Water canal closed on the 5th inst. and the Chesapeake and Ohio canal on the same day.

Canal tolls. The amount of tolls received on the N. York state canals in the fourth week in November was twenty thousand three hundred and ninety dollars and thirty-seven cents, and during the month of November, is two hundred and forty-three thousand, one hundred and fifty-six dollars and nine cents.

COAL TRADE. The shipments of coal from the Schuylkill during the present year have been *four hundred and twelve thousand tons!*—furnishing steady and profitable employment to a large number of coasting vessels, besides the thousands of persons engaged in mining and transporting it from the mines to the seaboard.

The coal trade and canal tolls. The operations of forwarding this now indispensable staple from the mines, is about closing for the season. The supplies brought down the Schuylkill canal this year have been 422,737 tons. From the Lehigh 222,008 tons, and from the Lackawanna 142,000 tons. Two companies have just commenced sending coal from the Lehigh mines—namely, the Buck Mountain and Tamanend. The works of the Buck Mountain company are nearly completed. The rail road is four miles in length, passing through two tunnels, one of which is already completed, and the other is in such a state of forwardness that they expect to bring down from 30 to 50,000 tons of coal next year. The Tamanend mines are seventeen miles from the Lehigh, and their coal is brought on the Catawissa rail road, on a descending grade thirteen miles, and four miles on the Beaver Meadow rail road to the landing. These mines belong to the Morris canal company, and the next season it is intended to bring down a considerable quantity of this staple. The shipments on the Lehigh this year will probably exceed those of any former year. The largest supply ever brought down in one year was 225,937 tons, in 1837. In addition to the coal brought down the Lehigh this season, about fifteen millions feet of lumber have passed by this route.

On the Schuylkill navigation the tolls received this season, to the 27th November, amount to $459,069.—On the Lehigh to about $160,000 and on the Union canal to $110,555. Next year the indications are in favor of a greatly increased business in coal. On the Susquehanna there has been considerable activity during the latter part of the season, chiefly for the supply of the anthracite furnaces erected this year.

[*Phil. Com. List.*

COTTON MARKET. Liverpool dates of the 9th November, represent the trade as dull at previous quotations.

New Orleans, December 7. A fair demand, 2,500 bales went off at full prices—holders ask an advance, but it had not been submitted to.

Amongst the sales, Louisiana and Mississippi, 360 bales, at 10½; 600 do. at 8; 100 do. at 8; 72 do. at 9; and 112 do. at 8½. For curiosity's sake, we would mention that 14 cents was refused to-day for a part of a well known fancy crop.

The Red River Whig of the 21st, re-asserts its former belief, that the cotton crop of that section, will not be one-half as large as that of last year. It says information derived from all parts of the country confirm the correctness of the opinion.

Cotton factories. There are in Mexico 11 cotton factories established by foreigners, the location and product of which are as follows:

In Puebla there are 5 cotton factories, making per day,		4,700 lbs. yarn.	
Oriyard,	1	2 300	"
Xalapa,	1	800	"
Mexico,	4	2,000	"
Other places,		200	"

EXCHANGE. New York on London 8⅞; on France 5 16¼; on Bremen 78; Amsterdam and Hamburg 36⅞; on Philadelphia 1⅞; Baltimore 1¼; Richmond 2; Charleston 1⅞a1⅞; Raleigh 3; Savannah 4; Augusta 6; Columbus 6½; Macon 12; Milledgeville 15; Mobile 4½; N. Orleans 1½; Nashville 8; Louisville 6; Cincinnati 3¼4; Indiana 5; Illinois 6, Natchez 25; St. Louis 6½6; Michigan 6.

FLOUR, remains generally at the prices last quoted.

Michigan flour. 41,826 barrels of flour were conveyed on the Central rail road during the year ending Nov 30th, 1840, from Ann Arbor, Ypsilanti, Wayne and Dearborn to Detroit. The Detroit Daily Advertiser of the 2d inst. states that immense quantities of flour will be stored in that place this winter, for the eastern spring trade. The wagon price the previous week was three dollars and fifty cents per barrel.

FIRE. The Fredericksburg Union manufacturing company's buildings were nearly destroyed on the morning of the 5th inst. There was insurances to the amount of $19,600, but the loss of the company as well as of the community will be severe.

GEN. HARRISON, we understand, is expected to leave home for Virginia the latter part of this month. He will spend the month of January with his friends in the Old Dominion, and return to Washington in February, to be ready on the 4th of March to enter upon the duties of the important office to which the people have elevated him. [*Maysville Eagle.*

HOSEA J. LEVIS, late cashier of the Schuylkill bank, Philadelphia, at by whose casualty hundreds of families in comfortable circumstances have been made destitute, was in this city a few days since. He registered his name as H. Miller, at the city hotel. He did not tarry long; and is understood to have taken his departure for New Orleans in the steamboat Meteor.

[*St. Louis New Era.*

THE MEXICAN CONGRESS passed, on the 17th of October, a law to the following effect. That the government is authorised to contract a loan of $2 000,000, pledging for the payment thereof the 18 per cent. duty; and the president may issue bonds for that amount, which shall be sold to the best bidder, within thirty days—two-thirds of the proceeds of said loan to be expended in acquiring a marine and other necessaries for prosecuting the war against Texas.

MASSACHUSETTS CENSUS. The population of Massachusetts, as ascertained by the new census, is 737,786.

MICHIGAN CENSUS. Free white persons—113,104 males—97,597 females—total whites—211,001.

Free colored persons—384 males—319 females.

Slaves 1. Total colored 704. Grand total 211,704.

There are in the state—57,793 agriculturists, and 31,153 youths at school.

Comparative statement.

Population in 1810	4,762
" 1820	8,896
" 1830	31,639*
" 1840	211,704

The increase of the last ten years is quite remarkable.

NEW YORK CENSUS. The population of the state is found to be 2,429,481, being an increase of 510 873 since 1830. The number of colored persons is 49,965.

RAIL ROADS. There are 3,319 miles of rail road constructed and in use, in the United States, constructed at a cost of about eighty-six millions of dollars, and yielding an average revenue of about five and a half per cent. 1,502 miles more are in progress of completion; and the whole number of miles projected, including finished, unfinished, and routes examined, is nearly ten thousand.

SCHOOLMASTERS WANTED. The Richmond Whig states that the census of Virginia, judging from partial returns, will in all likelihood show full *fifty thousand* white adults in that state who cannot read! The whole number of votes given at the late presidential election was about 84,000, being 30,000 more than were ever polled before.

In the state of New York there are, according to the census just taken, forty-three thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine white persons over 20 years of age who can neither read nor write. Most of these the Commercial Chronicle presumes to be foreigners, inasmuch as there are no less than 10,876 primary and common schools in operation, at which more than half a million of children are attending, according to the census.

It is stated in an address by bishop Smith, superintendent of public schools in Kentucky; that of the 140,000 children of the proper age to go to school, in that state, only about 32,000 are receiving an education. He further states that it costs about as much to educate the 32,000, under the *present system*, as it would to educate the whole 140,000 under the common school system.

SOUTH CAROLINA. A bill had been introduced into the house of representatives of this state to alter and amend the 1st and 2d sections of the 2d article of the constitution of the state, so as to give the election of governor to the people; and also a bill to give the election of electors of president and vice president of the United States, to the people.

SUGAR. *New Orleans, Dec. 7.* The sugar market to-day was very active, and about 500 hhds. were disposed of from the levee, at very full prices, within the range of our quotations, which we place at 4¼ to 6¼ for extreme qualities.

Some of the sugar planters of Cuba have adopted the method of Mons. Degrand, of France, of boiling the juice of the cane in a vacuum, by which the quantity of sugar is increased full ten per cent. over the other method.

Sugar crop. The New Orleans Courier of the 1st December says: "We have conversed with inhabitants of the bayou Lafourche, as well as one or two persons residing in the river parishes where cane is cultivated, and they all agree that the cold weather of last week will have the effect of destroying all the out-standing cane. If those persons are to be relied on, and they pass for men of veracity, then will this year's sugar making fall off 60,000 hhds. and our planters lose three millions of dollars."

TEMPERANCE ROLL. A gentleman who lately visited Cork, says, "I was disappointed in my wish to meet Father Matlew, who was in Dublin where he had enrolled great numbers. I looked over the books at his home. They are very neatly kept, and resemble large ledgers. The number registered was above one million and a half; and there are immense numbers taken in the country and registered. I believe the total may be fairly stated at two millions and a half.

TOBACCO. The inspections in Baltimore last week, 327 hhds.; of which 279 were from Maryland, and the balance Ohio.

WILD HORSES AND CATTLE were so numerous in Maryland, as late as the year 1720, that it was a business to pursue and take them. There was at that time, a settlement of Indians on the Monocacy.

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*Excluding the territory of Wisconsin, then a part of Michigan, the population in 1830 was 28,660. The increase for the last ten years therefore has been *between seven and eight hundred per cent.*! This far exceeds the increase in any other state of the union. The state will be entitled certainly to three, and probably four representatives in congress.

NILES' NATIONAL REGISTER.

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NILES' NATIONAL REGISTER.

The following communication, which we find in the Baltimore *American*, of the 22d instant, bears a testimony in behalf of HEZEKIAH NILES, the original editor of the Register, which gives it a claim upon us for an insertion. We know not the author, but take leave to assure him, that whilst the volumes compiled and published by our venerable predecessor, have done nothing but justice to the distinguished individual to whom his communication alludes, yet, whenever examined with equal industry, in search of information relative to other prominent public men of this country, who have acted within the period of its publication, *their* doings and sayings will be found no less faithfully "*registered*" in its pages, as though *they too* had been especially in the view of the editor.—It is a trait that essentially belongs to the character of the work, and contributes greatly to its intrinsic value.

To the editors of the American.

GENTLEMEN: I see by the Philadelphia papers that public dinners have been tendered to J. WASHINGTON TYSON, esq. author of *A life of Harrison*, and gen. JOHN C. MONTGOMERY, the compiler of *The Tippecanoe Almanac*, as testimonials of the gratitude of their fellow citizens for their efforts in behalf of Harrison and reform. These gentlemen are most worthy of such distinguished marks of favor—for their writings and personal efforts exerted great influence during the campaign.

But while our political brethren in Philadelphia are thus honoring the early and active friends of Harrison in that city for their *brochures*, we seem to have forgotten that Maryland is not only entitled to the honor of having been the first to nominate gen. HARRISON for the presidency, but that a *citizen of Baltimore* furnished the materials on which all the biographies of that distinguished individual are based, and by which every slander upon his reputation was repelled.

I allude to the late HEZEKIAH NILES, the editor of *Niles Register*, whose zeal in collecting and recording facts and events in relation to gen. HARRISON during and since the war, and patriotism in commending his brilliant achievements to the applause of the country left a record which defies the assaults of malice and of time. Indeed, I have sometimes been impressed with the conviction, when reading the mass of testimony compiled by the younger NILES from the *Register* and published as a *Text Book*, that HEZEKIAH NILES was impressed with the conviction that the day was not far distant when general HARRISON would be a candidate for the highest office in the gift of his countrymen, and that such testimony would be required to repel the assaults of the malevolent. It was a similar impression, perhaps, which induced one of the most eloquent and distinguished orators who addressed the people during the late campaign, to declare from the public stand, when alluding to the testimony of *The Text Book*, that "if HEZEKIAH NILES had left behind him no other evidences of his patriotism and love of country, that that alone should cause his memory to be held in grateful remembrance by every lover of civil liberty."

A VERY OLD CITIZEN.

FOREIGN ARTICLES.

By the packet ship Sheridan arrived at N. York on the 18th—London dates to the 14th, and Paris to the 11th Nov. were received.

The pacific disposition of Louis Phillippe was sustained by the chambers. The ministerial candidate for presidency was sustained by a decided vote.

M. Benzal,	220 votes.
M. Odillon Barrot,	134
M. Thiers,	4

M. Berreyer, M. Dupin and M. Dufaure, one each.

In the minor elections of vice presidents and secretaries, the cabinet were equally successful. The four vice presidents elected were M. Calmon, M. Dufaure, M. Jacqueminot and M. Salvandy.

The intelligence from China is not later than we have direct.

From India it is both later and disastrous, to the British in the extreme.

The London Morning Post of the 10th, says: The miserable results of the premature withdrawal of our troops from Scinde and Afghanistan are now being repeated. In the interval that had elapsed since the departure of the previous mail from Bombay accounts had been received there of the British arms having sustained more reverses, and of the loss of a greater number of officers and men than during the whole of the Cabool campaign.

Khelat, the strong hold, which general Willshire captured in such gallant style, has been retaken; the whole of Upper Scinde was in a state of insurrection, and every day intelligence of fresh disasters was received at Bombay. The 1st Bombay grenadier regiment had been nearly cut to pieces in an engagement with the Beloochies, when marching through a pass in the mountains to the relief of Kahun.

Five officers and 200 men were killed, and all the baggage, consisting of upwards of 1,000 camels, laden with supplies, horses, ammunition and between 40,000 and 50,000 rupees in hard cash, fell a prey to the Beloochies. "Such," says our correspondent "is the effect of the premature withdrawal of our troops from the country, such the result predicted by the duke of Wellington more than a year and a half ago, of the foolish attempt to conduct extensive warlike operations on a peace establishment." Vigorous efforts were making at Bombay to retrieve the disasters, brought about entirely by lord Auckland's penny-wise and pound foolish measures.

Dost Mahomed Khan was still at large, and there were strong suspicions that the Ameers of Lhirli and other native chiefs were intriguing against the British government.

The Khan of Chiva had liberated all the Russian slaves in his dominions, and lieut. Shakspeare had offered to conduct them to the Russian frontier.

An army of observation was to assemble on the frontiers of Nepaul.

LATER. Just as our paper was prepared for press, (a day earlier than usual, in order to have the enjoyment of Christmas), the mail brings us information of the arrival of the steamer Acadia at Boston on the 21st instant, bringing London and Liverpool papers to the 4th; twenty-one days later than heretofore received.

The steamer President arrived at Liverpool on the 27th November. Great uneasiness was felt at her delay, and ten guineas per cent. was paid at Lloyds to insure her. She is to leave for N. York on the 10th of February.

Peace in Europe is considered as established.

Money remains in demand in England, but exchange with the continent was more favorable, and times were confidently expected to improve.

The Bank of England on the 26th Nov. advertised to make loans at 5 per cent. on bills not having more than 6 months to run, and other banks were discounting at the same rate.

The failure of the house of Wright & Co. London, caused considerable excitement. They had dabbled considerably in the fancy speculations at New York. They exhibit assets to the value of £500,000—liabilities 8 to 900,000.

The feeling in relation to American securities was kindler, and prices slightly better, but operations were suspended, waiting for the turn here—in relation to the resuming specie payments. Quotations will be found in the Chronicle page.

Mr. Jaudon on his arrival in England, published an account of the condition of the United States bank of Pennsylvania.

Assets, including $2,590,338 37 in specie		$76,138,693 07
Liabilities, including loans in Europe, and due to other banks	12,600,000 5,427,768	72,811,491 49
Surplus,		$3,327,201 58

A Princess. Queen Victoria, on the 21th Nov. just nine months and eleven days after her marriage, blessed her loyal subjects with an heiress to the throne of Great Britain, and was "quite as well as could be expected." She had recovered so far as to be able to attach her signature to official papers. The infant was to be christened after the name of her mother, ALEXANDRINA VICTORIA, soon after the meeting of parliament.

There is no later intelligence from China. The blockade of Canton has been officially promulgated in Europe.

Recognition of Texan independence. The London Times of Nov. 18th says: "A commercial treaty between Great Britain and the republic of Texas was signed at the foreign office on Monday evening by lord Palmerston and general James Hamilton, the envoy from that republic. This convention, entered into on the basis of perfect reciprocity, of course recognises *ipso facto*, the independence of the new republic, which is now extricated on the one hand from the dominion of Mexico, and on the other, from the danger of incorporation with the American union. It implies also, unless lord Palmerston should have neglected all the precautions usual in such cases, the belief that Texas is able to maintain her independence."

Arthur Aikin, esq. of London, who came out in the Acadia, is the bearer of the despatches announcing the official recognition by Great Britain of the independence of Texas. General Hamilton had not concluded his negotiation for a loan to the young republic, when the Acadia sailed.

FRANCE.

The Moniteur Parisien says that a loan of 600,000,000 of francs, or 24 millions sterling, will be proposed by the French government. The budget for 1841, will according to the *Commerce* reach nearly 80 millions sterling!

The remains of Napoleon had arrived, but were not yet landed.

HOLLAND.

The inauguration of the new king took place at Amsterdam on the 28th November.

The Dutch papers give a detailed account of the public debt of Holland, the gross amount of which is 1,337,500,000 florins, equal to about one hundred and fifty millions pound sterling—the greater part of it is only subject to 2½ per cent. interest; but the total charges for interest, &c. is 44,514,000 florins, equal to two thirds of the whole revenue.

SYRIA.

Bombardment and capture of St. Jean D'Acre.—This formidable fortress, second only it is said to Gibraltar, was attacked by the allied squadron on the 3d Nov. and without much effect, until a rocket from the Austrian frigate La Guerriere, fell into the principal magazine, when in a moment the whole place was in ruins and most of the garrison killed! No further resistence was made. Upwards of 2,000 killed, 3,000 prisoners, and a large number of wounded, besides a large quantity of artillery and munitions of war, among them 300 pieces of field artillery and £200,000 in specie; Acre having been the grand depot and arsenal of Mehemet Ali. The garrison was supposed to have consisted originally of 6,000 men.

MEXICO.

The *Corpus Christi*, an American sloop, has been captured and four of her men murdered by the commander of a Mexican launch, named Gonzales, carrying 16 guns. Gonzales had letters and was empowered by the Mexican government to treat with Rihaud and Thompson respecting their pardon and return to the country. On arriving at the bar no vessel was in sight, except the American sloop which Gonzales boarded. While one of the Mexicans was conversing with the mate, Gon-

zalas look affront at some remark the latter made and run him through the body with a sword, killing him instantly. The wretch then ordered the sloop's men, three in number, to be tied, taken on shore and shot. Two of them fell at the first fire, and while the other was begging for quarter, Gonzales ordered his ears to be cut off! A second discharge ended his sufferings. The Mexicans pretend that the sloop was on a smuggling expedition, but nothing can justify such a diabolical outrage. Major Smith, the American consul at Matamoras, was investigating the affair. [*N. O. Pic.*

The commercial house of Messrs. Rubio, at San Louis de Potosi, have entered into an arrangement with the Mexican government, by which they are entitled to import into Matamoras merchandise to the amount of one million of dollars, the duties on which will amount to over $300,000.

TEXAS.

The Texian man-of-war schooner San Antonio, lieut. Moore, from Tampico bound to Galveston, has taken three Mexican vessels prizes and burnt another—all valuable.

The Texian minister to Mexico, who was returning to Texas with lieut. Moore, died on the passage, and a gentleman who accompanies him was very sick.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

CONSULS. George Guest, esq. has been appointed vice consul of the Oriental republic of the Uraguay for the city of Philadelphia, and officially recognised by the president of the United States.

NORTHEASTERN BOUNDARY—IMPORTANT. Rumors reached us some days since of a British regiment having actually marched into and taken possession of the disputed territory. The next mails brought intimations that it was supposed to be a mistake in the officer commanding, as the civil authorities had received no directions upon the subject. The Boston Atlas of the 15th however confirms the fact of the occupation. It says: "We have seen a gentleman this morning, who left Portland last evening, and he states that it is a fact that a regiment of British troops had arrived at Madawaska, and taken possession of the disputed territory. Capt. Miller, the British messenger, was sent by sir John Harvey to give the information to gov. Fairfield—he knowing nothing of the intended occupation until the arrival of the troops, and feeling it to be due from himself to gov. Fairfield to notify him of the fact. There is some excitement here on the subject. The regiment is about 600 strong. We shall know more to-night."

At Bangor and Portland, the cause of the movement was enveloped in mystery—the more so from the circumstance that sir John Harvey, as captain Miller stated, knew nothing of the intended movement until he received official information that it had been made. Capt. Miller left Boston on Tuesday morning for Montreal, taking the road through Vermont, to carry the despatches in return from sir John Harvey to governor general Thomson.

THE TOBACCO CONVENTION.

We regretted not having room to "Register" the proceedings of any of the meetings which took place in the various tobacco growing sections of the union, preparatory to the convention, at many of which interesting views were taken of the condition of the trade. We had laid them by for insertion, but the proceedings of congress and of the legislatures of the states of the union, and the numerous public documents, messages, &c. with which this period of the year is crowded, precludes the hope of finding room for them, unless it be by an extra sheet. We are therefore compelled to be content with giving the proceedings of the convention itself.

There can be no doubt of the fact, that the interest of this portion of our community have been long overlooked, and, if not actually neglected—at least not sufficiently pressed upon the attention, either of foreign countries—of our own congress—or of the AMERICAN COMMUNITY. We rejoice to observe indications of awaking to the subject in earnest.

Washington, Tuesday, Dec. 15, 1840.

Pursuant to public notice, a convention of the tobacco planters of the United States assembled this day in the chamber of the board of aldermen in this city.

A large number of delegates appeared from the several tobacco growing states.

At fifteen minutes past 12, the convention was called to order by the hon. Daniel Jenifer, of Md. on whose motion

Governor Spragg, of Maryland, president of the convention held in this city in the month of May last, was unanimously elected president, and took the chair accordingly.

Mr. Jenifer then nominated as vice president a gentleman who, he said, came from a distant state, and who had taken great interest in the matters touching which the convention had assembled—Ambrose G. Gordon, of Kentucky.

The nomination was seconded by the hon. Philip Triplett, of Kentucky, and was unanimously agreed to.

And, on motion of Mr. Triplett, John S. Skinner, esq. of Baltimore city, and John Mercer, esq. of Anne Arundel, county, Md. were appointed secretaries to the convention.

On the suggestion of the hon. Walter Coles, of Virginia, an additional vice president was ordered to be appointed.

And, on motion of the same gentlemen, Robert W. Bowie, esq. of Md. was unanimously elected to this office.

The hon. Wm. D. Merrick, of Maryland, one of the delegates to the convention, was, on his motion, excused from further attendance this day, by reason of important duties requiring his presence in the senate chamber.

The convention was then addressed at great length by the hon. Daniel Jenifer in a review of the policy pursued for many years past by our own and foreign governments with reference to the tobacco planting interests, and to a general inquiry into the measures which the convention might be called upon to adopt, and into the purposes for which it had been convened.

Mr. J. concluded by offering the following resolution.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed by the president to consider and recommend such measures as may be deemed most expedient to be adopted by this convention.

The convention was also addressed by the hon. Walter Coles, of Va. and Thomas F. Bowie, esq. of Maryland.

After which, the resolution was unanimously agreed to.

And, on motion of the hon. Joseph R. Underwood, of Kentucky, the committee was ordered to consist of eleven members; but, on the suggestion of T. F. Bowie, esq. the number was subsequently increase to thirteen.

The following gentlemen were appointed members of the committee: Hon. Daniel Jenifer, of Maryland, hon. Philip Triplett, hon. Walter Coles, hon. John Miller, John Mercer, esq. Thomas F. Bowie, esq. hon. Joseph R. Underwood, Robert Ghiselin, esq. George H. Stewart, esq. Thomas Somerville, esq. hon. W. L. Gogging, I. D. Freeman, esq. and J. Shaw, esq.

On motion of Robert W. Bowie, esq. the following resolution was adopted.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire into and report to the convention to-morrow, the amount necessary to defray the expenses of this convention and the means of providing said amount, as well as to defray arrearages of expenses incurred by the last convention.

The committee was ordered to consist of three members; and J. S. Skinner, Robert W. Bowie and George C. Washington, esqrs. were appointed the members thereof.

On motion of Mr. Jenifer, it was then

Resolved, That when the convention adjourned, to meet to-morrow morning, (Wednesday), at 10 o'clock.

And then, on motion of Mr. Triplett the convention adjourned.

Wednesday, Dec 16, 1840.

The convention was called to order at 11 o'clock

The hon James Garland appeared and took his seat as a delegate from the state of Virginia.

J. S. Skinner, esq. from the committee appointed yesterday to inquire into and report the amount necessary to "defray the expenses of the present convention, and the means of providing said amount, as well as to defray any arrearages of expenses incurred by the last convention," made a report, which concluded with a resolution providing that each member pay into the hands of a treasurer to be appointed the sum of $5, to be applied to the purposes above stated.

The report having been accepted, the resolution was adopted, and Geo. C. Washington, esq of Md. was elected treasurer.

Hon. Daniel Jenifer, from the committee of thirteen members appointed yesterday "to consider and recommend such measures as may be deemed most expedient to be adopted by this convention," made the following report:

Mr. Jenifer from the committee appointed by the president to consider and recommend such measures as may be most expedient to be adopted to accomplish the objects of this convention, reported that the limited time allowed them has compelled the committee to confine their report to a general review of the subject.

That since the adjournment of the tobacco convention which met in this city on the 1st of May last, there has been no change in the burdens and restrictions imposed upon the tobacco trade of the United States by the nations of Europe, except in some unimportant matters by one or two kingdoms; and the facts stated by the committee in their report to that convention are now referred to, and by us reasserted, and their arguments and suggestions adopted. Since the publication of the documents by congress at their last session, no correspondence has been received at the department of state on this subject, except a few unimportant communications from Sardinia and Belgium. No change has taken place with foreign governments in regard to this staple; and from what has already transpired, we have no hopes of a favorable action on their part until the congress of the United States shall adopt measures commensurate with the object.

Great Britain still continues her excessive duty of seventy-two dollars and seventy five cents per hundred pounds, or eight hundred per cent. on the prime cost of this article of our produce, while we continue to receive the product of the labor of her citizens at an average duty of twelve and a half per cent.

France yet continues her still more odious monopoly or *regie*, retaining in the hands of her king, or those to whom he sells the privilege, the sole right to import, manufacture and sell American tobacco in that kingdom, by which the quantity of American tobacco consumed in France has been reduced to six or seven thousand hogsheads per annum, from which she derives a revenue of ten millions of dollars.

Russia, Spain, Portugal, and some of the minor powers of Europe adhere to their various monopolies under different names, but all tending to the manifest oppression of this our staple. And the Germanic powers included in the *zoll verein* or commercial union of Germany have not reduced any portion of their transit duties or abated in the slightest degree their commercial system, in which tobacco is the article most heavily taxed, as it is indeed in every nation in Europe, except Holland and Belgium. They have met us in that spirit of equality and justice which should ever exist between nations having friendly commercial relations; who have a right to insist upon and never should be satisfied without a free exchange of commerce on equal and reciprocal footing.

Treaties with several of the European governments expire in a few years, and a just regard to the planting interest requires that they should not be renewed unless the odious burdens and restrictions imposed upon the staple of tobacco be modified.

The treaty with the Hanseatic towns of Lubec, Bremen and Hamburg expired by limitation in December, 1839, but continues in force until twelve months' notice shall have been given of the intention to terminate it, and a fair opportunity now presents itself to our government to do us justice with these powers.

The American ministers at the court of Great Britain have for many years urged, with great ability, on that government, the propriety of diminishing the duty on tobacco as a matter of justice to the United States on general principles of policy and free trade between two friendly nations; and have shown by arguments, which we think it would be difficult to answer, that, even as a measure of revenue, these excessive duties on this article, to a great extent, defeat their own object. But arguments have proved unavailing, and Great Britain continues her duty of 72½ cents per pound on this product of our labor.

With equal ability our ministers to France commencing with Mr. Jefferson, in 1783, and continued down to the present time by gen. Cass, have remonstrated against the French system of monopoly as injurious to the American tobacco growing interest, and unjust by its departure from that reciprocity and equality which the French nation had insisted upon with some sternness, in their communications with our minister in 1785, in all their commercial intercourse with the United States. Their remonstrances have met no other response than an act of the French chambers extending the law creating the monopoly of American tobacco to the year 1852.

By negotiation, therefore, nothing can be expected from her. The last ray of hope from that source has expired, and the American tobacco planters must look to that tribunal which can alone afford them relief for the evils they endure—to the senate and house of representatives of the United States in congress assembled, via their constituents

must appeal for a redress of the grievances hereto set forth. And we rejoice that this appeal has been most ably seconded from other sources in various states in the union.

Amongst our agents abroad commonications from Mr. Dodge and Mr. Miles, have been repeatedly received by our government, which evince great zeal and labor in the different spheres in which they have acted.

We have seen with pleasure a resolution introduced into the senate of Georgia to instruct their senators and request their representatives to use their best efforts to have a law passed by congress to lax all French wines, silks and brandies in proportion to the duty which they lay upon our tobacco in their ports. The governor of Virginia has called the attention of the legislature of that state to the subject in his message to them at their present session, and submitted whether it is not expedient, through their representation in congress, to enforce the just claims of their tobacco planters to a reduction of the enormous duties imposed on tobacco by most European governments.

And as early as January, 1837, the legislature of Maryland unanimously passed the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the senators and representatives of this state in the congress of the United States be requested to take under their especial care this highly important and much neglected interest, and that they be particularly requested to oppose all and every adjustment of the present tariff without obtaining for the tobacco interest a fair and equal participation in the benefits to be derived from such adjustment."

In conclusion, your committee recommend to the convention the adoption of the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That the only effectual remedy for the evils the tobacco interest labors under from the high duties imposed by Great Britain, and the monopolies of France and other nations Europe, of is to be found in the action of congress, by countervailing duties: and that the convention relies on the wisdom of congress in discriminating between those governments which *have* and those which *have not* manifested a disposition to abandon or modify their present oppressive duties and restrictions imposed on tobacco from the United States.

2. *Resolved*, That it be recommended to the government of the United States, that the treaties now in existence with foreign countries, which contain no stipulations for reciprocity in duties on their respective products, be not renewed.

3. *Resolved*, That the governors of the several states of this union, engaged in the cultivation of tobacco, be earnestly requested to call the attention of the several legislatures of their respective states to the subject of the American tobacco trade with foreign nations.

4. *Resolved*, That a copy of the proceedings of this convention be laid before the senate and house of representatives of the United States, and that the senators and representatives from tobacco growing states be earnestly requested to take such speedy and efficient means as in their judgment may be best calculated to accomplish the object contemplated by this convention.

The report and accompanying resolutions having been read—

The convention was addressed at great length by hon. Philip Triplett and hon. Jos R. Underwood, of Kentucky; George Stewart, esq of Baltimore; hon James Garland, of Virginia; Walter Bowie, esq. and hon D Jenifer, of Maryland; hon. Walter Coles, of Virginia; hon. Wm. D. Merrick, of Maryland; hon. John Jameson, of Missouri; and Thomas F. Bowie, esq. of Maryland.

After which, the report and resolutions were adopted.

On motion of hon. Daniel Jenifer, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the thanks of this convention be tendered to the mayor and city council of Washington for the use of their hall for the accommodation of the members of this convention.

And, on motion of the same gentlemen, it was also unanimously

Resolved, That the president be and he is hereby authorised to convene this convention at any time he may deem the interest of the planters may require it.

Whereupon the convention adjourned *sine die*.

THE ARMY.

Maj. Gen. SCOTT has reached Washington via Norfolk.

More troops for Florida. The ship Liverpool sailed from New York on Wednesday morning, for Savannah, having on board one hundred and six recruits for the 2d regiment of infantry in Florida.

Captain J. Dimick, 1st artillery, (who returns to Fort Columbus) commands the detachment. Lts. J. W. Penrose, 2d infantry, and R. W. Foote, 8th infantry, are attached to the command. These officers will join their regiments in Florida.

A correspondent of the Savannah Georgian, writing from Florida, says: "The only news I have of the progress of the campaign, is the return of col. Riley's command to their respective posts, Forts King, Russell and Holmes. They secoted to the south to within some thirty miles of Tampa and back—some of them marching 250 miles without seen the sign of an Indian having been discovered. The country on the route is represented as utterly worthless to a white population."

Savannah, Dec. 9. The express just arrived from Fort King says that 13 Indians came in this morning and delivered up their arms to colonel Riley. They, state there are a great many more to come in in a few days.

One hundred and seventy recruits, intended for the 3d artillery arrived here on Monday last. Thirty-five arrived at Fort Searle on the same day. The following officers accompanied: majors McClintock and Childs; lieutenants Bragg, Wyske, Gilham, Van Vleit, Thomas and assistant surgeon Barnes.

J. B Peyton and V. B. Leindenberger, late 2nd lieutenants of the 3d infantry, U. S. army, have been dropped from the service.

Lieutenent Boyd, 3d artillery states that Indian tracks were seen a few days ago, on the narrow point of land, two miles south of this post, Fort Lauderdale, where they have never before been seen since the war.

General Armistead has divided that part of Florida which is occupied by the U. S. troops into districts, to which the several corps have been respectively allotted as follows.

Disposition of regiments.

The Atlantic district,	garrisoned	3d artillery.
St. Johns district,	"	2d dragoons.
Ochlewaha district,	"	2d infantry.
Micanopy district,	"	7th infantry.
Wacasassa district,	"	3d infantry.
Withlacoochee dis.	"	6th infantry.
Tampa district,	"	8th infantry.
Southern district,	"	1st infantry.

THE NAVY.

The Constellation of 36 guns, captain Storer, sailed from Boston harbor on the 9th inst. for the East Indies, via Rio Janerio.

The Army and Navy Chronicle states that lieuts. Pendergrast, Vail and Gordon, of the U. S. navy, were in Paris on the 8th September on their way to Marseilles, to join the Mediterranean squadron.

The Norfolk Beacon says: "Commander Pinkbugh has been ordered to the U. S. sloop of war Levant, in place of commander Smoot, who is superseded.

STATES OF THE UNION.

MAINE.—CENSUS.

York county.			
Acton	1,491	Lyman	1,478
Alfred	1,408	Newfield	1,354
Berwick	1,698	North Berwick	1,447
Buxton	2,687	Parsonsfield	2,442
Biddeford	2,571	Sanford	2,253
Cornish	1,263	Saco	4,409
Elliot	1,889	Shapleigh	1,510
Hollis	2,363	South Berwick	2,314
Kittery	2,435	Waterborough	1,944
Kennebunk	2,323	Wells	2,878
Kennebunk port	3,770	York	3,111
Lebanon	2,273		54,023
Limerick	1,509		
Limington	2,211		
Cumberland county.			
Baldwin	1,134	New Gloucester	1,946
Bridgton	1,987	North Yarmouth	2,824
Brunswick	4,253	Otisfield	1,307
Cape Elizabeth	1,666	Poland	2,360
Cumberland	1,816	Portland (city)	15,218
Denesile	1,294	Pownal	1,210
Dorhem	1,836	Raymond	2,032
Falmouth	2,071	Scarborough	2,173
Freeport	2,667	Sebago	707
Gorham	3,002	Standish	2,198
Gray	1,740	Windham	2,302
Harpswell	1,445	Westbrook	4,118
Harrison	1,243		68,660
Minot	3,550		
Naples	758		
Oxford county.			
Albany	691	Canton	918
Andover	351	Denmark	1,143
Bethel	1,994	Dixfield	1,166
Brownfield	1,380	Fryeburg	1,538
Buckfield	1,629	Greenwood	838
Byron	219	Gilead	312
Hartford	1,472	Sweden	670
Hebron	845	Turner	2,473
Hiram	1,232	Waterford	1,881
Howard's Gore	131	Woodstock	818
Hamlin's Grant	80	Township B	111
Locke	941	No. 3, first Range	49
Lincolnmore	2,745	No. 3, second Range	43
Mexico	447	Township C	29
Newry	463	Andover North Surplus	45
Norway	1,786	Riley township	31
Oxford	1,346	Letter A. No. 2	54
Paris	2,454	Letter A. No. 4, first Range	4
Peru	1,002	Fryeburg Academy Grant	153
Porter	1,183		
Roxbury	327		
Rumford	1,444	Number Two	356
Stoneham	313	Batchelder's Grant	8
Stow	376		38,839
Sumner	1,269		
Kennebec county.			
Albion	1,624	Rome	987
Augusta	5,314	Sidney	2,180
Belgrade	1,748	Vassalborough	2,351
China	2,675	Vienna	891
Clinton	2,818	Waterville	2,939
Dearborn	168	Wayne	1,201
Fayette	1,016	Windsor	1,782
Greene	1,406	Winthrop	1,918
Gardiner	5,041	Wiscasset	1,722
Hallowell	4,668	Clinton Gore	113
Leeds	1,736	Wales	656
Litchfield	2,293	Territory north of Albion	89
Monmouth	1,882		
Mount Vernon	1,475		
Pittston	2,460		38,804
Readfield	2,037		
Penobscot county.			
Argyle	527	Newburg	963
Bangor (city)	8,634	Newport	1,138
Bradford	1,001	Orono	1,520
Bradley	395	Orrington	1,590
Brewe	1,736	Oldtown	2,345
Burlington	350	Passadumkeag	394
Carmel	321	Plymouth	843
Corinna	1,702	Springfield	543
Corinth	1,318	Stetson	818
Charleston	1,269	Jersey Gore	133
Chester	277	Township No. 3	22
Dexter	1,464	" No. 4	41
Dixmont	1,498	Township 3 Range 8	29
Etna	745	Lower Indian Township	87
Eddington	595		
Edinburgh	52	West branch	
Enfield	846	Pen'cl river	
Exeter	2,052	Indian Township No. 2	6
Garland	1,065		
Glenburn	664	Hopkins Academy Grant	3
Greenbush	266		
Hampden	2,632	Letter A	29
Hermon	1,045	Unincorporated Townships North of Linenin	147
Howland	317		
Kirkland	351		
La Grange	839		
Lee	724	West half of Township No. 6	187
Levant	1,064		
Lincoln	1,121		
Lowell	205	Township No. 7	20
Mexfield	185		
Mattamiscontis	97		45,703
Milford	474		
Somerset county.			
Anson	1,941	No. 1, 2d Range, Pleasant ridge	167
Athens	1,427		
Bingham	761	No. 1, 3d Range, West Kennebec river	85
Bloomfield	1,093		
Brighton	803	No. 16th Range	10
Canaan	1,379	No. 15th "Fork's township"	80
Cambridge	461		
Concord	577	Enchanted Stream	5
Cornville	1,149	Parlin Pond	3
Chendlerville	372	Jackman's Township	10
Embden	983	Hidden Plantation (Moose river)	65
Fenfield	2,196		
Harland	1,028	Canada Road	3
Harmony	1,090	do. Line, No. 5, 3d Range	10
Lexington	564		
Madison	1,701	No. 2, 2d Range	139
Mayfield	148	No. 3, 3d "	106
Mercer	1,432	Flagstaff Township No. 4, 4th Range	64
Moscow	862		
New Portland	1,620	Spencer Stream	5
Norridgewock	1,865	Long Pond	1
Palmyra	1,500	No. 5, 2d Range Canada road	1
Pittsfield	951		
Ripley	891	No. 1, 3d Range, East Kennebec river	164
Solon	1,139		
St. Albion	1,564	No. 1, 4th Range E. K. R.	103
Starks	1,559		
Skowhegan	1,544		33,912
Smithfield	789		
No. 1, 3d Range, West Kennebec river	63		

Lincoln county.

Alna	989	Topsham	1,883
Bath	5,143	Union	1,784
Boothbey	2,631	Waldoborough	3,661
Bowdoin	2,078	Webster	1,133
Bowdoinham	2,402	Warren	2,228
Bremen	837	Washington	1,600
Bristol	2,946	Westport	655
Cushing	791	Whitefield	2,142
Dresden	1,847	Wiscasset	2,914
Edgecomb	1,238	Woolwich	1,412
Friendship	795	Patrieklown, Plantation	506
Georgetown	1,357		
Jefferson	2,214	Malmieus Island	177
Lewiston	1,801	Monhegan	77
Lisbon	1,531	Metinicus Rock	10
New Castle	1,713	Matinic Island	16
Nobleborough	2,210	Muscle Ridge	61
Phipsburg	1,657	Ragged Island	17
Richmond	1,604	Wooden Ball Island	9
St. George	2,094		
Thomaslown	2,227		68,512

Piscataquis county.

Abbot	661	Milo	756
Atkieson	704	Parkman	1,203
Bernard	153	Saegerville	1,197
Bowerbank	165	Sebec	1,116
Blanchard	270	Shirley	190
Brownville	868	Wellington	722
Dover	1,597	Wilson	70
Elliottsville	60	Williamsburg	191
Foxcroft	926	Township No. 8, 2d Range	28
Guilford	892		
Greenville	128	Plantation No. 9	21
Kilmarnock	219	Letter B, 19th Range	5
Kingsbury	227		
Monson	548		
Milton	469		13,138

Washington county.

Addison	1,052	Topsfield	188
Alexander	513	Wesley	965
Beddington	164	Whiting	460
Baileyville	329	Plantation No. 23	122
Baring	376	East half Township No 6, 2d Range	73
Calais	2,934		
Columbia	843	Hill's Gore 4th Range	30
Cooper	657	No. 6, 2d Range	12
Cutler	667	Fowler&Ely, 1st Range	
Charlotte	686	Township No 1	13
Cerryfield	1,003	Township No 6, 4th Range	49
Crawford	300		
Dennysville	378	Danforth, half township 4th Range	45
Eastport	2,876		
Edmonds	259	Township No. 6, 3d Renge	48
Harrington	1,525		
Jonesborough	392	Township No. 2, 2d do.	53
Jonesport	576	Township No. 2, 2d do.	47
Lubec	2,307	Hinkley No. 9, 1st do	9
Machias	1,351	Township No. 1, 2d do.	12
Machias port	834	Township No. 21, eastern division	26
Marion	231		
Mechises	1,395	Annsburg	23
Northfield	232	Devereaux	30
Pembroke	1,050	Township No. 14	163
Perry	1,008	do. No. 18	35
Princeton	157	do. No. 12	62
Robbinston	822		
Steuben	884		28,309
Trescott	793		

Aroostook county.

Amity	169	Framingham	18
Belfast Academy Grant	141	Westfield	2
Hodgdon	665	Letter A, 8th Range	15
Houlton	1,597	No. 1, 8th Range	22
Township No. 5, 3d Range	9	Benedicta, nr No. 2, 5th Range	222
Township A, 2d Range	6	No. 3, 5th Range	100
		" 4, " "	294
		" 6, " "	42
Weston	249	Nos. 7 & 9 "	48
Township No. 2, 2d Range	42	No. 19, 5th Range or Masardis	140
Lincoln	311	No. 11, 5th Range	46
Township No. 11, 1st Range	66	" 12, 3d "	66
		Letter G, 2d "	58
Township No. 1, 4th Range	69	" K, 2d "	96
		Plymouth & Easton Grant	63
Township No. 2, 3d Range	14	Letter H and J, 1st and 2d Range	194
Township No. 1, 2d Range	104	Plymouth Grant	200
Township No. 1, 3d Range	24	Letter G	27
Orient Gore	68	Fort Fairfield, or Letter D	26
Township No. 9	50	No. 3, 8 and 7th Raeges	50
Township No. 2, 2d Range	20	Madawaska South of St. Johns river	1,584
Smyrna	184	Madawaska North of St. Johns river	1,872
New Limerick	123		
Letter A, 1st Renge	177		
Williams college Grant	25		9,413
Bridgewater Academy Grant	61		

Waldo county.

Appleton	891	Monroe	1,602
Belfast	4,164	Montville	2,153
Belmont	1,378	Northport	1,207
Brooks	910	Palermo	1,594
Burnham	609	Prospect	3,492
Camden	3,005	Searsmont	1,374
Frankfort	3,603	Swansville	619
Freedom	1,153	Thorndike	897
Hope	1,770	Troy	1,378
Islesborough	778	Unity	1,467
Jackson	652	Vinalhaven	1,950
Knox	897	Waldo Plantation	721
Liberty	893		
Lincolnville	2,048		41,535

Hancock county.

Aurora	149	Seaville	129
Amherst	196	Plantation No. 7	61
Bluehill	1,891	" No. 10	19
Brooksville	1,246	Trenton	1,061
Bucksport	3,915	Bear Island	11
Castine	1,188	Beach Island	8
Cranberry Isle	238	Pickerings Island	14
Dedham	455	Spruce Head	12
Deer Isle	2,841	Little Spruce Head	6
Eastbrook	155	Butler Island	8
Eden	1,054	Eagle "	18
Ellsworth	2,267	Harbor "	4
Franklin	502	Marshalls "	8
Gouldsborough	1,196	Duck "	6
Greenfield	223	Long "	114
Hancock	760	Black "	30
Mariaville	275	Placentia "	82
Mount Desert	1,889	Conways "	8
Orland	1,418	Calf "	12
Otis	88	Johns "	4
Penobscot	1,474	Pond "	11
Sedgwick	1,929	Harbour "	2
Sullivan	350	Hog "	12
Surry	851	Conways "	10
Wellhem	232	Hacketesk "	18
Swan Island	284	Wooden Ball Island	7
Township No. 33	34	Matinicus Rock	30
" " 21	87	Matinicus Island	182
" " 2	27	Holbrook "	2
Plantation No. 1	88		
Strip North No. 1	23		25,646
Welmore Isle	139		

Franklin county.

Avon	827	No. 4, 2d Raege	2
Berlin	442	" 4, tel "	4
Carthage	522	Bigelow Township	57
Chesterville	1,088	Township Letter E	77
Farmington	2,213	" No. 2, 2d Range	82
Freeman	838		
Industry	1,035	Township No. 1, 4th Range	103
Jay	1,750		
Kingsfield	671	Township No. 1, 3d Range	52
Madrid	368		
New Sharon	1,529	Township No. 3, 1st Range	7
New Vineyard	927		
Phillips	1,319	Township No. 2, 1st Range	9
Salem	561		
Strong	1,109	Township No. 3, 2d Range	218
Temple	655		
Weld	1,045		
Wilton	2,195		20,800
No. 3, 2d Range	48		

Recapitulation for 1840.

York county	54,023	Washington co.	28,209
Cumberland	68,660	Somerset	33,912
Oxford	38,339	Piscataquis	13,138
Lincoln	68,512	Franklin	20,800
Kennebec	55,804	Aroostook	9,413
Penobscot	45,703		
Waldo	41,535	Total	501,792
Hancock	28,648		

Recapitulation for 1820 and 1830.

	Census in 1820.	Census in 1830.	Aliens in 1830.
York	46,283	51,719	25
Cumberland	49,445	60,113	507
Lincoln	46,848	57,181	353
Kennebec	40,150	59,491	122
Oxford	27,104	35,917	11
Somerset	21,787	35,788	119
Penobscot	18,870	31,530	250
Waldo	22,253	29,790	96
Hancock	17,856	24,347	84
Washington	12,744	21,295	1,167
	298,335	399,462	2,890

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The governor of this state has appointed the hon. Joel Parker, Samuel D. Ball, esq. and Charles J. Fox, esq. a committee to revise the statute laws of the state.

Imprisonment for debt. The legislature are discussing the merits of a bill to abolish imprisonment for debt.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Boston municipal election took place on the 14th inst. and resulted in the re-election of the whig mayor, Jonathan Chapman, by the largest majority ever given at a municipal election—2,633 out of 7,914 votes. The whigs also carried all the ward officers in every ward but two.

NEW YORK.

Census of the state. The returns from the southern district are taken from the United States marshal's books in New York; those from the northern district are copied from the Auburn Journal, for which paper they were furnished by the marshal of that district. [*N. York Times.*

Counties.	1840.	1830.
Albany	68,542	53 520
Allegany	40 920	26,276
Broome	22 348	17,579
Cattaraugus	28,803	15,721
Cayuga	50,362	47,848
Chatauqua	47,641	34,671
Chemung*	20,781	27,690
Tioga	29,230	
Chenango	40,779	37,228
Clinton	28,178	19,344
Columbia	44,237	39 907
Cortland	24,505	23,791
Delaware	35,363	33,024
Dutchee	57,147	50,926
Erie	62,153	33,719
Essex	23,611	18,287
Franklin	16,456	11,919
Fulton†	18 038	43,395
Montgomery	25,801	
Genesee	39,640	32,147
Greene	20,446	29 525
Hamilton	1,907	1,324
Herkimer	27,878	25,869
Jefferson	61,054	48 515
Kings	47,613	20,536
Lewis	17,846	14,958
Livingstoo	35,710	27,719
Madison	40,007	39,037
Monroe	64,912	49 562
New York	319,922	202 589
Niagara	31,114	18,485
Oneida	83,327	71,326
Onondega	67,914	58,974
Ontario	48,501	40,167
Orsega	50,738	45,366
Orleans	25,615	18,778
Oswego	43,820	27,104
Otsego	49,412	51,372
Putnam	12,525	12,628
Queens	30,324	22,460
Rensseleer	60,203	49 424
Richmond	10,986	7,082
Rockland	11,874	6 388
St. Lawrence	56,693	36 354
Saratoga	40 540	38 679
Schenectady	17,233	12 347
Schoharie	32,251	27,902
Seneca	21,868	21,041
Steuben	45,992	33,851
Suffolk	32,469	26,780
Sullivan	16,630	12,361
Tompkins	38,113	36,546
Ulster	45,724	46,556
Warren	18,470	11,796
Washington	41,095	42,635
Wayne	42,160	33,643
Westchester	48 687	36,456
Yates	20,442	19,609
Total,	2,424,135	1,919,132

Population of the state at various periods.

1800	586,050				
1810	959,049	Increase in 10 years,			372 999
1820	1,372,812	dn.	10	do.	413,763
1825	1,616,458	do.	5	do.	243,646
1830	1,918,132	do.	5	do.	302,674
1835	2,174,017	do.	5	do.	255,885
1840	2,424,132	do.	5	do.	250,615

Items in the census of 1840.

Population of northern dist —44 counties			1,682,509
Do. southern do.	14	do.	751,626
Total,	58		2,434,135
White males		1,209,408	
White females		1,179,163	
Total,			2,388,571
Free colored males		23 869	
Free colored females		26,298	
Total,			50,251
Slaves			8
Number of pensioners for revolutionary or military services			4,603

*Chemung county taken from Tioga in 1836.
†Fulton taken from Montgomery in 1838.

Number of white persons over 20 years of age who cannot read or write	48,871
Number of scholars at public charge	26,569
Number of scholars in common schools	501,918
Number of students in academies and grammar schools	34,803
Number of academies and grammar schools	502
Number of primary and common schools	15,872

PENNSYLVANIA.

A state convention is to assemble at Harrisburg on the 4th March to nominate a candidate for governor for the next October election. The Butler Repository of the 12th inst. says that "forty-four of the Pennsylvania papers, and many of them among the oldest and most influential in the state, have already placed the name of David R. Porter at the head of their editorial columns, and declared their determination to give him their undivided support."

James Cameron esq. resigned the office of president of the board of canal commissioners on the 15th ult. in consequence of ill health.

VIRGINIA.

Judicial. The Richmond Whig says: On Saturday, John Allen, of Botetort, was elected a judge of the court of appeals of Virginia. Judge May was voted for. The contest was animated, and both gentlemen were supported with a zeal which their high qualifications well deserved. There was a little party manoeuvering, although both judge Allen and judge May are eminent members of the whig party."

The governor has received the resignation of Mr. Holleman, representative in the congress of the U. States, and Monday the 28th inst. is appointed for an election to supply his place.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Manufactures. The Fayetteville (N. C.) Observer, says that 4,000 bales of the present cotton crop will be bought in that place for the factories there.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

John P. Richardson was, on the 2th inst. elected, by the legislature, to be governor of this state, and William K. Clawney, to be lieutenant governor.

GEORGIA.

Congressional. Judge Colquitt has resigned his seat to congress, in consequence of the last election in that state resulting in an implied disapproval of his political course.

The whigs have nominated Hines Holt, jr. of Columbus, as a candidate for congress in place of judge Colquitt.

A bill from the senate, providing for biennial sessions of the legislature of Georgia, has passed the lower house by a vote of 160 to 12.

MISSISSIPPI.

Returns of votes for electors—Official.

Counties.	*Har.*	*V. B.*	*Counties.*	*Har.*	*V. B.*
Hinds	1,207	658	Winston	262	288
Madison	291	312	Monroe	452	487
Holmes	256	215	Leake	145	132
Smith	88	179	Choctaw	288	430
Lawrence	123	453	Noxubee	214	372
Simpson	201	219	Wayne	94	87
Newton	109	194	Green	91	125
Yalobusha	739	643	Perry	115	94
Copiah	571	245	Jones	56	103
Lafayette	382	366	Covington	115	232
Tallahatchie	185	124	Marion	126	175
Bolivar	62	44	Lauderdale	239	444
Octibbeha	193	219	Wilkinson	663	148
Lowndes	520	620	Itawamba	170	394
Kemper	326	409	Tippah	681	584
Chickasaw	142	201	Panola	332	202
Warren	1,006	422	Coahoma	181	109
Yazoo	561	320	Pontotoc	237	329
Carroll	711	527	Jasper	289	268
Scott	41	109	Tishamingo	321	282
Franklin	186	233	Claiborne	538	395
Adams	832	438	Tunica	75	53
Pike	214	376	De Soto	371	342
Amite	500	294	Clark	124	238
Jefferson	412	229	Hancock	281	107
Rankin	331	262	Marshall*	1,006	814
Attala	272	306	Washington*	163	64
Neshoba	112	121	Jackson*	25	172
				12,518	16,995

Harrison's majority, 2,223

OHIO.

The legislature organized on the 7th inst. by the choice of William McLaughlin, of Richmond county, as speaker of the senate, and Sanbury Ford, of Geauga, speaker of the house.

INDIANA.

The legislature convened at Indianapolis on Monday, the 7th inst. The senate was called to order by David Hillis, lieutenant governor. Douglass Maguire was elected secretary. The house elected Samuel Judah, speaker, and Jacob H. Hager clerk.

Salt. Salt works have been established in Fountain county, by major Elston. The salt is said to be white, fine grained, and fully equal to the Kanawha salt.

ILLINOIS.

The legislature. The senate have adopted a resolution to inquire into the expediency of discharging all the officers, engineers and agents of the board of public works, including the board itself, and to appoint some person to collect and preserve the public property.

Banks. The Chicago Democrat says it is the intention of the legislature of this state to make the State Bank "*resume or wind up.*"

MISSOURI.

Returns of votes for electors—Official.

Counties.	*Har.*	*V. B.*	*Counties.*	*Har.*	*V. B.*
Andrain	132	122	Monroe	815	618
Barry	98	436	Montgomery	344	262
Scotia	150	501	Morgan	167	494
Boone	1,112	500	Macon	374	500
Buchanan	240	1,128	Miller	21	317
Calloway	881	526	Newton	178	630
Cape Girard'u	455	764	Platte	452	968
Carroll	112	182	Perry	219	339
Charlton	242	291	Pettis	156	262
Clinton	137	268	Pike	732	746
Cole	348	962	Polk	241	860
Crawford	240	264	Pulaski	196	729
Clark	240	206	Randolph	615	405
Cooper	778	694	Ralls	400	335
Caldwell	133	154	Ray	432	563
Franklin	335	652	Ripley	15	525
Gasconade	126	636	Rives	299	421
Greene	171	432	St. Francois	221	199
Howard	753	201	St. Genevieve	179	222
Jackson	427	711	St. Charles	686	459
Jefferson	298	321	St. Louis	2,512	1,874
Johnson	225	374	Salina	376	322
Lafayette	500	475	Shelby	283	226
Lewis	242	602	Taney		258
Lincoln	462	548	Van Buren	208	360
Linn	93	235	Warren	342	348
Livingston	243	487	Washington	472	614
Madison	152	275	Wayne	57	211
Marion	227	534			
				21,441	28,043
					21,441

Van Buren's majority, 6,602

The senatles of Clay, Davies, New Madrid, Scott and Stoddard, are not officially heard from, but it is supposed their votes will increase the majority to about 7,000.

TENNESSEE.

Returns of votes for electors—Official.

East Tennessee.

Counties.	*Har.*	*V. B.*	*Counties.*	*Har.*	*V. B.*
Anderson	625	227	Knox	2,096	214
Bledsoe	614	202	McMinn	1,022	897
Blount	1,198	648	Marion	563	268
Bradley	467	791	Meigs	119	535
Carter	837	99	Monroe	923	928
Claiborne	631	733	Morgan	211	161
Cocke	917	86	Polk	107	338
Grainger	1,095	449	Rhea	208	383
Greene	1,032	1,539	Roane	1,047	545
Hawkins	1,053	1,251	Sevier	926	45
Jefferson	1,511	131	Sullivan	327	1,386
Johnson	390	49	Washington	892	1,083
				19,172	12,124

Middle Tennessee.

Bedford	1,878	2,156	Montgomery	1,101	760
Davidson	1,960	1,275	Overton	329	988
Dickson	392	653	Robertson	1,157	659
Fentress	140	323	Rutherford	1,702	1,475
Franklin	645	1,461	Smith	2,657	689
Giles	1,190	1,242	Stewart	457	242
Hardin	562	531	Sumner	794	1,738
Hickman	293	952	Warren	513	1,941
Humphreys	131	333	Wayne	760	266
Jackson	1,032	591	White	1,201	386
Lawrence	537	372	Williamson	2,017	681
Lincoln	831	2,531	Wilson	2,550	870
Maury	1,497	2,025			
				26,404	25,611

West Tennessee.

Benton	259	201	Haywood	807	572
Carroll	1,861	852	McNairy	805	477
Dyer	442	206	Madison	1,312	537
Fayette	1,140	902	Obion	287	357
Gibson	1,272	418	Perry	781	343
Hardeman	672	860	Shelby	950	681
Henderson	1,318	277	Tipton	573	288
Henry	862	1,079	Weakley	628	723
				12,478	8,677

Recapitulation.

East Tennessee	13,172	13,194
Middle "	26,404	25,611
West "	13,478	8,677
	53,054	47,482
	47,482	
Harrison's maj.	11,572	

The new counties of Canaon, Coffee, De Kalb, Lauderdale, Marshall and Van Buren, voted with the counties from which they were taken, and hence their votes are included in the above table.

From the counties of Campbell and Hamilton, in East Tennessee, the official returns have not been received.

*Reported.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

War department, Dec. 5, 1840.

Sir: Since my report of the last year on the several branches of the public service committed to my charge, the army has been actively and usefully employed in Florida, and on the northern and western frontiers.

The design entertained by the department, of keeping the regiments entire, and concentrating the troops whenever it is practicable to do so, has been persevered in with the most beneficial results. A commencement has likewise been made in establishing depots for the reception of the recruits of each separate regiment, where they may be drilled and disciplined before they are sent off to their respective stations to garrison or to the field. The recruit ought never to be sent to join his company on service, until he is thoroughly taught the duty of the soldier; and this instruction will be better given at regimental than at general depots. By dividing each regiment into two bodies, in the manner proposed, every important station in the country may be occupied, either as a place of depot or rendezvous of the regiment; and, by a proper distribution of the latter, the intermediate forts may be temporarily occupied by partial detachments, without injury to the discipline of the whole corps. I cannot too strongly urge the adoption of this method of distributing our little army in time of peace. To divide it into small permanent detachments will be to destroy its efficiency and its discipline, and in the event of war, to expose the posts to be captured, and the whole regular forces of the country to be uselessly sacrificed. Apart from that natural and well grounded jealousy justly entertained against the existence of a large standing army in our country, sound policy and a due regard for economy render such an establishment altogether unadvisable; and it becomes necessary, therefore, to provide other means of defending our northern and maritime frontiers against the dangers to which they would be exposed at the commencement of a war. None other occur to me, than those I have already recommended, viz: central positions for the regular forces, from which they could move upon any point of attack or defence, and such an organization of the volunteer or militia forces as would enable them to maintain the posts intrusted to their charge until relieved by the regular troops: a system which ought to be matured in time of peace.

For the western frontiers, posts, garrisoned by regular troops, cannot be dispensed with. They need not be very large; but they ought to be constructed of fire-proof materials, and in such a manner as to be defensible by a small garrison against any number of men not provided with artillery. A plan which will effect these objects perfectly has been devised by the chief engineer, and been adopted. The quarters for the men ought likewise to be built of durable materials, and be permanently furnished with iron bedsteads, in lieu of the double and treble wooden bunks now in use. This change, for obvious reasons, should be introduced into all the barracks in the United States.

The chief and best position for the concentration of troops, independently of the regimental rendezvous, is, for the northern frontier, near Albany, in the state of New York; and near St. Louis, in Missouri, for the western—points from which easy communications radiate to every part of those extensive lines of defence, and whence troops may be transported with certainty and rapidity wherever their presence may be required. For the maritime frontier of the Gulf of Mexico, I would recommend, in addition to the permanent fortifications planned for its defence, and now being erected, the establishment of a depot, somewhere below the falls of the Ohio, for armed sea steam vessels. This would seem to furnish the best means of bringing the vast power of the upper country to the defence of the coast, and of using it, when there, in the most effi-

cient manner. A certain number of vessels of war might be kept in constant readiness, strong enough to carry a good battery, and light enough to descend the river at all seasons, and to cross the bare of the Mississippi. These boats ought to be of iron, as combining lightness, strength, durability; and might be constructed of the requisite size for about fifty thousand dollars each. Materials should be collected for the construction of boats to be built of wood, and stored until wanted; when with the vast resources in workshops and mechanics along the shores of the Ohio, they might be put together in a very short time, and a fleet, equipped and manned with the hardy boatmen of the western waters, and a few able bodied seamen, might be floated to the ocean, fully equal, with the existing and contemplated fortifications, to protect the whole gulf frontier. The very able report on the defences of the country made by a board of distinguished officers, and submitted to congress during the last session, proves conclusively the absolute necessity of preserving and continuing our system of permanent maritime works of defence, and exhibits in the clearest manner their superiority over floating batteries of any and every description. In this view of the subject I fully concur, and even think that the facility with which our coasts and harbors may be approached and entered by steam vessels of war renders strong permanent works more than ever necessary. The projectiles which will be used in future wars will, from their size and description, prove destructive to any wooden battery, and give an immense advantage to stone walls over any fabrics that can be penetrated by shells. It may be proper here to remark, that the capture of the castle of San Juan de Ulloa, at Vera Cruz, had led many persons to suppose that stone revetments might be destroyed by shells. This is incorrect. After that event, I caused experiments to be made at Old Point Comfort, by firing, at point blank range against a stone wall erected for the purpose; the shells broke against it, making very little impression. No doubt, therefore, need be entertained of the ability of our building materials to resist hollow shot. I do not think, however, that the permanent works should be the only defences relied upon, but regard moveable steam batteries as essential auxiliaries. These ought not, in my opinion, to be large vessels, but of light draught of water, capable of carrying two guns for throwing shells of eight or ten inches diameter, and so constructed as to present a small surface to the fire of an enemy. These steam batteries should be manned by artillerymen, and be under the command of the officer charged with the defence of the harbor fortifications, so as to secure harmony of action. In order to test the practicability of making bomb cannon of the calibre of ten inches, the chief of the ordnance, col. Bomford, was sent to Boston, where he has conducted a series of experiments with the most satisfactory results. I recommend that these guns be adopted into the service, and form part of the armament of our fortifications and of our steam floating batteries. Some successful experiments have, likewise, been made with war rockets; and a machine constructor for preparing them appears to answer the purpose perfectly.

The great amount of property vested by the government in arms, amounting to several millions of dollars, no less than the risk to the national safety by adopting any new inventions without being convinced of their superiority by long tried experiments in the field, has induced me, generally to discountenance their introduction into the service. I fear that every attempt to increase the rapidity of firing, such as facilitating the loading by opening the breech, or by multiplying the chambers of the gun, will fail, as they have hitherto done, after involving the government in great expense. There is, however, one improvement, which has been fairly tested in the field by the armies of Europe, and which presents so many decided and ascertained advantages, that I am constrained to recommend its adoption into our service—I mean the substitution of percussion for flint locks. The alteration may be made on the guns now in the arsenals; and measures ought to be adopted to construct all new arms, whether rifles or muskets, with percussion locks.

Having repeatedly recommended without effect, the establishment of a national foundry; and having reason to fear the most serious consequences in the service from the want of proper regulations to govern the contracts with private establishments; with your consent, I sent to Europe the board of officers who had been for some time employed in fixing the patterns, forms and dimensions of the artillery, in order that they might acquire such information as would enable the department permanently to regulate this important branch of the service. I am happy to state, that, wherever they have been, the national establishments have been thrown open to them, and, with praiseworthy liberality, every facility afforded to their researches. They have returned home, after having attained all the advantages which were expected from their investigation; and the knowledge they have acquired will be applied to the practical improvement of our ordnance. A concise report of their proceedings while in Europe is herewith transmitted, in connection with that of the officer in charge of the ordnance department.

In the expectation that congress would sanction the creation of a corps of sappers and miners, (an addition to the army at once necessary and economical), I sent an officer of the engineer corps to the school for sappers and miners in France, to obtain that practical information of the art, which is not possessed, and cannot be acquired here. The French government, with its accustomed liberality and kindness, permitted in every instance our officers to attend its schools of practice, and afforded them equal means with its own to pursue their studies there, allowing them privileges not generally granted to foreigners; thereby evincing, as the minister of war is pleased to remark, the friendly disposition of his majesty's government towards the U. States. This feeling, you have authorised me to say, is fully reciprocated, and the liberality of the French government duly appreciated. The officers sent to the school of cavalry at Saumur have returned, after a twelvemonth's instruction, and are now employed in a manner which I trust will enable the department very much to improve the cavalry service.

The advantage of separating the staff officers from the line of the army, and the very serious inconvenience to the service from the present system, have been before brought to your view, but cannot be too strongly or too frequently urged. The present organization of the army does not allow a single supernumerary officer in a regiment, and the companies are rendered inefficient from the absence of those officers who are on staff duty. The discipline of the troops is most injuriously affected by this arrangement; and if they are opposed in the field to regular forces, such a deficiency would prove fatal.

I beg leave to bring to your notice once more the expediency of extending the law of March 2, 1837, which provides for the enlistment of boys for the naval service, so as to embrace the army and ordnance corps. Its effect would be equally beneficial to the class of people to whom the boys belong, and to the army. It would secure to the sons of the former a comfortable subsistence, proper moral restraint, and a good practical education, while it would provide for the army well instructed non-commissioned officers, so difficult to be procured by enlistment, and without which an army cannot be efficient.

I am happy to state that experience has proved the correctness of the opinion formerly advanced, that the increase and proper organization of the staff department would produce a more economical administration of its different branches. In the expenditures of the quartermaster's department, especially, a very considerable reduction has been made during the last year; in some measure produced by the fall of prices, but arising in a much greater degree from the increased efficiency and better administration of the department, in consequence of the number of officers under the present organization bearing a more due relation to the laborious duties and high responsibilities of this important branch of the military service.

In consequence of the suspension of the application of funds appropriated for the prosecution of the works under the supervision of the quartermaster general's office during the season for active operation, little progress has been made in them since my last report. I now recommend that the following works should be recommenced and completed as soon as practicable: Fort Gibson, Fort Wayne and Fort Smith—the two former as soon as healthy sites are determined upon. I am not perfectly satisfied with the reports in relation to the proper position for Fort Gibson; and as it is contemplated to erect permanent works in the vicinity of the old fort, it is important that the site should be selected with great care. That on which the works of Fort Wayne were commenced, proved to be so very unhealthful that it became necessary to abandon it and to remove the troops to a more favorable position. Pursuing that line, small forts should be constructed at Spring river and Marias de Cygne; and west of it, at the head of the navigation of the Kansas river and northwest of the Fort Leavenworth, at Table creek, on the Missouri, below the mouth of Platte river. To connect this last post with Fort Snelling, a fort ought to be constructed at or near the forks of the Des Moines. From the information I have received, I believe the erection of any works at the western extremity of Lake Superior to be unnecessary; and for the present, advise that Fort Snelling remain the most northern post.

During your administration, nearly forty-one thousand Indians have been added to those already residing near the western boundary, while the additional securities to the border states have not been commensurate to the additional dangers to which such an increase of warlike and discontented neighbors exposes them. In the act of placing the Indians there, by which the interior states are so largely benefited the government has contracted a solemn obligation, not only to defend that people when attacked, but to anticipate the danger, by erecting such works as will ensure their safety, and inspire them with confidence in the means employed for their protection.

It affords me great gratification to be able to report that the Canada frontier has been free from any disturbance since I had last the honor to address you on that subject. Your advice to our fellow citizens on that border appears to have produced the most salutary effect, and the excitement which existed there has, I am happy to think, entirely subsided; and no further apprehension need be entertained of a violation on their part of our neutral obligations.

Owing to the expenditure of the appropriations for fortifications having been suspended, the works on this frontier have not been much advanced, but they will, it is expected, be completed during the next season. In addition to those already authorised, I earnestly recommend the erection of barracks at Spring Wells, near Detroit, and at a position between Buffalo and Black Rock, in the state of New York; and also a strong work at the outlet of Lake Champlain.

On the northeastern frontier, until the boundary question is settled, I would advise that the works be confined to the erection of barracks at the junction of the Mattawamkeag and Penobscot rivers. During the past year, the works on the maritime frontier have been carried on slowly, and they still remain in an unfinished state. In relation to the defence of our Atlantic and Gulf coasts, and of our harbors and dock yards, I beg leave to refer to my report of last year, and to that made during the last session of congress in reply to a call of the senate for information on these subjects. Their condition remains unaltered, and the expediency of providing for their completion unchanged. The whole coast from Passamaquoddy bay to the Sabine river is exposed, on every point not defended by nature, to be invaded with impunity; and, in the event of war, the expense of attempting to protect this long line by troops for one year only, would cost more than to erect the works which have been planned, and which are deemed sufficient to defend the several points of attack along the whole coast. It is true that an enemy could retain possession of any portion of our territory only for a short period. But to defend an unfortified point of attack, or to drive an enemy from a position he might occupy, would be attended with great expense of blood and treasure; and while I feel confident that the stout arms and brave hearts of our fellow citizens would ultimately prevail, and drive an enemy from our soil, I cannot approve the policy which would expose the best and bravest of our artisans and workingmen to encounter, without discipline, and without the cover of fortifications, the trained bands of mercenary soldiers they would be opposed to. When we take into consideration the character of our people, and sparseness of the population in proportion to the extent of our soil, it is not wise to rely altogether for our defence on numbers and untaught valor. The battalions that must fight our battles are composed of soldiers taken from every class of the community, and the issue of every contest must necessarily deprive the country of some of its best and worthiest citizens. Every effort ought therefore, to be made to furnish them the means of protection, and to instruct them to defend themselves, so that the loss we must suffer on such occasions may be as light as possible.

No appropriation having been made at the last session of congress for the works of internal improvement which were under the superintendence of this department, they have, for the most part, ceased. I adhere to the opinion expressed in my last report, that the system requires to be revised, both with regard to the principle upon which such improvements ought to be authorised, and the manner in which they ought to be conducted.

The report of the chief of the topographical engineers, submitted to congress at its last session, contains an elaborate statement of the history and progress of all the works of internal improvement carried on by the orders of government; to which I beg leave to refer. It is to be regretted that congress neglected, at its last session, to appropriate the small amount asked for clearing away the timber lately accumulated at the Red river raft, which obstructs the navigation of that stream. The expenditure necessary for this purpose is perfectly legitimate, as all the necessary supplies for the troops stationed at Fort Towson are transported up this

river; and the measure is recommended by its economy, the additional cost of transportation by land for one year, when this navigation is obstructed, being greater than the amount required to defray the necessary expense of removing the drift timber. It is recommended that provision be made for the employment of a few laborers and a boat for a short time every season; and it is believed that in a few years the necessity for such a precaution will cease, and this portion of the river remain permanently open.

The survey spoken of in my last report has been completed, and a map constructed, which embraces that portion of the territory of the United States lying between the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, from their confluence to our northern boundary, and limited by the parallels of latitude 39 and 49 north, and the meridians 90 and 100 west of Greenwich.—It is based upon numerous astronomical observations, (not less than two hundred and forty-five), on actual surveys, and on the best information which the exploring party could procure of such small portions of the Indian territory as they were prevented from examining by the inevitable dangers attending it, or want of means and time. A very extensive series of barometrical observations were also made, and the zealous co-operation of men of science, occupying stations in the several states, who observed at the same periods of time, has enabled Mr. Nicollet to compare his own with those of others made in different quarters of the union, and thus accurately to determine the relative level the whole region represented by the map, as well as its elevation above the ocean, thereby indicating the climate and face of the country. The map will be accompanied by a report calculated to give an accurate knowledge of that distant country; and it is believed that the results of this survey will be useful both to the government and to the people, and prove an acceptable accession to geography. It will serve, likewise, to exhibit the manner in which future surveys of the country are to be made, if, as it is hoped, they should be authorized by congress. It appears to be very desirable that those remote regions of our country should be known; and the surveys ought, in my opinion, to be extended by degrees to the sources of the Missouri and across the Rocky mountains to the Pacific ocean. Nor ought that portion of our country which is nearer and more accessible to be neglected. The existing maps do not rest on accurate data. The true courses of our great rivers, and the forms of our magnificent chain of lakes which stretch along our northern border, are yet to be truly defined. The interests of the rising commerce of the west require that hydrographic surveys of these inland seas and great avenues of trade should be made without delay. A small annual appropriation will enable the government to effect this important object, through the agency of the topographical corps, which is composed of officers fully capable of performing this duty. No survey of any description should be made, in future, without being accompanied with astronomical and barometrical observations. In this manner a series of positions may be determined, and the means gradually furnished of acquiring a more perfect knowledge of the geography of the country; and thus of constructing an accurate map of the United States.

The military academy has been conducted in a manner highly creditable to the superintendent, and satisfactory to this department. Every effort has been made to enforce discipline, and to instil into the minds of the cadets a love of order and a high sense of their moral and religious duties; and it is believed that the standard of discipline, morality and religion, at this institution, is equal to that of any other college or academy in the United States; while the mathematical and military studies, as far as the theory is concerned, are as complete as those taught in any school in America or Europe. Nothing is required to give our young officers the same advantages as are afforded to those of other countries, but schools of practice, which are about to be established, and to which the graduates are to be sent for one year after they are commissioned, and their destination ascertained, in order to perfect them in the practical duties of that branch of the service to which they may be attached. The new library building is nearly completed; and the mural towers attached to it, for the purpose of making astronomical observations, and teaching practically that important branch of science, are well adapted for that object. The professor of astronomy was sent to Europe, in order to procure some instruments which are needed, and to examine the several great observatories there, ascertain the manner in which they are fitted up, and witness their methods of observing. He has returned with information which cannot fail to be highly interesting and useful.

Whenever the condition of the treasury will permit, it is very desirable to erect new barracks at West Point. Those at present there are dilapidated buildings, originally badly constructed, and now in a state of decay, which renders them as unhealthy as they are inconvenient. The concurrent testimony of each succeeding board of visiters for several years past shows the necessity of renewing those buildings. With a view to spread generally throughout the country a knowledge of this institution, it has been decided to appoint eighteen visitors from alternate states every year, forming the remainder of the board from officers of the army and navy of the U. States.

I must again repeat my recommendation that two of the present paymasters be appointed assistant paymasters general, with the rank of lieutenant colonel. This very important branch of the service is incomplete under its present organization; officers of higher rank are required to superintend the operations of those of the corps who may be on duty in the field. It appears but an act of justice to the latter, to allow them a moderate per centage on the payments they may make to volunteers and militia, to cover the unavoidable losses to which they are exposed from being at times compelled to make these payments in a hurried and informal manner.

No loss or inconvenience has resulted from employing, during the last season, Indian agents to pay the annuities and make the regular disbursements to the tribes over whose interests they have been appointed to watch. These duties have been well and faithfully performed; but, as a system for the final disposal of those important and responsible duties, the plan resorted to on this occasion is incomplete; and I again recommend a small increase of the number of paymasters, and that this duty be permanently assigned to that branch of the military service.

In rendering justice to the character of the officers of the pay department, and to the efficiency with which their duties are discharged, I cannot forbear to bring to your notice the defects of the present system of paying the army, and the evil consequences which result from it. From the remoteness of the posts, the soldiers are paid at long intervals, and the guarantee of soldiers' debts given by the regulations to the settlers, induces them to give credit to the whole amount allowed; a disposition of which the thoughtless soldier generally avails himself to the full extent, and on pay-day has the mortification to see nearly his whole pay carried off by the sutler. This occasions great discontent; while, on the contrary, those soldiers who happen not to be in debt to the sutler receive large amounts, which they too frequently waste in dissipation; and, until these sums are expended, the post presents a scene of alternate drunkenness and punishment.—The only remedy for these evils will be found in the prohibition of credits by the sutlers, and more frequent payments to the troops.

The officers of the medical staff have maintained the high reputation acquired by their zealous attention to their duties in garrison and in the field. The very strict examination to which candidates for this branch of the service are subjected before admission insures high professional attainments in those of the lowest rank; and that which the officers themselves undergo before promotion, leads them to severe application, for it must appear that they have not only retained the knowledge acquired at college, but also kept pace with the progress of medical science, or they cannot be promoted or retained in the service. It is not surprising, therefore, that this branch of the staff continues to be distinguished for professional attainments and cheerful devotion to their duties.

The report of the board of medical officers, appointed by your direction, to ascertain the relative advantages of Pittsburgh and Wheeling for the location for a marine hospital on the upper Ohio, in favor of the former, having been approved by you, the selections under the law for purchasing sites for marine hospitals on the western waters are now complete. The amount appropriated for that purpose not proving sufficient, the officers intrusted with the performance of that duty made conditional arrangements, subject to the ratification of congress. I respectfully recommend that such an appropriation be asked for, as will enable this department to carry into effect the benevolent intentions of the law.

Having, in several instances, found deficient the titles to land on which forts and other public works are erected, measures were adopted to perfect them; and I am happy to report that I found, on all occasions, the state authorities willing to convey to the United States the land whereon such works are situated. The department has not yet succeeded in settling the question of the right of property in the Peapatch island, notwithstanding its utmost efforts to do so. This is to be regretted, as its possession is essentially necessary to the defence of the Delaware. The works to be erected there, cannot, from the nature of the soil, be thrown up in haste, but will require much time to complete them; leaving, in the event of war, the approaches to Philadelphia almost entirely exposed.

A new edition of the army regulations has been drawn up, and is about to be published, with such amendments and additions as the experience of the last four years has dictated.

It is a subject of great regret to me to be compelled to state that every effort to terminate the contest in Florida has, so far, proved unsuccessful. Gen. Taylor's retiring from the command of the army there, (which he did, by permission, in May last), it devolved upon brigadier general Armistead; who, notwithstanding the advanced season, commenced active operations against the Indians, and, in many instances succeeded in breaking up their encampments, destroying their fields and crops, and making some few prisoners. In order to render the regular forces available for offensive operations, a brigade of Florida militia was raised for the defence of Middle Florida, and placed under the command of brigadier general Leigh Read, of the territorial militia, with instructions to defend the portion of the territory situated north of a line of posts occupied by the regular troops, extending from the Atlantic, south of St. Augustine, including two stations east of the St. John's river, Pilatka, Wheelock, Micanopy, Watkahootee, Wacassa, a post between the last and Fort Fanning, and Cedar Keys.

The troops that were in the service of the territory, by virtue of a law of the legislature of Florida, were mustered into the service of the United States and form part of general Read's brigade, which has been increased to twelve hundred mounted and five hundred footmen and may be raised to fifteen hundred mounted and five hundred foot; a force which is considered ample for the protection of that portion of the territory assigned to gen. Read's command. Some depredations having been committed in the neighborhood of the Okefeookee swamp, four companies of Georgia militia have been mustered into the service of the U. States, and are charged with the defence of the Georgia frontier.

Certain of the hostile chiefs having signified to general Armistead their desire to treat, they were invited to meet him at Fort King on the 7th ult. and, from the circumstance (deemed fortunate) of the presence of a deputation from the Western Seminoles, hopes were entertained of terminating this protracted struggle by the peaceful removal of the remaining Indians. After some days spent in negotiating, and after giving reiterated assurances of their desire to emigrate and rejoin their brethren west of the Mississippi, the Indians suddenly disappeared, without any assignable cause for this abrupt rupture of negotiations. Hostilities have in consequence been renewed, and will be prosecuted vigorously.

The regular troops now in Florida amount to about 4,500 men, and the militia in service to about 2,000. I recommend that authority be given the executive to engage the services of this description of troops for a twelve months, or during the continuance of hostilities in Florida. The term of three months is much too short to ensure efficiency; and frequent enlistments are a fruitful source of insubordination as well as of great additional expense.

The number of Indians emigrated from the interior to the west, since the year 1836, amounts to very nearly 41,000, of which about 5,000 were removed during the past season; and I am happy to add, that the condition of those who are settled in their new homes continues to be represented to us as prosperous and happy. The differences which unfortunately sprung up between the western Cherokees and the late emigrants of that tribe, upon their first arrival on the Arkansas, have been happily adjusted; and I have accordingly directed that their annuities, and other moneys due to them, should be paid, and placed upon the same footing as other emigrant tribes. From the character of this nation, and the advance made by many of their number in civilization and in the arts of life, it is hoped, now that they are removed from the evil influences which heretofore beset them, their progress in moral culture and physical comfort will be rapid and lasting. Convinced that, if any great and general reform is ever to be effected among the Indians, it must be by means of education, every exertion has been made to promote it; not by disjointed efforts, but by adopting a system intended to embrace the establishment of primary schools over the whole Indian territory and of institutions of a higher order at suitable points, designated with a view to the convenience of the Indians, and of easy access. Fort Coffee, on the Arkansas river which has been abandoned as a military post, has been selected for one of these establishments. This situation possesses very decided advantages; and the system by which it is proposed to improve them has my full approbation. For the

details of the plan I refer to the accompanying report of the commissioner of Indian affairs, and particularly to his instructions for carrying it into effect addressed to the superintendent of the western territory.

While on this subject, it affords me great gratification to be able to speak in terms of merited praise of the Methodist manual labor school in the Shawnee country. The labors of that sect, so distinguished for their Christian zeal in the cause of Indian civilization, are likely to be crowned with success; and there is reason to hope that the high expectations raised by this extensive establishment will be fully realised under its present pious and competent instructors. The department would be happy to promote similar establishments on the part of other religious sects, equally zealous, no doubt, in spreading the light of the gospel among the Indians, and equally disposed to advance their moral culture. It is convinced that, to produce durable beneficial effects by education, it must be made practically useful; and that those domestic arts which are imparted to our youth by the example of their parents and associates, and form, as it were, a part of their nature, must be taught the Indian in the schools, and instilled into him by education.

Perseverance for one or two years longer in the policy of removing the Indians from the baneful and destructive influences which surround them within the states and territories, will unite the remnants of tribes, still within those limits, to their brethren in the west; offering, as it is believed the only chance, not only of civilizing the red man, but of perpetuating his existence.

By the accompanying report of the commissioner of pensions, it will be seen that the number of pensioners of every description now on the rolls is all the states and territories, and in the District of Columbia, (except those paid out of the navy pension fund), amounts to forty-four thousand three hundred and eighty-four; of which two thousand and seventy-two cases have been admitted since the period of the last annual report. The number of deaths of pensioners that have occurred during the last year, and been reported to the department, is sixteen hundred and five. From the number of unclaimed pensions, it is believed that many more have died, of whose decease, we have no information. The number of invalid pensioners is now four thousand two hundred and eighty-nine, having increased four hundred and fourteen since 1838; this increase is to be attributed principally, to the hardships of the service in Florida. The number of revolutionary pensioners under the act of March 18, 1818, has decreased from above twenty thousand to seven thousand nine hundred and forty-seven. Under the act of June 7, 1832, thirty-one thousand eight hundred and eight have been admitted on the pension roll; of which number, twenty-three thousand two hundred and seven yet remain. Eleven hundred and eighty-six pensioners were admitted under the law of May 15, 1828, for the benefit of officers and soldiers of the continental army who served during the war; only six hundred and five are now borne on the rolls. The number of widows pensioned under the act of July 4, 1836, is three thousand four hundred and sixty-eight, of whom two thousand seven hundred and sixty survive. Five thousand nine hundred and twelve widows have received the benefit of the act of July, 1838; but the list is now reduced to five thousand five hundred and eighty-six. All of those now on the rolls will be dropped on the 4th of March next, when the term of their pensions expires by law. From the number of applications, the commissioner is of opinion that not less than fourteen hundred will be added to the year 1841.

The total sum drawn from the treasury during the past year, to pay pensions, amounts to two millions forty-eight thousand, six hundred and sixty-three dollars, exclusive of navy pensions.

The experience of two years confirms the opinion I formerly expressed of the vexatious operation of the law of the 6th of April, 1838, which fixes the short period of eight months for the return to the treasury of unclaimed pensions. The intention of the law, no doubt, was to withdraw that sum from the pension agent; whereas its operation, on the contrary, draws that additional amount from the treasury at Washington, while it produces disappointment, inconvenience, delay and expense to the poor pensioners.

By the fourteenth article of the Cherokee treaty of December 29, 1835, ratified May 23, 1839, it was agreed on the part of the United States that such warriors of the Cherokee nation as were engaged on the side of the United States in the last war with Great Britain and the southern tribes of Indians, and who were wounded in such service, shall be entitled to such pensions as shall be allowed them by the congress of the United States. I respectfully suggest that congress be asked to act upon this section of the treaty. There are not many Cherokee warriors who come under that description, but they are very destitute; and the good faith of the government is pledged in their favor.

I cannot forbear bringing to your notice the exposed condition of the important archives of this department. Many of them are kept in small buildings, at so inconvenient distance from the war office, and surrounded by combustible materials. A plain fire-proof building, capable of containing all these detached offices, might be constructed for a sum, the interest on which would not exceed the amount required for paying the rents of those now occupied for the purpose. All which is respectfully submitted.

J. R. POINSETT.

The president of the United States.

REPORT FROM THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

Post office department, December 7, 1840.

Sir: I submit a report, showing the service of this department the past year, its present condition and future prospects.

The extent of the post routes in the United States covered by mail service, on the 30th of June last, as near as can be ascertained, was 155,739 miles.—The annual transportation on these routes, at the rate existing on the 30th of June last, was about 66,370,775 miles.

The annual cost of transportation, estimated at the rate of pay existing at the close of the year, was 3,296,876 dollars, viz:

	Miles.	*Cost.*
By horse and sulkey,	12,182,445	$789,668
By stage and coach,	20,290,278	1,911,855
By steamboat & rail road,	3,889,053	595,353
Total,	36,370,776	$3,296,876

In addition to this service, the mails by steamboats and other vessels, under the 5th and 6th sections of the act of 1825, are estimated to have cost, the last year, about 9,000 dollars, and there has been paid for ship and way letters, about 26,000 dollars.

The resolution of congress of May 14, 1836, authorised the postmaster general to extend the term of the then existing contracts for six months, so as to have them terminate on the 30th June, instead of the last of December. In pursuance of this authority, the contracts which would have expired with the present year were extended to the 30th of June, 1841, in consequence of which the lettings that would otherwise have fallen into the year 1840 will not take place until the spring of 1841. The advertisement for this service has been prepared, and will soon be published.

The new routes, amounting to about seven hundred, established by the act of the 7th of July, 1838, have been put into operation during the past year, and have made considerable addition to the expenditure for the transportation service. This extension, with the belief that the unusual increase of revenue would not be realized, has indicated a policy of retrenchment rather than general improvement; but, since I took charge of the department, some improvements have been effected on some of the most important routes which the public interest seemed to demand, and where little additional expense was incurred.

I have also executed contracts for additional service on a few rail road and steamboat routes, where retrenchments could be made on other routes nearly equivalent to the new liabilities assumed. These changes have given some additional expedition to the great north and south mail, as well as to several large mails connecting with it at important points.

The number of contractors in the service during the last year were about 2,100. The number who had been fined, or had deductions made from their pay for delinquencies in the performance of their engagements, is 628. The fines and deductions during the year, exclusive of the remissions, amount to $60,685 30.

In general, the transportation service has been performed faithfully, and to a commendable spirit of energy, perseverance and devotion to the public interest. The obstacles which for a time, occasioned irregularities in the large mail south of this city, it is believed, have been removed.

The number of post offices, on the 1st day of July, 1838, was 12,319; the number on the 30th day of June, 1839, was 12,780; on the same day of the present year, the number was 13,468, showing an increase during the year of 688. There have been established during the year, 959 post offices, and 271 discontinued. The number this day is 13,633. There have been during the year 3,231 postmasters appointed, of whom 959 were for new offices.

The revenue of the department for the year ending June 30, 1840, as appears from the settlement of the accounts of postmasters in the auditor's office, was

Letter postage,	$4,003,776 07
Newspapers and pamphlets,	535,229 61
Fines paid to postmasters for violation of law,	260 00
	$4,536,265 68

The expenditures of the department for the same period were:

For compensation to postmasters,	$1,028,925 62	
For wrapping paper, office furniture, advertising, mail bags, mail locks and keys, and stamps, mail depredations, and special agents, blanks, clerks for offices, and miscellaneous,	441,778 96	
For ship, steamboat, and way letters,	35 419 61	
For transportation,	6,252,995 16	
		4,759,110 85
Excess of expenditures,		$219,845 17

The revenue, as compared with the preceding year, shows an increase of $61,651 64, being a fraction over one per cent.

The average annual increase of revenue from 1832 to 1839, inclusive, has been about 10 per cent. But as this period includes the two years ending June 30, 1837, of extraordinary augmentation of revenue, amounting to 15 per cent. the first year, and 20 per cent. the second, 10 per cent. is considerably above the ordinary annual increase, which may be estimated at about 3 per centum. The decline in the revenue, therefore, the past year, may be estimated at about 5 per cent. or 225,000 dollars.

Statement of the receipts and expenditures of the post office department for the eleven years ending 30th June, 1839.

Year ending	*Revenue.*	*Expenditure.*
June 30, 1829	$1,707,418 46	$1,782,132 57
1830	1,856,586 10	1,932,707 95
1831	1,997,811 54	1,936,122 87
1832	6,258,570 17	2,246,171 66
1833	2,517,011 88	6,930,414 87
1834	6,823,749 34	6,010,603 08
1835	2,993,556 36	6,757,350 08
1836	3,409,323 59	2,841,766 36
1837	4,100,605 43	3,303,428 03
1838	4,235,077 67	4,621,837 13
1839	4 477,614 04	4,654,718 42

From this tabular statement, it appears that while the expenditures of the department have been steadily advancing, with few exceptions, its revenues have been very fluctuating, varying from a mere nominal increase to an advance of 20 per cent. in a single year.

The extension of the mail service, and the advance in the population and business of the country, are the causes of the ordinary increase of the revenue. But temporary and extraordinary circumstances often counteract these more permanent sources of increase, so far as to prevent any material advance. This has been the case the past year; during which a combination of causes have operated to impair the revenue of the department to nearly the extent of the average annual increase.

But the present unfavorable condition of the finances of the department is not wholly to be attributed to the decline of the revenue the past year; it is, in part, the result of the too sudden and large extension of the service during the years 1837, 1838 and 1839, occasioned by the extraordinary surplus which accrued in 1836 and 1837. This surplus, on the 30th June, 1836, was 641,842 dollars.

The postmaster general, in his annual report of that year, recommended a reduction of the rates of postage. Congress did not sanction that measure; but, by the act of the 2d July, 1836, established about seven hundred new post routes which it became the duty of the department to put into operation. The action on this subject by congress was considered as indicating its desire that the surplus which had accrued, and which might accrue, should be expended in providing additional mail accommodations. The causes which had produced the above surplus on the 30th June, 1836, continued to operate during the remainder of that year, and a part of the year 1837, and as the new contracts did not go into operation until after the 1st of February, 1837, the revenue continued to exceed the expenditure; and, on the 30th June, 1837, the surplus amounted to 756,208 dollars. During the session following, congress, by the act of the 7th of July, 1838, established about seven hundred additional routes, which were to be put in operation on the 1st of July, 1839, or before, if the revenues of the department would justify it. The second section of the same act provides "that every rail road or other

the limits of the United States that now is, or may hereafter be, made, shall be a post route; and the postmaster general shall cause the mail to be transported thereon: *Provided*, he can have it done on reasonable terms, and not paying therefor, in any instance, more than 25 per centum over and above what similar transportation would cost in post coaches."

The very liberal construction given to this act by the postmaster general, favorable to the interest of the rail road companies, did not satisfy the spirit of cupidity which belongs to corporate monopolies; and it was found impracticable to obtain contracts from several of the rail road companies. And congress, by the act of 25th January, 1839, extended the maximum rate of compensation for rail road service to three hundred dollars per mile.

The new routes established by the act of 7th of July, 1838, were mostly put into service in 1839; and contracts have been made for service on the rail roads then in existence, and most of those which have since been completed, at rates of compensation, varying from twenty-five to three hundred per cent. above what had been paid for coach service on the same routes. In England, the average rate of compensation for rail road service is about ninety dollars per mile; and the highest sum paid on the most important routes is one hundred and seven dollars per mile; and the contractors are required to convey mails as often, and at such times, as may be ordered by the postmaster general. Here, with a rate of compensation nearly two hundred per cent. higher, it has been found impracticable, on many of the routes, to obtain that control over the time of the departure and delivery of the mail, which is so essential in the service, and is exercised on other routes. In addition to the compensation paid to the rail road companies, there are considerable incidental expenses incurred for travelling agents on the more important routes for conveying the mail to and from the cars at the ends of the routes, and for supplying intermediate offices, not on the line of the roads. The substitution of rail road for coach service, has borne very heavily on the revenues of the department.

The new routes established in 1836 and 1838, being many of them, in sections of the country where the roads are bad and the settlements sparse, have yielded an income bearing but a small proportion to the expense of the transportation.

This great extension of the service, and the substitution of a higher and more expensive for a cheaper grade, under the acts of congress referred to, and the improvements on other routes, which the public interests seem to demand, since 1836, have carried the expenditures of the department, for three successive years, beyond its accruing revenue:

To the year ending on 30th June, 1839,	
The expenditures were	$4,621,837 00
The revenue which accrued was	4,235,077 00
Excess of expenditure over the revenue	$386,760 00
The expenditures in the year ending June 30, 1839, were	$4,534,718 00
The revenue which accrued was	4,477,514 00
Excess of expenditure	$177,104 00

The excess of the expenditures for these two years was met by the surplus funds which had accumulated in 1837, and nearly exhausted all that surplus which was available.

In the annual report of my predecessor, made in December 1838, he says: "The general financial disasters of last year have not reduced the revenue, as might have been expected, but have prevented most of the anticipated increase and thrown the department upon its surplus, to sustain most of its calculations. The indications now are, that there will be a slight improvement in the revenue of the current fiscal year, over the preceding; but not enough to produce any material effect. An advance somewhat greater may be reasonably expected, next year, but not great enough to meet the increasing cost of mail service, and put into operation the new routes established at the last session of congress. It will hence be seen that, for more than a year to come, the curtailment, rather than the extension of service on routes now in operation, is to be expected."

The anticipated increase during the year 1839, was realized, and amounted to 5½ per cent.—producing $241,560. But the greater increase looked for in 1840, has essentially failed; and the quarter ending 30th of September last, exhibits an actual declension in the revenue, as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year, of about 5 per cent. This unfavorable result has been occasioned mainly by the second suspension of the banks in a large section of the union, followed by a general depression of the commercial interests of the country; which appears to have been apprehended at the close of the last year, as the postmaster general then said: "It is possible that the recent suspension of specie payments by the banks, in a large portion of the union, may again check the increase in the revenue of the department, so as to make retrenchments necessary; but, in any event, they will be inconsiderable."

But the present apparently unfavorable financial condition of the department need occasion no anxiety. It can be sustained upon its own resources and soon placed in a safe and prosperous condition. Yet, to afford it temporary relief, curtailments of service, to a limited extent, are necessary. This has already been commenced, and will be continued as far as may be found requisite to place its finances in a sound condition. The curtailments or suspensions of service will be made so as to occasion as little inconvenience to the public, or injustice to the contractors, as such an operation will admit of. As periodical retrenchments are unavoidable, it deserves consideration, whether it would not be wise for congress to prescribe some rule by which all general curtailments are to be effected, so as to remove executive discretion, and secure an equal apportionment of the reduction of service among the different sections of the country.

In examining the causes which have placed the department in its present condition, we discover its resources, and its ability not only to sustain itself, but probably with the aid of some remedial legislation, to admit of a prospective reduction of the tariff on letter postage, which public sentiment seems to demand.

These causes are to be found in the unexampled fluctuations since 1834 in the financial interests and commercial business of the country. The period of unprecedented overaction in trade, from the fall of 1834 to the spring of 1837, occasioned an extraordinary increase of revenue, which produced the large surplus that existed in 1838 and 1837. This surplus formed the basis of the great extension of the mail service since 1836, which so far exceeded the limits to which it could have been carried by the ordinary increase of revenue, as to absorb nearly the whole of this surplus in two years. When the reaction came on, which, under any circumstances, would have depressed its revenues, the department had to sustain itself with an extent of service beyond its natural limits; which had originated from the extraordinary increase of its revenues in 1836 and 1837. But the unusual increase of revenue over the expenditures during those two years, was not entirely owing to the great activity of trade. The contracts for transportation, during that period, had mostly been made when prices were low, and the revenue accruing from their performance, was received when prices had advanced from fifty to one hundred per cent. The department, therefore, enjoyed the advantages of an excited state of business, without the drawback which, under other circumstances, the advance in prices would have occasioned.

On the other hand, the excess of the expenditures over the receipts for postages, the last three years, is not more to be attributed to the depression of the revenue from the state of the times, than to the circumstance that all the existing contracts were made during the high state of prices, and at an average advance of about fifty per cent. above the rate of compensation paid prior to 1836.

Should prices not vary essentially from their present standard, it is reasonable to suppose that the future lettings can be made at greatly reduced rates of compensation. This is an important resource, which, in a few years without any retrenchment of service, could hardly fail of placing the finances of the department in a prosperous condition. But it cannot be made immediately available, so that a suspension or curtailment of service, to a limited extent, becomes necessary.

The restoration of commercial activity, so confidently anticipated, may reasonably be calculated to produce a considerable improvement during the two last quarters of the current fiscal year, and a much greater increase the next year.

With a reasonable expectation of a reduction in the expenses of the transportation, and nearly a certainty of a considerable increase in its revenues, the future prospects of the department are highly satisfactory.

The present is a peculiar crisis in its financial affairs, resulting from the operation of causes which I have endeavored partially to explain, and which are not likely, in the same degree at least, again to occur.

There are other causes of a more limited influence which have contributed to impair the revenue the past year. The greatly enhanced expense of the transportation of the mail upon rail roads is not the only way in which they affect the revenues of this department. The great facilities which they afford for the transmission of letters and newspapers out of the mail, have evidently diminished the receipts from postage. This is proved by the sudden falling off of the revenue at points where these facilities have recently been provided. Information has also been received from the agents of the department, showing that letters, packets and newspapers, were extensively conveyed out of the mail on the rail road and steamboat lines, and on many of the stage and coach routes. So far as these practices, so detrimental to the income of the department, were believed to be in violation of law, I endeavored to suppress them, regarding it as my highest duty to enforce the laws. And in respect to letters carried by carriers and drivers, these efforts, it is believed, have been generally effectual; but there is no prohibition against persons conveying letters and packets who may pass over mail routes in the same vehicle which transports the mail, and the rail roads afford great facilities for sending letters in this way.

For fifteen years preceding the introduction of the new system in England, the postage tax had rather declined, notwithstanding the increase of population and business. This was, by many, ascribed to the high rate of the tax, but the better and more prevailing opinion attributes it to the numerous rail roads which have gone into operation.

The practice of carrying newspapers out of the mail, without having secured the privilege in the contract, I found to be so general, that it could not be suppressed without great inconvenience to the public; and, as the ambiguity of the law admitted of doubts in regard to the restriction, I concluded that I should best discharge my duty by permitting these practices to continue, and leave it for congress either to remove the prohibition or to make the law more explicit for its enforcement. As it is probable that the enforcement of the prohibition would have the effect of stopping the carrying of newspapers on the mail routes, rather than causing them to be conveyed in the mail, it would seem both just and politic to abolish the restriction entirely.

Another source of detriment to the revenue the past year, has been the exercise and abuse of the franking privilege to an unprecedented extent.—During the last three quarters, the free matter constituted a very large portion of the entire mails.—As the contracts have been without reference to this extraordinary addition to the bulk and weight of the mails, the burden of the transportation was thrown upon the contractors. This free matter is not only conveyed without compensation, but the department is subjected to the charge of two cents for every free letter or sealed packet delivered at offices where the postmaster's commissions do not exceed five hundred dollars per quarter. At some offices this allowance to the postmaster has absorbed his whole quarterly balance.

The books of the department furnish no data for determining the number of free packets conveyed in the mail, as a large portion of them are not entered on the post bills. At the post office in this city an account was taken of the number and weight of free letters and packets during three weeks ending the 2d day of May, the 2d day of June, and the 7th day of July last. There were 22,038 free letters and packets from the executive departments; 20,363 free letters from members of congress and 392,268 public documents and other franked packets—making in all 434,669. The public documents and packets from congress, exclusive of the letters, weighed 32,689 pounds nearly sixteen and a half tons. Taking this as the average of the session of thirty-three weeks, it would appear that the free letters and packets sent from the office in this city during the late session of congress amounted to 4,731,359 and the two cents allowed to postmasters for the delivery of free letters would be $95,627. This is probably above the average of the session; and the two cents are not paid at offices where the postmaster's commissions exceed five hundred dollars per quarter.

It may be estimated that there has been abstracted from the revenue the past year, in the allowance of the two cents to postmasters for the delivery of free letters and packets, and the two cents paid for advertising free letters, the sum of $150,000.

And there are facts that have come to the knowledge of the department, which show that great abuses have been practised by those enjoying the privileges, in the highest as well as the lowest stations, in covering the correspondence of others, to the great injury of its revenue. This and other abuses of the privilege appear to be rapidly increasing, and imperiously demand a remedy, either by its entire abolition, or such restrictions upon it as could be enforced by the department.

The provision in the act of 1825, allowing two cents to postmasters on free letters should be abo-

lished, as it is unreasonable that those enjoying an exclusive privilege should derive a revenue from the same privilege possessed by others. Postmasters might be properly restricted to sending and receiving free letters, to their own office. It is in the nature of all exclusive privileges to run into abuse, and hence we find that, of the twelve acts of congress relating to the franking privilege of its members and officers, all, with one exception, have served to enlarge the right.

The collection and disbursement of the revenues have been conducted with success and convenience by the agents of the department, with little trouble to them, and without charge upon its means. The act of the 4th of July last has occasioned no material change in the financial system of this department, except substituting the receivers general for the postmasters, at some important points, as the depositaries of its funds. But the penal provisions of the act, which makes using or loaning the public moneys a conversion and embezzlement of them, and punishable as a criminal offence, are applicable to postmasters, and cannot fail of having a salutary influence in promoting prompt payment of the quarterly balances, of which there has been great improvement the last few years, and in preventing defalcations.

The revision of the tariff of postage, with the view to reduction and convenience, has, for some years past, attracted the public attention, and, on several occasions, been brought under the consideration of congress without any definite action. At the second session of the twenty fifth congress, the house of representatives adopted resolutions calling on the postmaster general to state "what, in his opinion, would be the affect on the revenues of the department, of the establishment of the following tariff of posteges of letters: On letters conveyed 80 miles and under, five cents; over 80 miles and not exceeding 200, ten cents; over 200 and not exceeding 400, fifteen cents; over 400 miles, twenty cents; and to state what other tariff, fixing the rates in federal money, and having in view the greatest reduction consistent with the necessary means of the department, if any in his judgment, would be more just than the above. And that he also state what alterations, if any, may be made in the present rates of postage on newspapers, pamphlets and periodicals, so as to promote the circulation of information without detriment to the revenues of the department."

It is supposed that this resolution, in connection with the prevailing interest then felt in the success of the experiment making in England by what is called the penny system, induced the late postmaster general to commission George Platt, esq. one of the special agents of this department, to visit Europe for the purpose of collecting such information concerning the new system in England, and the mail establishments in other European countries, as might conduce to the improvement of our own system.

Mr. Platt left the United States on this special service in June, 1839, and returned in August last.—The results of his inquiries are contained in the report prepared by him, which is herewith submitted. It contains extensive details tending to show the condition and management of the mail establishment in several of the most important countries in Europe, and many interesting facts and valuable suggestions for the improvement of the system in the U. States. Many of the reforms and improvements recommended are deserving of consideration. It will be seen that he recommends an entire change in our tariff of postage, and to have all mail matter taxed by weight; letters not weighing over half an ounce to be rated at five cents for any distance less than 300 miles, and ten cents over that distance; and the same rates for every additional half ounce when prepaid, and double those rates when not prepaid. As such a change would give great relief, not only to the commercial interests, but to the whole community, it is to be regretted that neither the present condition nor future prospects of the establishment seem to justify so great a reduction in the postage tax.

It is apparent that no essential change in the rates of postage should be made without great consideration. The post office establishment is different from any other branch of the public service. It is a fundamental principle in its organization, that it is to be sustained by its own revenues. This principle not only avoids any charge upon the treasury, but serves to limit and regulate the action of the department. Should its expenses, in whole or in part, be thrown upon the treasury, even for a single year, it might be difficult to return to the present principle; and such are the temptations to enlarge the circle of action, that it would not be easy to prescribe any reasonable limit to it. And each a change in the principle of the department, embracing, as it does, such a vast extent of private interest, both in number and amount, would open a door to extensive abuses, wasteful to the public revenue, extending its patronage, and at the same time removing the checks upon it which now exist. Without enlarging upon this point, it is believed that no one will be disposed either partially or temporarily, to throw the department for its support on the national treasury.

Any sudden and material reduction of its revenue therefore, would render it necessary to make a corresponding curtailment of the mail service, which all must see would be attended with the most serious inconvenience to the whole community. And as the present revenue, with the reasonable increase that may be anticipated, is barely sufficient to support the department with the existing service, and such necessary improvements and extensions as will be required, it is evident that there can be no reduction of its aggregate revenues.

The question, therefore, of the reduction of its revenues is excluded from consideration; and the only matter for inquiry is, whether the same amount of revenue can be collected with the proposed or any other reduced rates of postages? There may be cases in every branch of indirect taxation, in which the reduction of the tax will increase the amount of revenue. But this result can only be realized, when the duty is so exhorbitantly high as to either occasion gross evasions of the law, or to check the business on which the tax falls. And although the reduction of the rate of postage would increase correspondence, there is in my judgment no reason to believe that the addition of revenue from that source would equal the loss from the reduction of the rates. The experiment now making in England, appears to afford little support to a contrary opinion, for, if unofficial information can be relied upon, the revenue there has fallen off more than fifty per cent. or about 840 000 pounds sterling, on a revenue of less than £2,000,000

Shall we then be forced to the conclusion that the present high rates of letter postage are to be permanently maintained?

This would seem to be the case, unless there be a change in the system, by which the expense of the transportation may be reduced, the correspondence increased, and the postage on newspapers and printed matter be equalized and raised. All these objects are practicable, and their united influence would probably admit of a greater reduction in the rates of letter postage, than is proposed in the resolution of the house of representatives.

Such a reform in the system, in my judgment, is demanded by views of public policy and the higher considerations of private justice. The institutions of this country are based on the principles of justice and equal rights, and any legislation, and more especially any system of taxation, which is a manifest violation of those principles, can only be sustained by the forbearance of public opinion, in subjecting it to that test by which all public measures must stand or fall.

A slight examination of our tariff of postage, in comparison with the expense of the mail establishment, is sufficient to show its manifest injustice.

The quarterly returns of postmasters furnish no data to determine the relative proportions of the different kinds of matter conveyed in the mail. During one week in the month of June, 1838, an account was taken of the number and weight of the letters, and the weight of the newspapers and other printed matter received to be conveyed in the mail, at the offices in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington city and Richmond. The tabular statement containing these facts is herewith submitted. There were some omissions, and, no doubt some inaccuracies in the process, but the results are sufficiently correct for the present purpose.

The whole weight was 55,211 pounds; of which 44,469 pounds consisted of newspapers; 8,837 of periodicals and pamphlets; more than five-eighths of which being public documents or other free packets deposited in the office at Washington city; and the letters, both taxable and free, amounted to only 1,922 pounds, being something less than four per cent.—The proportion of printed matter received at these offices and especially during the session of congress, may have been something greater than that of the whole mails in the United States.

It will not be far from the truth, to estimate the printed matter as constituting ninety five per cent. of the whole mails, whilst it pays but about twelve per cent. of the whole gross revenue, and but about eight per cent. of the nett revenue; the commissions on the postage from newspapers and pamphlets being more than on that from letters

In the transportation, constituting the principal expenditure of the establishment, there are three main elements of prices:

1. The bulk and weight of the mail.
2. The expedition with which it is conveyed.
3. The mode of conveyance when not controlled by the bulk and weight of the mail, but in reference to accommodating the public travel.

As the expense of expedition depends mainly on the weight of the mail, these two elements of price are, eventually, resolved into one; so that the expense of transportation depends on the bulk and weight of the mail, and the mode of conveyance, where it has reference to the public travel, and is of a higher and more expensive grade than the mail service would require.

The services of postmasters depend on the amount of mail matter; the number of packets which are received, distributed or delivered at their respective offices. But the letters, being made up into mails require some more labor than the newspaper and other packages not sent in that form.

From this analysis, it is apparent, that nearly the whole expenditure of the mail establishment is thrown upon correspondence, it pays the whole expense of free matter, the greater portion of that of newspapers, periodicals and pamphlets, and the entire additional expense incurred for accommodating the public travel.

With all these burdens not properly belonging to it, thrown upon correspondence, the high rate of postage on letters cannot be surprising; nor can it be reduced, and keep up the present extent of the mail service, with the improvements and additions which will be required, without some portion of those burdens are removed by a change in the system.

Nothing can be more apparent than the palpable injustice of our present system of postage tariff.

The objections against a high protective tariff on importations apply with still more force to our tariff of postages, both in respect to principle and the degree of injustice. In the former, the whole community are indirectly taxed for the benefit of a particular class, and the whole interests of the country are burthened to relieve a particular interest, but the tax being indirect, those on whom it falls may, in some way, derive no accidental advantage from it. This at least is contended by its advocates. The postage tariff is a direct tax upon one man for the benefit of another—a direct burden on one class for the relief of another class.

What principle or justice of public policy can sustain a law which taxes a correspondent in New York who has occasion to send a letter by mail to New Orleans, two hundred and fifty per cent. more than the service is worth, or costs, to enable a subscriber in New York to a newspaper in New Orleans to have it conveyed to him by mail, eighty-eight per cent. less than the actual cost of the service? And what adds to this injustice is the fact that the mail establishment is a government monopoly, which by prohibiting private posts, compels the correspondent to send his letter by the public conveyance.

Our system of postage tariff was derived from England, where postage was a tax for revenue analogous to the stamp tax, as like that, it was a tax on business. Here, it is not a tax, but in the nature of freight, or a charge for the service performed. The injustice therefore, is much greater where the postage is levied, not for revenue, but for defraying the expense of the mail service.

The low rates of postage on newspapers and other printed matter, originated in considerations of public policy, and were designated to promote the general dissemination of intelligence among the people. But the reasons for this policy, if admitted ever to have been just, have in a great measure ceased to exist. When the mail establishment was first organized, printing was confined to the large cities, and there were few other channels for conveying newspapers but the mails. Now these are printing establishments in almost every village; and rail roads, steamboats, and other lines of communication, afford cheap and convenient channels for conveying newspapers and other publications, the greater portion of which are distributed among the people without the agency of the mail.

With the view to remove many of the growing evils of the mail establishment, and secure the reduction of letter postage, I respectfully propose a change in the system, on the following basis:

1. The entire abolition of the franking privilege, as an exclusive personal right, with the exception of the executive and the heads of departments.

2. A limitation by law of the maximum rate of compensation for all steamboats, rail roads and coach service.

3 The equalization of postage on newspapers and other printed matter, with an advance of one hundred per cent.

4. A revision of the tariff of letter postage with a reduction of twenty five per cent.

The effect of the first of these changes would be to greatly diminish the bulk and weight of the mails, and to increase the postage. Probably two-thirds of

the mail matter now going free would be excluded, and what remained would be charged with postage; and the two cents paid for the delivery of free packets would be saved.

The newspapers received by printers in exchange might be exempted from postage, with a limitation by law of the number. Letters addressed to a postmaster exclusively on the business of his office, it might be reasonable to except from the postage tax; and also all letters written by postmasters exclusively on official business, provided they are unsealed, (except when addressed to another postmaster or agent of the department), so that the office of delivery may be enabled to decide whether the letter is legally and properly entitled to go free. The postage on letters received by members of congress might be paid from the contingent fund of the two houses, and on those sent by them during the session, limited to a certain number daily; or such limited number per day, sufficient for their official correspondence, might be permitted to go free of postage; and public documents, printed by the order of either house of congress, to possess the privilege they now do, when sent by a member with his certificate that they were public documents.

Such a modification of their privilege would relieve members of congress from much correspondance very burdensome to them, and, in general, of very little public utility. It would tend to arrest the concentration of the seat of government of those influences which for some time past, appear to have directed and controlled the politics of the country, and to add to that stimulus which aggravates political excitements. The unlimited extent of the franking privilege is among the causes which have produced the centralization of political influence, by enabling it to exert its power, with a view to a definite purpose, over the country.

The effect of the second change would be to reduce the expense of transportation, and so many routes to substitute a lower and cheaper grade of service, as wagon, sulkey or horse, in the place of stage or coach service.

The effect of equalising and raising the postage on newspapers and other printed matter, would be to diminish the bulk and weight of the mails, and increase that branch of the revenue about one hundred per cent.

The revision of the tariff of letter postage on the basis of a reduction of 25 per cent. would increase correspondence, yet add little to the bulk or weight of the mails, and the postage on the additional letters conveyed would supply, in part, the loss to the revenue from the reduction of the rates.

The effect of the whole would be to lighten the mails, and render their bulk and weight more uniform; to cheapen the transportation, and secure more regularity in the service; and, by reducing the tax on correspondence, relieve the commercial interest, and benefit the whole community.

The tariff of postage on newspapers, periodicals and pamphlets, is almost as unequal and unjust as the comparative rates of postage upon letters and printed matter. This inequality and injustice have arisen from the great changes which have taken place in the manufacture of paper, whereby the former distinctions as to dimension have been lost, and a corresponding change in the forms of publications introduced.

All newspapers now pay the same postage, although some are ten times the dimensions and weight of others. This is not only unjust to those who pay the tax, but equally so to the publishers. It gives an undue advantage to the large establishments in the commercial cities over the penny papers in the same places and the country newspapers, which are more removed from sinister influences, and in general, are the most independent channels of sound public opinion. There seems no good reason for the difference in postage between periodical and non-periodical pamphlets, and the distinction, in fact, is often difficult to determine. By the present law, all printed matter, except newspapers, is taxed by the sheet; and, from the change in the forms of publications, the postage is not and cannot be collected with any uniformity, from the difficulty experienced by postmasters in classing the various publications. Sixteen pages, of octavo constitute a sheet, and twenty four a duodecimo, although it is often nearly impracticable to distinguish between them.

To remove all these difficulties, and establish a uniform rate of postage on printed matter the best rule would be to tax it by weight. But if there should be objections to so great a change, newspapers could be divided into three classes, according to their dimensions, on the plan recommended by the late postmaster general in his annual report in 1836. To tax other printed matter by weight, it is believed, there can be no objection. Whether the other more important reforms which have been recommended be effected or not, the tariff of postage on newspapers and printed matter urgently demands a radical revision. The advance on the postage of newspapers and other printed matter, although regarded as eminently just, is not deemed indispensable to the object in view; as a revision and equalization of the tariff, taking a common sized newspaper of about 550 square inches as the basis, would make a large addition to this branch of the revenue of the department.

The tariff of letter postage proposed in the resolution of the house of representatives would occasion a reduction in that branch of the revenue, without reference to the increase of letters, of from twenty to twenty-five per cent. This reduction, therefore, would amount to about $900,000. The increase of revenue, from the modification and restriction of the franking privilege, may be estimated at $250,000; and that from an increase of correspondence at an equal sum. The saving in the transportation cannot well be estimated; but it would no doubt amount to several hundred thousand dollars. The increase of gross revenue from postages on newspapers and other printed matter, with the advance on the postage as proposed, would probably amount to $500,000. Without the advance, the revision and equalization might be estimated to produce half that sum.

These changes in the establishment could therefore be made not only with safety to its finances, but they could hardly fail of placing them in a more flourishing condition.

The full benefit of these improvements could not be realised under four years; that period being requisite to enable all the contracts to be made with reference to them.

It may be deemed an inauspicious time, when the finances of the department are low, to revise the tariff of postages on the basis of a reduction. It is believed, however, that it can be most safely and judiciously done at such a period. If attempted when the revenue is rapidly increasing, the new tariff would unavoidably be in some degree based on a state of revenue which would be found to be only temporary. But from the present condition of the finances it would be necessary to postpone the reduced tariff of letter postage until the first of July, 1842. And by the other changes taking effect immediately, less retrenchments would be required, and the finances of the department placed in a prosperous condition at the period the new tariff was to go into operation.

These changes in the system, when their benefits shall have been fully realized, with such improvements as will naturally suggest themselves, it is confidently believed will admit of a still further reduction of the rates of letter postage, and ultimately bring them down fifty per cent.

The great inconvenience in the transaction of its business to which, for several years, this department has been subjected, for the want of a public building adapted to its use, and the constant exposure of its books and papers, will soon be removed by the completion of the building now erecting for it. I have adopted such measures as were within my control to protect the present building and public property from fire. The building now erecting for the post office department, if the contractors do not obtain from congress a further extension of the time for the performance of their contracts, will be fit for occupation in the course of the ensuing autumn. Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

JOHN M. NILES.

SPEECH OF MR. WEBSTER ON THE FINANCE.

The motion submitted by Mr. *Wright*, proposing to refer so much of the president's message as relates to the finances to the committee on finance, coming up for consideration, Mr. *Webster* rose and addressed the senate nearly as follows:

Mr. President: It has not been without great reluctance that I have risen to offer any remarks on the message of the president, especially at this early period of the session. I have no wish to witness a prolonged and angry and exciting discussion on the topics it contains. The message is, mainly, devoted to an elaborate and plausible defence of the course of the existing administration on the finances and currency of the country; it dwells on the subjects which have been so long discussed among us, on banks and banking, on the excess of commerce and speculation, on the state debts, and the dangers arising from them—on the sub-treasury, as it has been called, or the independent treasury, as others have denominated it. I propose now to deal with none of these points; so far as they may be supposed to affect the merits or character of the administration, they have, as I understand it, been passed upon by the country; and I have no disposition to reargue any of them. Nor do I wish to enter upon an inquiry as to what, in these matters, is supposed to have been approved or disapproved by the people of the United States. It appears, however, thus far, to be the disposition of the nation to change the administration of the government. All I purpose at this time to do is, to present some remarks on the subject of the finances, speaking on the present state of things only, without recurring to the past, or speculating as to the future. Yet I suppose that some proper forecast, some disposition to provide for what is before us, naturally mixes itself up in a greater or less degree with all inquiries of this sort.

In this view, I shall submit a few thoughts upon the message of the president; but I deem it necessary to preface what I shall say with some few preliminary remarks.

And, first, I will say a word or two on the question whether or not an unfounded or erroneous impression is communicated to the people by that document. In this point of view I notice what the president says in the 8th page. He there represents it as the great distinctive principle—the grand difference in the characters of our public men—that of one class of them it has been the constant object to create and to maintain a public debt, and with another, to prevent and to discharge it. This I consider as an unfounded imputation on those who have conducted the government of this country. The president says he has "deemed this brief summary of our fiscal affairs necessary to the due performance of a duty specially enjoined upon him by the constitution." It will serve, also, to illustrate more fully the principles by which he has been guided in reference to two contested points in our public policy, which were earliest in their development, and have been more important in their consequences than any that have arisen under our system of government; he "alludes to a national debt and a national bank." About a national bank I have nothing at present to say; but here it is officially announced to us that it has been a great contested question in the country whether there shall or shall not be a national debt! Now, I submit it to the senate whether there has ever existed in the country any party, at any time, which avowed itself in favor of a national debt, *per se*, as a thing desirable? Does the history of the past debts contracted by the government lay the least foundation for any such an assertion? The first national debt we have had was the loan negotiated in Holland by John Adams. None, I presume, ever doubted the policy of such a loan in the then circumstances of the country. Then there came the debt contracted, for the pay of the revolutionary army, by the continental congress, or rather by the country through that congress. Next were the debts incurred during the war by the states for the purpose of carrying on the war. Provision was made for discharging these debts as the cost of our revolution; can any body object to a debt like this? Of the same character were the loans made by government to carry on the late war with Great Britain. These are the principal national debts we have ever contracted, and I cannot but think it singularly unfortunate that what looks so much like an imputation on those who authorised these loans should come from the head of an administration which, so far as I know, *is the first that has ever commenced a national debt in a time of profound peace.*

And now to proceed to the actual state of the finances.

The message, though it does not call the obligations of the government a national debt, but, on the contrary, speaks in the strongest terms against a national debt, yet admits that there are treasury notes outstanding, and bearing interest, to the amount of four and a half millions; and I see, connected with this, other important and leading truths, very necessary to be considered by those who would look out beforehand that they may provide for future revenue.

Of these, the first in importance is, that the expenditures of the government during the term of the present administration have greatly exceeded its income. I shall not now argue the question whether these expenditures have been reasonable or unreasonable, necessary or unnecessary. I am looking at the facts in a financial view purely—and I say that our experience of the action of congress during the last four years has been, that *the public expenditure has exceeded the public income at the rate of* SEVEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS PER ANNUM. This is easily demonstrated.

At the commencement of the first session of this presidential term, in January, 1837, there was in the treasury a balance of six millions of dollars, which was reserved from distribution by what has usually been called the deposite act. The intention of congress was to reserve five millions only; but, in consequence of an uncertainty which attended the mode of effecting this result, the secretary, in his calculations, wishing to be, at least, on the safe

side, it turned out that the sum actually reserved was six millions. Here, then, was this amount in the treasury on the 1st of January, 1837. Events occurred during that year which induced congress to modify the deposite act so as to bring back again into the treasury the fourth instalment of the sum to be deposited with the states, which amounted to nine millions. I find, further, from the communications of the secretary of the treasury now submitted to the senate, that, of the stock of the United States in the Bank of the United States for which bonds had been given to the treasury by the Bank of the United States of Pennsylvania, which bonds are now paid, there have been received eight millions. Now, sir, these are all items of a pre-existing fund, some of which have accrued since January, 1837.

To these I may add the outstanding treasury notes running on interest, (four and a half millions); and the whole forms an aggregate of *twenty-seven and a half millions of dollars* of surplus, in addition to the current revenue, which have been expended in *three and a half* or four years—excepting, of course, what may remain in the treasury at the end of that term. Here, then, has the government been expending money at the rate of nearly eight millions per annum beyond its income. What state of things is that? Suppose it should go on. Does not every man see that we have a vast debt immediately before us?

But is this all?—is this all? I am inclined to think that, in one respect at least, it is not all. The treasury, I think, has not duly distinguished, in reference to one important branch of its administration, between treasury funds proper and a trust fund, set apart by treaty stipulation, to be invested for the benefit of certain Indian tribes. I say the treasury has taken, as belonging to the government, that which properly belongs to a trust fund which the government engaged to invest in permanent stocks for the benefit of certain Indian tribes. This makes it necessary, Mr. W. said, to look a little into these trust funds. He referred to public documents to show that these trust funds had been invested in different state stocks, upon some of which purchases considerable *premiums* had been paid. These trust funds, according to the statement of the secretary of the treasury, had been mixed up in account with the general funds of the treasury, instead of being invested, according to the tenor of treaty stipulations, in permanent stock to be held perpetually for the use of the Indians. The fact appears to be that, instead of keeping a separate account of these trust funds, the amount purchased has been passed to the general credit of the treasury accounts and the cost of stocks for their investment has been charged on the other side. As a matter of account and book keeping this might be thought correct, or it might not; but Mr. W. said he thought it would have been better to keep a separate account for funds thus held in trust, as every private individual does, who is made a trustee for the interests of others. If the facts were as he had gathered from the report submitted to congress, here were three or four hundred thousand dollars of the trust fund not invested, and which remain yet to be invested for the benefit of these Indian tribes. As to the rates at which the stocks had been purchased, Mr. W. said he found that certain Alabama stocks had been bought at various and remarkable rates of premiums. [These were stated with some particularity by Mr. W. but in this hasty sketch, the reporter cannot undertake to give them, but *will*, if practicable, prepare a note of them for another day.]

We have treaties with a number of tribes ratified within late years (said Mr. W.) by which we stipulated to invest the proceeds of these lands in stocks of a permanent kind bearing interest. We are indebted, therefore, to these Indians in the whole amount we agreed to pay for these lands, which have been transferred to us, surveyed, put in market, and large portions of which, I suppose, have ere this been disposed of. We promised to invest the proceeds for their benefit—which has not been done. Instead of asking for money wherewith to purchase these stocks, the treasury has been contented to ask for the amount of interest only, holding the U. States debtors to the Indians, whereby a debt to all intents and purposes, to the whole amount of this trust fund, is created, and it is to be added to the amount of debt due by the government. I do not say it must be paid to-day or to-morrow, but it is an outstanding debt; the government is under an undischarged treaty obligation to raise the money, and with it to buy stock for the benefit of the Indians.

After pointing out some discrepancies in the treasury reports in regard to these investments, Mr. W. went on to the consideration of other outstanding demands upon the treasury. That there are other debts to an unliquidated state which must soon be provided for, (said he), no one doubts; debts for public works, debts for the war in Florida, claims of indemnity for Indian spoliations; and if half of what we hear be true, the amount of these collective obligations cannot but be large.

Here, then, I understand there is a heavy debt hanging over the country, consisting of various items—some for borrowed money, some to meet Indian treaties, and others to pay claims and accounts not yet liquidated: all of which must be provided for and taken into consideration in any fair estimate of the ways and means.

I agree with all that is said in the message as to the great impolicy, in time of peace, of commencing a public debt; but it seems to me rather extraordinary and inappropriate in the president to admonish others against such a measure, with all these facts immediately before him.

None doubt, in point of principle or expediency, as to the creation of a public debt, whether in the form of stock or of treasury notes bearing interest and renewable; or, if there be any difference in point of expediency, none at least can entertain any great doubt which of the two forms is best. Treasury notes are certainly not the cheaper of the two.

Now, we find the existence of this public debt as early as the existence of the present administration itself. It began at the called session in September, 1837. From the date of the first treasury note bill, in September, 1837, there has been no moment in which the government was not in debt for borrowed money. The secretary says it is not expected that the treasury notes now out can be paid off earlier than in March, 1842. In whatever soft words he chooses to invest the matter, the sum and substance is this: that there must be a new issue of treasury notes before the government can be freed from embarrassment.

I must confess that it seems to me that the scope and tendency of the remarks in the message, do go to produce an erroneous impression. Here are a series of very strong sentiments against a public debt—against *beginning* a public debt—and all said in face of a debt already begun—existing now, and under such circumstances as create the fear that it will turn out to be a very large one. We know that these various outstanding charges cannot, or at least will not, be brought together and presented in one aggregate sum for some months to come. Is it intended by this document to forestall public opinion, so as, when, it shall appear that there is a public debt, to give to it a date posterior to the 4th of March next? I hope not. I do not impute such a design. So far, however, as I am concerned, I shall take special good care to prevent any such result. I shall certainly recommend that there be a new set of books opened; that there be what merchants call "a rest." That what is collected prior to 1841, and what is expended prior to 1841, stand against each other; so that, if there shall appear a balance in favor of this administration, it may be stated; and if the result shall be that the administration is left in debt, let that debt appear, and let it be denominated "the debt of 1841," which it will be the duty of congress to provide for.

In one or two other respects the message is calculated to create quite an erroneous impression. In the 5th page the president speaks on the subject of the treasury notes in as mitigated a tone as possible, and tells us, first, that "this small amount still outstanding" is "composed of such as are not yet due." I suppose we all know that; and then he adds that they are "less by twenty-three millions than the United States have on deposite with the states." I ask the senate, and I would, if I could, ask the president, whether he means to recommend to congress to withdraw the deposites now in the hands of the states to discharge this debt on treasury notes? Do the administration look to these deposites as a fund out of which to discharge any of the debts of the treasury? I find no recommendation of such a measure. Why, then, were these two things connected? There is nothing in the fact that the amount of treasury notes is less by twenty three millions than the amount deposited with the states, unless he means to recommend that the latter sum shall be looked to as a means of discharging the former. Does he mean to inform congress that twenty-three are less than twenty-eight? If not, why are the two thus placed in juxtaposition? The secretary of the treasury treats the matter in much the same way. He speaks of the deposites with the states as of funds in the treasury. Look at his report. In stating the resources of the treasury he mentions the 28 millions on deposite with the states. What can be the purpose of each a statement? When a secretary of the treasury presents to the world a statement of the means of his department, it is universally supposed that his statement is confined to what either can be in the treasury, or is likely to accrue under the operation of existing laws. But this deposite with the states is no more under the control of the treasury than any other money in the country. He knows full well that an act of congress is as necessary to his disposal of any part of that sum, as it is to augment the rate of duties at the custom house. The treasury can no more use the deposites with the states, than it can lay a direct tax. What can be the purpose—the fair purpose—of presenting sums as funds in the treasury when they are not in the treasury? Or what can be the fair purpose of referring to a fund as a means of payment, when it cannot be touched, unless the president means to recommend to congress to recall the deposites made with the states? That congress can do, and so it can augment the rate of duties; but till it does, those deposites are no more means in the treasury than if they belonged to another nation. The day, I hope, will come—I have long desired it—when we shall see plain fact plainly stated, when the reports of our fiscal officers will deal less in guesses at the future, and will use forms and phrases, I will not say which are designed to mislead or to mystify, but the result of which is to mislead and to mystify the nation.

I said that though the honorable secretary pretty clearly intimates that we must resort to a new issue of treasury notes, yet the result of all is, that if congress wish to avoid the necessity either of increasing the duties, or of issuing new treasury notes, he has a resource ready for them, viz: to reduce their appropriations below even his own estimates. This is much like what he told us last year: and yet when we did reduce our appropriations within even his estimates, still the treasury is in want of money.

One other remark is suggested by what the president says to us on the 6th page of his message. He tells us that it is possible to avoid the "creation of a permanent debt by the general government," and then goes on to observe, "but, in accomplishing so desirable an object, two things are indispensable: first, that the action of the federal government be kept within the bounds prescribed by its founders." Now, I did suppose that this duty of keeping the action of the federal government within the bounds of the constitution was absolute; that it was not affected by times, circumstances or condition, but was always peremptory and mandatory. What is the inference to be drawn from the president's language? If the treasury is empty, you must keep within the constitution; and what if it is full? Are you to break its bounds? To transcend the constitution? I had always thought we should neither be tempted to this by an overflowing treasury, nor deterred by an empty one from taking such a course as the exigencies of the country might require.

There is also an important omission in the message, to which I would call the notice of the senate and the country. The president says the revenue has fallen off two and a half millions of dollars under two biennial reductions of the rate of duties at the custom houses under the law of 1833. Be it so. But do we not all know that there is before us, within a year, a much greater "relinquishment," if that is the term to be applied to it, and within a year and a half more another and the last of these reductions? Do we not see, then, from the present existence of a large debt, and from this further reduction of duties (that is, if nothing shall be done to change the law as it now stands) that a case is presented which will call for the deliberation and wisdom of congress, and that some effort will be required to relieve the country?

But here is no recommendation at all on the subject of revenue. No increase is recommended of the duties on articles of luxury, such as wines and silks, nor any other way suggested of providing for the discharge of the existing debt. Now the result of the whole is, that the experience of the president has shown that the revenue of the country is not equal to its expenditure; that the government is spending seven millions a year beyond its income; and that we are in the process of running right into the jaws of debt; and yet there is not one practical recommendation as to the reduction of the debt, or its extinguishment; but the message contents itself with general and ardent recommendations not to create a debt!

I know not what will have to be done to meet the deficiency of the next quarter. I suppose his recommendation to issue treasury notes will be followed. I should, myself, have greatly preferred a tax on French wines and silks. It is obvious that if this or something like it is not done, the time approaches, and is not far off, when provision will have to be made by another congress.

I have thus stated my views of this portion of the message, I think it liable to what may render an extra session necessary—a result I greatly deprecate on many accounts, especially on account of the great expenditure with which it will unavoid-

ably be attended. I hope, therefore, that those who now have the power in their hands will make such reasonable and adequate provision for the public exigency as may render the occurrence of an extra session avoidable.

Mr. *Wright* rose and observed that it was his duty to answer the remarks of the honorable senator who had just taken his seat. The senator had referred to but one point on which Mr. W. was not in possession of the requisite documentary authority; if it were the pleasure of the senate, he could wish the further consideration of the resolution postponed; but if not, he would now proceed. The postponement was ordered by general consent.

TWENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS—2d SESSION.

[The joint committee on the library of congress, ordered to be appointed some days ago, is composed as follows:

On the part of the senate.—Mr. Wall, Mr. Prestoo and Mr. Teppan.

On the part of the house.—Mr. Tillieghast, Mr. Cushing and Mr. Keim.]

SENATE.

[*Correction.*—In the senate debate of Tuesday, Dec. 15, it was *not* Mr. *Henderson*, but Mr. *Anderson*, who argued against the late election being a decision against the sub-treasury].

December 17. The *vice president* laid before the senate a report of the secretary of the senate, showing the expenditures of the contingent fund for the year 1840.

On motion of Mr. *Sevier*, a message from the president relating to Indian affairs was ordered to be transferred to the executive journal, and referred to the committee on Indian affairs.

Petitions were presented by Messrs. *Clay*, of Alabama, *Crittenden*, *Young* and others; and the papers of several claimants remaining on the files of the senate since last session were, on motion, taken therefrom and referred to appropriate committees.

Mr. *Merrick*, from the committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill to recharter the banks of the District of Columbia.

Several bills on private claims were also reported and appropriately referred.

On motion of Mr. *White*,

Resolved, That the secretary of war be directed to inform the senate whether instructions have lately been given to the superintendents of harbors and rivers for the construction and improvement of which appropriations have been heretofore made, and which are yet unfinished; and to the superintendents of the Cumberland road, for the sale of machinery, implements and materials used in the construction of said works, and by what authority such sales were ordered, together with a comparative statement of the aggregate cost of the same, and of the proceeds of the sale, and whether such sales were made in contemplation of an abandonment of further improvement of said works.

On motion of Mr. *Fulton*,

Resolved, That the committee on commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for the erection of a marine hospital at the town of Napoleon, on the Mississippi river.

On motion of Mr. *Young*,

Resolved, That the committee on the public lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for additional compensation to the registers and receivers of the several land offices of the United States in cases where their annual compensation, including the per cent allowed on the sales of the public lands, shall not in the whole amount to the sum of $1,000.

The question came up on the motion of Mr. *Webster* to postpone the reference to the committee on finance of so much of the president's message as relates to the subject of finance; when

Mr. *Wright* spoke in reply to Mr. *Webster's* remarks of yesterday; and after a short rejoinder from Mr. *Webster*, the question was taken on the motion of reference, and carried.

The senate held a short executive session, and then adjourned over to Monday.

December 21. Mr. *Walker*, Mr. *Nicholas* and Mr. *Smith*, of Connecticut, appeared in their seats.

The *vice president* laid before the senate a report from the secretary of war, in compliance with a resolution of the senate, in relation to the pay and emoluments of the army.

Also, from the same department, a communication in relation to pensions.

Mr. *Wright* presented a petition from inhabitants of New York, asking the passage of a uniform bankrupt law.

Mr. *Walker* presented a petition from the Grand Gulf rail road company, asking a remission of duty on rail road iron.

Numerous private petitions were presented, and papers removed from the files of the senate and referred to appropriate committees, on motions by Messrs. *Southard*, *Pierce*, *Hubbard*, *Roane*, *Merrick* and others.

Mr. *Smith*, of Indiana, from the committee on roads and canals reported, without amendment, the bill introduced by him to confirm to the state of Indiana the lands selected by her for that part of the Wabash and Erie canal which lies between the mouth of the Tippecanoe and Terre Haute, and for other purposes.

Mr. *Smith*, also reported, without amendment, the bill for the relief of the Selma and Tennessee rail road company.

Mr. *Wall*, from the committee on the judiciary, reported a bill to extend the time of making the returns of the 6th census, in certain cases.

Mr. *King*, from the committee on commerce, reported a bill to allow drawback on goods exported over land to Mexico.

Also, a bill to authorise the secretary of the treasury to employ steam vessels in the revenue service.

Mr. *Clay*, of Alabama, from the committee on the public lands, reported the bill to establish a prospective and permanent pre-emption system. Which, on motion, was made the order of the day for Monday next.

Mr. *Wright*, from the committee on finance, reported the bill to graduate and reduce the price of the public lands, with an amendment.

Mr. *Preston* introduced a bill for the organization of a company of sappers and miners and pontoniers.

A number of private bills were introduced, twice read and appropriately referred.

On motion of Mr. *Walker*,

Resolved, That the committee on finance be instructed to inquire into the expediency of granting further time for payment to the deposite banks in the city of Natchez, in the state of Mississippi.

On motion of Mr. *Porter*,

Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury be instructed to inform the senate what sales of public lands have been made in Michigan north of the line dividing township 12, and west of the line dividing ranges 2 and 3 west of the principal meridian.

Mr. *Norvell* submitted a resolution, which lies one day, directing the secretary of the senate to cause the chandelier to be removed.

On motion of Mr. *Buchanan*, the resolution submitted by Mr. *Ruggles*, calling for all correspondence (not hitherto submitted) between Great Britain and the United States government, and with the governor of Maine, was referred to the committee on foreign relations.

The following bills were severally ordered to be engrossed:

A bill for the relief of certain settlers on the public lands, who were deprived of the benefits of the act granting pre-emption rights, which was approved on the 19th June, 1834.

A bill authorising the inhabitants of fractional township ten south, of range one east, in Arkansas, to enter one-half section of land for school purposes.

A bill to authorise the inhabitants of township 8 north, range 62 west, in Arkansas, to enter a section of land in lieu of the 16th section, upon condition that the same is surrendered to the United States for military purposes.

A bill to settle the title to certain tracts of land in the state of Arkansas.

A bill to establish an additional land district in the state of Alabama.

A bill to relinquish to the state of Alabama the 2 per cent. fund, to be applied to the making of a road or roads leading to said state.

A bill to relinquish the reversionary interest of the United States to a certain reservation in the state of Alabama.

A bill to grant other lands to the inhabitants of townships deprived of the 16th section by Indian reservations.

A bill supplementary to an act to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases.

The senate held a short executive session, and then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, Dec. 17. *John Moore*, of Louisiana, elected to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Rice Garland, appeared, was sworn in and took his seat.

After the presentation of numerous petitions, the house resumed the consideration of the resolution moved by Mr. *Tillinghast* on the 10th inst. which was before the house at the adjournment yesterday. Mr. *Beatty* withdrew his motion to lay on the table, and the resolution was then adopted. It is as follows:

Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury report to this house how far, and in what manner, the act passed at the last session, entitled "an act to provide for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer and disbursement of the public revenue," has been carried into execution: whether any buildings, additions to or alterations in buildings, therein authorised or required, have been commenced, and at what cost, or contracts therefor made or orders therefor given, and the terms and conditions of such contracts and orders; what number of clerks, special agents, and other officers, agents, or servants, have been and now are employed under the provisions of said act, or for aid in carrying the same into effect, and where and from what times, and at what compensations: whether each and every of the officers who are therein required to give bond have given bond, and the sum, sureties, and time of delivery of each bond, and who, if any, have not given bond: whether, in the collection, or keeping, or transfer, or disbursement of the public revenue, or any portion thereof, since said act has been in force, any banks have been used or restored to, and, if so, what bank or banks, to what extent and in what manner; and what propositions have been made, if any, to any bank therefor, and setting forth, also, in what specific matter, whether gold and silver, or notes or certificates, or other and what evidences of deposite or credit all or any of the revenue has been collected and actually passed from the hands of the person or persons from whom the same was due, to the hands of the officer or officers charged with the immediate collection thereof, since said act has been in force; distinguishing, as nearly as may be, how much has been so collected and paid in each specific matter or medium of payment: also setting forth how and in what places or offices, and under what actual and personal custody or keeping, all and any and each portion of the public revenue, moneys, and securances or evidences of debt or obligation have been kept during said time; and how and by what agencies and aid, and with what forms and process, and on what terms, conditions, and cost of exchange or transfer, and in what specific matter, whether gold and silver, notes, or certificates, or other and what evidences, all and any portion thereof have been in said time disbursed or transferred.

Mr. *Trowbull* presented resolutions from the legislature of the state of Connecticut, in favor of a distribution of the proceeds of sales of public lands, and protesting against any reduction in the prices thereof; which resolutions were referred to the committee on the public lands and ordered to be printed.

Mr. *Morgan* moved the following:

Resolved, That the postmaster general be requested to communicate to this house a statement of the amount expended by the post office department for special agents employed by the department; the names of the agents employed; the sum paid to each, and for what service rendered.

This resolution was laid over one day under the rule.

Mr. *Hunt* moved the following proposition of amendment to the constitution of the United States:

Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States in limiting the term of office of the president of the United States:

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, (two-thirds of both houses deeming it necessary), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several states as an amendment to the constitution of the United States, which article when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, to be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of the said constitution "The president of the U. States shall hold his office but for one term of four years, and shall be ineligible thereafter."

This resolution was read, and referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the union.

Mr. *Bell* laid before the house a communication from the secretary of war to him as chairman of the committee on Indian affairs, in relation to the propriety of an immediate appropriation for the support of some destitute Kickapoo Indians, who have recently returned from Texas and joined their brethren in the west, until they can raise the means to support themselves. These documents were referred to the committee on Indian affairs.

Mr. *Randolph* moved the following:

Resolved, That the clerk of the house pay to Jobo B. Ayeright, John P. B. Maxwell, Wm. Halsted, Chas. C. Stratton and Thos. Jones Yorke, the same compensation per diem and mileage that allowed to members of congress, computing the per diem from the commencement of the last session to the 16th day of July last.

Mr. *Turney* moved to refer the resolution to the committee on claims.

Some discussion having arisen on the resolution, Mr. *Randolph* called for the previous question, which was sustained by a majority of the house, and further discussion was thereby set aside. The yeas and nays were then ordered on the question to agree to the resolution; when Mr. *Vanderpool* moved to lay the resolution on the table, and the question was taken by yeas and nays and decided in the negative—yeas 62, nays 127.

The question *recurred* on the resolution, which was again read at the request of Mr. *Wise*, who was about to say something on the subject, when he was informed by the *speaker* that, the previous question having been ordered, it was too late to say any thing in relation to the resolution.

The clerk then commenced the call of the yeas and nays, when the name of Mr. *Wise* was called,

he rose and asked to be excused from voting, on the ground that neither he nor the house had ever to the day seen or heard read the testimony in the case of the New Jersey election, and he was to this day ignorant as to who had the right to the seats or to the pay. Mr. *Stanly* objected to Mr. *Wise* being excused, and said that he knew the gentlemen came here with the broad seal of New Jersey, and were therefore entitled to their pay till it was decided they were not entitled to their seats. The *speaker* informed Mr. *Wise* that it was too late now to ask to be excused; that the request should have been made before the call of the roll commenced. Mr. *Wise* then said he should refuse to vote. The clerk having completed the call of the roll, the vote stood for the resolution 118, against it 67.

Mr. *Botts* asked leave to move a resolution, which was granted, and he moved the following:

Resolved, That the clerk of this house be instructed to report by what authority the sum of $1,190 50 was paid to Charles J. Ingersoll, esq. for his expenses in taking testimony, &c. in the contested election with Charles Naylor, esq. pending the last session of congress, and out of what fund such amount was paid, as reported in document No. 7, to this house.

Mr. *Medill* moved to amend by including the expenses in the cases of Messrs. Ayerigg and his colleagues from New Jersey, and also Mr. Naylor.—Mr. *Botts* accepted Mr. *Medill's* proposition. At the suggestion of Mr. *McKay*, the resolution was further modified by substituting the committee of accounts for the clerk.

After some conversation as to the details of the resolution, Mr. *Botts* withdrew his acceptance of the modifications proposed, and adhered to the resolution as originally proposed. Mr. *Medill* called for information as to Mr. *Naylor's* witnesses; when Mr. *Naylor* said: I will answer the question of the gentleman from Ohio. The bills in favor of my witnesses were not paid. They were passed by the committee of accounts of the house, and the clerk offered me the money. I told him that I believed such a payment would be illegal and improper, and I refused to take it. On my return in Philadelphia, after the adjournment of congress, the clerk of the house enclosed to me a draft in my favor for the amount of my witnesses fees, at two dollars a day, with the request that I would pay the witnesses and send him their receipts. I still thought that this money could not be taken without a violation of law and propriety, and I so wrote for answer to the clerk, and returned him the draft. I afterwards paid out of my own pocket two dollars a day for their attendance, to all those of my witnesses who would receive the money from me. Some of them generously refused to take any fees.

Mr. *Medill* then withdrew his amendment.

And the resolution as originally proposed by Mr. *Botts* was then adopted.

Mr. *J. Q. Adams* asked the use of the hall on the 4th of January next, for the national institute for the promotion of science, on which occasion the secretary of war would deliver an address.

Mr. *Adams* explained that this society was the national institution for the promotion of science—a society formed during the last year—of which the secretary of war was *ex officio*, he believed, by the constitution of the society, the presiding officer. The society had requested the secretary of war to deliver an address on the evening of the 4th of January, and it was for this reason that he (Mr. A.) had submitted his motion.

After some remarks from Messrs. *Pickens*, *Stanly*, *Adams*, *Dawson*, *Craig*, *M. A. Cooper*, *Thompson*, of Miss. and *Wise*, the question was taken by yeas and nays, and decided in the affirmative, yeas 89, nays 83.

Mr. *Barnard*, submitted the following resolution, which giving rise to debate, was laid over under the rule:

Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury do make to this house a report to the following effect, viz:

1st, A statement showing the aggregate revenue which accrued to the government from customs, from lands, and under the head of what is usually denominated "miscellaneous," in the years 1837, 1838, 1839 and 1840, estimating for the last quarter of the latter year; and showing, also, the aggregate expenditures during the same years, estimating for the last quarter of 1840—excluding all payments on account of the redemption of treasury notes; and also all payments on account of trust funds, except so far as such funds have failed to produce the full amount of annuity or interest actually paid on account of them—the statement to show the general balance between such revenue and expenditures for the whole period.

2d. A statement showing the sources from which money has been derived in the treasury within the four years above mentioned, other than the sources above named, and the amount from each source, with the aggregate, estimating for amounts received and receivable in the last quarter of 1840. This statement to include the sum actually received in the treasury, after setting apart the original amount for deposite with the states under the deposite act of 1836; the amount of the fourth instalment of deposite money under that act, which was finally retained in the treasury; the amount of trust or indemnity funds, if any, received and not invested; the amount of treasury notes which will be outstanding on the 1st of January, 1841, with the interest accrued on them; the amount received on old duty bonds, the payment of which had been postponed; the amount received on bonds for the sale of the stock of the United States in the late Bank of the United States; and the amount received from various banks which suspended in 1837. This statement to show, also, how much, if any, of these moneys remain, or will remain, in the treasury on the first day of January, 1841.

3d. A statement, as far as the same is known, or can be readily ascertained, showing in what cases, if any, and in what extent and pecuniary amount, public works have been or will be carried on, or services rendered in behalf of the government, under appropriations of the present year or of past years, during the year 1840, (except under the post office department), in regard to which any special agreement or understanding whatever exists that the payment therefor should not be called for, and should not be made to the year 1840, or until after the 4th day March, 1841.

4th. A statement showing what will be the probable amount out of the new and permanent appropriations, as exhibited in the estimates of the secretary of the treasury of the 7th December instant, for the year 1841, which will remain unexpended or uncalled for at the close of the year 1841.

5th. A statement showing the amounts which will be required to purchase stock, or make investments for or in behalf of Indians or Indian tribes, pursuant to any treaty or other stipulations; and also the amounts of principal sums required to be paid Indians or Indian tribes by any treaty or other stipulations other than such as may have been estimated for by the secretary of the treasury in his report of the 7th December instant.

6th. A statement showing more particularly than appears from his report of the 7th December instant, how much the expenses of 1841 will fall below those of 1840, in amount of each of the following particulars, namely: because "the pensions have diminished by death;" because "fewer Indians remain to be removed;" because "several expensive public buildings have been mostly finished;" and because "hostilities with the Seminoles must be nearer to a close."

7th. A statement showing the amount of claims now pending in the departments growing out of the Florida war, or relations with Indians, or otherwise; whether such claims have been considered and passed upon or not, with the probable or proximate amount in the aggregate of such claims which will become a charge upon the treasury, as nearly as the secretary is able to ascertain or to judge thereof, with the means he has or can readily command.

Mr. *Wm. Cost Johnson* inquired if the select committee appointed last session on the subject of a national foundary was considered as so far in existence as to be authorised to submit their report at this session. Mr. *Johnson* made a statement of circumstances which took place at the last session, which induced him to believe the committee was continued over in the present session. The *speaker* answered that the committee was discharged by the adjournment of the last session, and could not now report. Mr. *Johnson* then moved that the committee be revived; which was ordered by the house.

Mr. *Botts* moved the following:

1. *Resolved*, That the secretary of the treasury be directed to report to this house the amount of treasury notes and drafts that have been issued and drawn since the 1st of January, 1840, with the respective dates at which such notes and drafts have been issued and drawn; together with the names of the persons to whom or in whose favor and for whose benefit such drafts have been drawn, and the service, consideration, or object for which they have been drawn.

2. *Resolved*, That he be directed to report at what time or times, and what amount of treasury notes, if any, have been deposited with any of the banks, and, if any, which of such banks, and at what time; what amount, and what description of funds, if any, were received from the banks in which such deposites were made; and whether said money was left in deposite in said banks, or transferred to the independent or sub-treasury as directed by law, and at what time the interest commenced on the notes thus deposited.

[Laid over under the rule.]

On motion of Mr. *Stanly*, it was

Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury be directed to send in this house a copy of the correspondence between him and the treasurer of the United States, and between the treasurer and any of his clerks, relative to the actual operation of the sub-treasury bill as it passed the senate of the United States.

On motion of Mr. *Stanly*, it was

Resolved, That the postmaster general be directed to place such books and papers in his department as are not wanted for immediate use in the fire proof vaults of the treasury building.

This resolution was read, and disagreed to.

Mr. *Cooper*, of Georgia, under the notice heretofore given, asked leave to introduce a bill to repeal the laws now in force fixing the salary of the chaplain. Some objection being made to granting leave to introduce the bill, it was read throughout to the house. Mr. *Reed* called for the yeas and nays; which were ordered, and, being taken, the vote stood: for granting leave, 21; against it, 140. Mr. *Cooper* then asked leave to introduce a resolution directing an inquiry into the expediency of repealing the law now in force fixing the salary of the chaplains to congress.

The resolution was read, and Mr. *Cooper* explained the object of the inquiry he proposed. Objection was made to granting leave, and so the matter rests.

Mr. *Dawson* moved the following:

Resolved, That the secretary of war be, and he is hereby, requested to communicate to this house the number of claims which have been presented to that department for horses, &c. lost in the several campaigns in Florida against the Seminole Indians; how many have been allowed and paid; and the reasons why the others have not been paid. And that the secretary of war be also requested to recommend such amendments to the laws regulating such claims as he may deem necessary to secure to the soldiers a remuneration for the losses thus sustained in the service of the country.

This resolution, under the rules, was laid over one day.

On motion of Mr. *Davis*, it was

Resolved, That the president inform this house what appropriations of money made at the last session of congress were suspended by him; designating to what particular objects such appropriations were made, and the specified sums suspended; and what sums continued to be so suspended at the commencement of the present session, and their objects respectively.

Mr. *Andrews* moved a resolution proposing the following amendments to the rules:

"All the states and territories shall be called for resolutions on each alternate Monday during each session; and, if necessary to secure this object on said days, all resolutions which shall give rise to debate shall lie over for one day, and on the next subsequent day appropriated to resolutions; and after all the states and territories shall have been called through, the resolutions so laying over shall come up in the order in which they were respectively offered."

Mr. *Andrews* moved to suspend the rules to consider the resolution at this time, which motion to suspend was not carried, and the resolution was laid over.

Mr. *Crockett*, under the notice given by him some days ago, asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill to amend an act to authorise the state of Tennessee to issue grants and perfect titles to the lands therein described, and to settle the claims to the vacant and unappropriated lands within the same; which was twice read, and referred to the committee on public lands.

On motion of Mr. *Goode*, it was

Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury be required to report to this house whether any, and, if any, what, part of the surplus, or additional sections, or parts of sections, lying along and adjoining the alternate sections on the Miami canal, in the state of Ohio, and withheld from sale at the same time, the said alternate sections being within them), has been sold since the first day of January, A. D. 1836; also, that he state in whom said lands have been sold, at what land office, at what time, at what price, and whether the patents have been issued for the said lands, and if not, whether it is the intention of said department to issue said patents, and whether said sales were in pursuance of the order of said department or not; and that he furnish copies of all instructions, given by the different commissioners of the general land office from time to time, relating to the withholding from sale of lands on the route of the said Miami canal, and on the Auglaize river, in the state of Ohio, as alternate sections on said canal; and all the correspondence of said department with the officers of the land office where said lands may have been sold, and the correspondence of the said department with all others on the subject of said additional sections, or the sale thereof; and that he also furnish this house with a copy of the order or rule of the department of the 1st day of January, 1836, relative to the manner in which lands are allowed to be entered which have been subject to private entry, but withheld from sale from any cause.

On motion of Mr. *Proffit*, it was

Resolved, That the secretary of war be directed to lay before this house, at as early a day as possible, copies of all correspondence between the department and superintendents of the Cumberland road in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois during the year 1840. Also, copies of all correspondence during the same time between the department and the superintendent of public works on the lake border of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois and Winkonsin. Also, copies of correspondence and orders to suspend operations on the public works and sell the public property and machinery, if any such order has been given.

Mr. *Rariden* moved the following:

Resolved, That the committee on public lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of setting apart three hundred thousand dollars per annum of the pro-

ceeds of the public lands for the continuation of the Cumberland road in Ohio to its western termination, to be constructed in a continuous line from east to west, and of distributing the residue of the said proceeds among the several states upon the principle of what is called Mr. Clay's land bill, taking the census of 1840 as the basis of the distribution.

Mr. *Hubbard* moved to lay the resolution on the table, and the question was put by yeas and nays, which were ordered. And then, before the question had been put, an adjournment was moved and carried.

Friday, Dec. 18. At 12 o'clock, the house was called to order by the *speaker*, and the journal of yesterday read.

Mr. *Stanly* rose and stated that in offering the resolution yesterday to direct the postmaster general to deposite such books and papers of his department as may not be required for daily and immediate use, in the vaults of the new treasury building, for safe keeping, he did not mean to be understood as intending to throw out any suspicion or imputation against the *present* incumbent; but that the late head of the post office department was lurking about the city, and *he* was mean enough for any thing.

Mr. *Jones*, of Virginia, from the committee of ways and means, asked leave at this time to report a bill making appropriations for the payment of pensions, and leave being granted, the bill was reported, twice read, and committed.

Mr. *John Q. Adams* inquired of the chairman of the committee of ways and means whether the bill just reported by him contained any provision for the relief of the navy pension fund, so strongly recommended a few days ago by the president of the United States in a special message to this house?—Mr. *Jones* answered that it did not; that the message to which Mr. *Adams* alluded had been referred to the committee on naval affairs.

Mr. *Reed* stated that the committee on naval affairs had not acted on the subject, because of the non-attendance of the chairman.

Mr. *Adams* hoped the absence of the chairman of the committee would not long interpose to prevent important business from being transacted—that, unless an appropriation was speedily made for the benefit of the navy pension fund, the pensioners on that fund would have to go unpaid.

Mr. *Jones*, of Virginia, chairman of the committee of ways and means, asked that the committee be authorised to appoint a clerk at four dollars a day.

Mr. *Williams*, of North Carolina, inquired if it was contemplated to continue the clerk through the recent recess of congress? Mr. *Jones* answered he did not know that it was customary to continue nominee clerks through the recess—in the present case it was not intended to do so. Some member called for the yeas and nays, but they were not ordered, and the motion was adopted, and the committee of ways and means are therefore authorised to appoint a clerk at $4 a day.

Mr. *W. Cost Johnson* moved that when the house adjourn it adjourn to meet on Monday next, assigning as his reason for the motion, that opportunity might be afforded to replace the seats and repair the injuries done to the hall and furniture by the falling of the chandelier, his own seat together with the seats of several other members having been entirely demolished. The motion was agreed to.

And thereupon, on motion of Mr. *W. Cost Johnson*, the house adjourned over to Monday next.

Monday, Dec. 21. The *speaker* laid before the house several communications, viz:

1. From the secretary of the treasury, with a statement of the funds of the Chickasaw Indians, as required by the act of the 20th April, 1836, for carrying into effect the treaties with that tribe. This report gives a detailed account of the receipt and application of money received on trust for the Chickasaws for lands sold for their benefit. Referred to the committee on Indian affairs, and ordered to be printed.

2. From the secretary of the territory of Wisconsin, accompanied by a printed copy of the laws of that territory passed at the two last sessions of the legislature. Referred to the committee on the territories.

3. From the commissioner of public building in Washington, accompanied with copies of all contracts made by him from the 1st December, 1839, to 14th December, 1840, with the names of applicants for said contracts, and the amount of their respective bids.

4. From the clerk of the house, as follows:

Hon. R. M. T. HUNTER, speaker, &c.

SIR: In pursuance of the following resolution of the house, dated December 17, 1840:

"*Resolved*, That the clerk of this house be instructed to report by what authority the sum of $1,180 50 was paid to Charles J. Ingersoll, esq. for his expenses in taking testimony, &c. in the contested election with Charles Naylor, esq. pending the last session of congress, and out of what fund such amount was paid, as reported in document No. 7, in this house."

I beg leave to report that, on the 20th July last, a paper was handed the accounting clerk of this office, containing a list of the witnesses in the contested case of Naylor and Ingersoll, together with the number of days each witness had been in attendance. On the face of this paper is an order signed "J. Johnson, chairman of accounts," that the witnesses above named be paid $2 per diem.

In virtue of this order, I paid Mr. Ingersoll $1,128 for 564 days, at $2 per day, for the purpose of paying the said witnesses. At the beginning of the session, Mr. Ingersoll returned the receipts of the individuals paid, and $11 50 in money, stating that that amount had been over-paid.

In casting up the receipts I find them to amount to	$1,116 50
Add the amount returned by Mr. Ingersoll,	11 50
The amount paid to Mr. Ingersoll,	$1,128 00

All which is respectfully submitted.

HUGH A. GARLAND.

The motion of Mr. *Davis*, of Indiana, made several days since, to reconsider the vote by which the bill introduced on leave by Mr. *Hand*, of New York, to amend the laws upon the subject of naturalization, was referred to the committee on the judiciary, came up in order for consideration.

After a few remarks from Mr D. he moved the previous question on the motion to reconsider, which was taken and decided to the negative by yeas and nays; yeas 80, nays 93.

Mr. *Botts*, after a few words of explanation, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee of accounts be instructed to report to this house by what authority, at what time, and on whose application they directed the clerk of this house to pay the sum of $1,128 to Charles J. Ingersoll as compensation to witnesses he examined in the contested election between said Charles J. Ingersoll and Charles Naylor.

Mr. *Medill* moved so to amend the resolution as to recommit to the clerk his report of this morning, with instructions to report by what authority, on what vouchers and *through* whom he paid to E. Bulkley the sum of $500, to Bayse Newcomb $116, and to George Lowry $104 for services rendered by them in taking depositions in the case of the contested election between Messrs. Ingersoll and Naylor, as reported in document No. 7; by what authority and on what *vouchers* he sent to Mr. Naylor money to pay his witnesses in the said contest, and which that gentlemen says he returned; whether the said vouchers gave the names and time of attendance of the said witnesses, in whose handwriting they were filed, and what has become of the same.

Mr. *Briggs* asked Mr. *Botts* to accept the following as a modification of the resolution he had proposed:

Resolved, That the report of the clerk of this house on the contingent expenditure of this house, and all the papers in relation to money paid for witnesses and the expense of taken testimony in the case of Messrs. Naylor and Ingersoll, be referred to the committee on public expenditures, with directions to inquire how much money has been paid in said case, to whom, for what, and by what authority said money was paid; also, further to inquire whether there is any existing law authorising money to be paid in said case.

Mr. *Botts* declined to accept Mr. *Briggs*'s proposition, and gave his reasons for so declining, and then modified his proposition to read as follows:

Resolved, That the committee on accounts be instructed to report by what authority they authorised the clerk of this house to pay the sum of $2,160 50 to C. J. Ingersoll and others for taking testimony, and for other expenses incurred in the contested election between C. J. Ingersoll and Charles Naylor.

Mr. *Briggs* then offered his proposition as an amendment to the modified proposition of Mr. *Botts*.

After debate, Mr. *Smith*, of Maine, moved the orders of the day, but, at the request of Mr. *Cushing*, he withdrew the motion, on the promise of Mr. C. to move the previous question, after closing some remarks which he wished to make.

After making his remarks, Mr. *Cushing* moved the previous question, which was sustained by the house. Mr. *Briggs* then withdrew his amendment.

The question on the amendment of Mr *Medill*, was decided in the negative; and that on Mr *Botts*' resolution, as modified by him, passed in the affirmative.

Mr. *Medill* then moved his amendment as a separate resolution, to recommit to the clerk his report, with instructions to report as set forth in his amendment; which was agreed to.

Mr. *Albert Smith*, in pursuance of the notice heretofore given, obtained leave to introduce a bill to regulate the pay of surgeons in the navy of the U. States, which was twice read and referred to the committee on naval affairs.

A number of petitions were presented, amongst which were five, by Mr. *Underwood*, to wit: from Henrietta Hope and 56 others, ladies of Baltimore; from Emily G. Felton and 67 others, ladies of Baltimore; from John Coates and 62 others, of Chillicothe, Ohio; from Seth Lockwood and 130 others, of New York; and from capt. Geo. Goyther and 138 others, passengers on board the steamboat Columbia, praying congress to act upon the bills reported by the select committee at the last session to prevent steamboat disasters.

Mr. *Underwood* also presented a letter, addressed to him by Dr. J. P. Vantyne, stating the number of steamboat disasters which had occurred within the last ten years, their nature, and the destruction of life and property on board; from which document it appears (as Mr. U. informed the house) that the whole number of disasters which Dr. V. had been able to obtain information concerning was 185; that the number of lives lost was 1,733, the number of wounded was 379; of these, there were killed by explosions, collisions, and fires, on the Mississippi and its tributaries, 991, and wounded 269; on sea and tide-water, deaths from the same causes 368, wounded 94: on the lakes, deaths from the same causes 85, wounded 4.

Mr. *Underwood* stated that the information, as far as it went, was no doubt accurate; but it did not embrace, as the letter shewed upon its face, the extent of the mischief. It was, however, an important document, and he hoped the house would print it. For himself, he felt under obligations to its author for the diligence and talent manifested in its preparation.

A select committee was raised, on the motion of Mr. U. to whom the five petitions, the letter of Dr. Vantyne, and the report and bills of the select committee at the last session on the subject of steamboat disasters, were referred, and the letter of Dr. Vantyne was ordered to be printed.

Mr. *Monroe*, under the notice heretofore given, obtained leave to introduce a bill to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases; which was read, and referred to the committee on the judiciary.

Mr *Davis*, of Ky. under the notice heretofore given, obtained leave to introduce a bill to regulate the forms and modes of proceeding in the courts of the United States, to regulate the fee bills, and to limit the emoluments of certain officers; which was read and referred to the committee on the judiciary.

Mr. *Dellet*, under notice heretofore given, obtained leave to introduce a bill to complete the improvement in the harbor of Mobile; which was referred to the committee on commerce.

Mr. *E. Davis* offered a resolution directing the postmaster general to inform the house whether Ralph Jackson is a contractor for carrying the mail in the state of Illinois; who are his sureties, or who is responsible to the department for any failure on his part to fulfil his contract.

On motion of Mr *Galbraith*, it was

Resolved, That the committee on revolutionary pensions inquire into the expediency of extending the act of July 7, 1838, granting half pay and pensions to certain widows, for another period of five years; and also into the expediency of extending the provisions of the act of June 7, 1832, supplementary to the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution, so as to grant pensions to those who served at any time previous to the treaty of Greenville, in August, 1795.

On motion of Mr. *Fillmore*, it was

Resolved, That the president of the United States be requested to communicate to this house (if not, in his opinion, incompatible with the public interest) all the correspondence between this government and that of Great Britain, or the officers or agents of either, or the officers and agents of this government, with the president or any of its departments, which has not heretofore been communicated to this house, on the subject of the outrage of the burning of the Caroline on the Niagara frontier; and whether there is any proposal for compensation being made to the owner of said boat for the loss thereof; and, also, whether any communications have been made to this government in regard to the arrest and imprisonment of —— McLeod by the authorities of the state of New York for being concerned in said outrage; and if so, that he communicate a copy thereof to this house.

Mr. *Fillmore* also introduced a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States, to change the time for the commencement of the term of senators and representatives in congress from the 4th of March to the 1st of December; which was committed to the committee of the whole on the state of the union, and directed to be printed.

Adjourned until to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

CHRONICLE.

AUCTION DUTIES paid in Philadelphia for the last quarter ending 30th December, 1840, by J. B. Myers, $9,960 21; S. B. Thomas, 7,568 77; S. N. Davies, 4,699 53; J. Bispham, 1,373 72; G. W. Lord, 1,157 02; M. Thomas, 400 52; C. J. Wolbert, 325 37; T. J. Poulterer, 134 46; G. W. Smith, 150 75; J. L. Doolittle, 105 96. Total, $25,856 21.

BANK AFFAIRS. *Commercial bank of Millington.*—The New Orleans Picayune states that F. A. Weed, president of the Bank of Millington, his brother Wm. Weed, and a third person, were arrested in that city on the 2d inst. that F. A. Weed on a charge of fraudulently obtaining the presidency of the bank, and then passed off and exchanged to a very large amount the bills of the bank which were worthless, for the bills of other banks that were solvent; and further, that a reward has been offered for the apprehension of F. A. Weed—that he is a fugitive from justice, and that William Weed, one of the other parties arrested, has been his aider and abetter in these transactions. The property of the Messrs. Weed, consisting of some $20,000 in current bank notes, has been attached at the suit of Mr. James Jameson. M. M. Cohen, esq. appeared for the prosecution and Messrs. Elmore, Garranie and King were present to defend the prisoners.

New Orleans papers of a later date state that the arrested parties had been discharged for want of sufficient evidence that they had violated either the laws of Maryland or Louisiana.

BANK OF ENGLAND. Quarterly average from the 13th of August to the 10th November, 1840.

Liabilities.		Assets.	
Circulation,	£16,798,000	Securities,	£22,319,000
Deposits,	6,396,000	Bullion,	3,729,000
	£23,194,000		£26,048,000

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES. We understand that judgment of *non pros* was yesterday entered in the very important cases of Thayer and others against the Bank of the United States. These cases, it will be recollected, involve the payment in specie of more than a million of dollars, and unless the *non pros* is set aside, may seriously affect the efforts of the bank to resume in January next. We are also informed that a rule to show cause why the *non pros* should not be set aside, has been taken by Mr. Cadwalader, counsel for the bank. [*U. S. Gaz.*

THE CHANDELIER, a new and splendid article, weighing upwards of seven thousand pounds and which cost $5,000 in Boston where it was manufactured, having been suspended in the hall of the house of representatives at Washington, whilst two attendants were engaged in cleaning it, and taking out the old oil, for the purpose of supplying the lamp with some of a superior quality, they suddenly found the chandelier begin to ascend, and in spite of all their exertions, by throwing their weight upon it, it went up, along the whole rod, to the dome, and struck with great violence against the frame work below the sky-light, and instantly the whole mass—chandelier, rod, fixtures and all—tumbled down and was broken to atoms. Fortunately the house was not in session at the time or it would no doubt have been fatal to a number of the members.—The two workmen and the hon. Mr. Goode, of Ohio, who was standing near them, had barely time to get out of the way.

CONGRESSMEN. The hon. R. B. Rhett, of N. C. is detained at home by a lingering summer fever. Henry Clay is at New York, and is expected to remain a few days. Gen. Waddy Thompson, whose almost miraculous escape has been noticed, has not come off entirely without scars. His face is somewhat scratched, and he has lost one or two teeth.

The eastern papers are discussing the question whether the hon. Levi Woodbury is constitutionally eligible to a seat in the senate, to which the legislature of New Hampshire recently elected him. The Atlas says "Mr. Woodbury is a resident of the D. of Columbia, and has been such for many years. He is not, and has not been for eight years, an inhabitant of New Hampshire. He is, therefore ineligible, and has no right to take his seat in the senate of the United States on the fourth of March next. That an inhabitant of Washington is not eligible to congress has already been decided—once in the case of John Bailey, who was chosen a member of the house, from the county of Norfolk, in this state, when an inhabitant of the District of Columbia, and refused a seat; and again in the case of Mr. Grundy, who, when elected to the senate from Tennessee, was compelled to return to that state, in order to gain a residence, and was then elected a second time. There consequently has been no legally elected senator chosen in the place of Mr. Hubbard."

The Nashville Whig of the 11th inst. says: We regret to hear of the continued and severe illness of the hon. Felix Grundy, who has been confined to his home in this city, from independation, for six or eight weeks past. His case is understood to-day to be a very critical one.

COTTON. A letter from Todd, Jackson & Co. London, by the late arrivals state the sales and deliveries of *all kinds* of cotton from January 1st, to both dates as follows:

Trade,	1,006,000	bales.
Speculation,	197,450	"
Export,	55,460	"
	1,258,910	

The import of American cotton exceeds that of last year by 360,000 bales—the quantity taken for consumption has been larger by 282,720 bales, and the price of "fair" Orleans is now 6¼, which at this time last year was 7¼.

The stock of India cotton is 45,500, against 11,500 last year which is occasioned by the rupture with China.

New York Dec. 21. The sales of last week were small, only 1,550 bales Upland and Florida, 9a10¼; N. Orleans 9¼a11¼.

According to accounts brought by the Acadia from England, the cotton market remained languid and prices had declined about ⅛d per pound up to the 14th ult. when it rallied and recovered the previous prices. The stock on hand was heavy for the season, 430,000 bales, against 246,000 last year.

DEATHS, during the last week, in Philadelphia 87; of whom 30 were under two years of age; at Baltimore 38, of which 14 were under 14 years of age; 2 were free colored and 1 slave.

DUELLING. The house of representatives of South Carolina have postponed indefinitely a bill prohibiting duelling in the state. Col. Memminger delivered a speech in support of the measure, which has added additional lustre to his high character as an orator. So no restriction exists in the palmetto state upon murder in an "honorable" way. [*Richmond Compiler.*

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. By the census just completed, it appears that Washington city has a population of 23,364; Washington county, 3,069; Georgetown, 7,312; Alexandria city, 8,459; Alexandria county, 1,503—making a total of 43,712, as the population of the ten miles square.

EMIGRATION. The Kingston, U. C. Chronicle says, that upwards of 12,000 emigrants arrived at that place during the past season, about 3,000 of whom received employment and settled in the neighborhood. About 1,200 proceeded directly to the United States, for the purpose of joining friends and relatives there. The emigrants, generally speaking, were very respectable, and many of them in good circumstances. Indeed a few of them, had no less than £60,000 amoog them. The same paper adds that about 1,300 emigrants arrived in Kingston during the season from the U. States to settle in Canada, including 50 run away slaves.

EXCHANGE. *London, Nov. 12.* The continental exchanges had become more favorable to England, and a better state of the money market was confidently expected. Sales of United States bank share at £13 10s. and of American stocks at prices somewhat better than could have been obtained a week before.

Domestic exchanges remains as last quoted.

FIRE. The cotton and woollen factory of Jeremiah Dore, esq. of Zanesville, Ohio, was lately destroyed by fire. Loss estimated at $14,000.

FLOUR. The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser states that about 41,000 bbls. of flour are now in store there.

The quantity of flour received at Albany through the season of navigation is stated in the Albany Evening Journal at 1,355,603 barrels.

The inspections last week at Baltimore were 16,624 bbls. and 653 half bbls. Prices declined about 12½ cts.

The duty on flour in England when the Acadia left, was 14s. 10d. per bbl. Wheat 28s 8d. per quarter.—Corn market greatly depressed.

THE ICE OF GOLD. Much mystery has attached to the circumstance of the loss of a part of the contents of a keg of gold, while in transit between the State Bank of Missouri and the Bank of America, in New York. The keg originally contained about $100,000, but when it reached New York $21,459 42 were missing. It is understood, that the bank here has commenced suit against the New York bank for the amount which was abstracted from the keg, but we have not been able to find the grounds upon which the action is brought. [*St. Louis New Era.*

LIBRARIES IN SALEM. The are in the various libraries in Salem about 24,000 volumes. By the recent census the city contains 15,083 inhabitants.

LEAD. The exports of domestic lead from the port of N. York for the first three quarters of the year 1840, was 527,850 lbs.; and of foreign lead 302,546 lbs.

ST. LOUIS, Mo. The business which the city of St. Louis has transacted during the last year with the cities of N. York and Boston, has amounted to $6,000,000.

MCQUEEN, the late postmaster at New Orleans, who fled to Texas, it is said has been arrested at Houston.

PHENOMENON. We are assured by several persons residing in the neighborhood of Llewellyn, in this county, that in many places the snow is literally covered with insects which fell with the snow on Sunday last. [*Pottsville Emporium.*

POPULATION ITEM. At Templeton, Upper Canada, a Mrs. Francois Homer, lately presented her husband with a smiling daughter being the second in eleven months, and making him the happy father of twenty-nine children.

PORK commands in the Baltimore market $5 to $5 75.

The Newark (Ohio) Advocate of the 19 h inst. says: Pork is selling in this market at $2 50 per hundred. The same price is given, we believe, in all the surrounding towns.

The Cincinnati Chronicle of the 13th inst. says: We hear of a considerable sale of No. 1 lard, yesterday, at 7¼ cts. Some small sales of hogs continue to be made at $4. About 3,000 hogs arrived in town yesterday from Indiana, but from the unfavorable state of the weather for killing, there has been no sales made.

REPRESENTATION. Should the ratio under the new census be fixed at 60,000, Maine and New Hampshire would be entitled to their present number of representatives; Massachusetts, Connecticut, Vermont and Rhode Island would each loose one.

NEW YORK PACKET SHIPS. Two New York packet ships, have arrived this week in anticipation of the Boston steamer—the England, captain White, after a passage of twenty-one days, and the Garrick, captain Palmer, after an excellent passage of fifteen days. These fine vessels, notwithstanding the competion of that powerful agent, steam, are still destined to furnish us occasionally, what they have for many years done uninterruptedly, with the latest advices from the United States. The Westchester, captain Ferris, from New York, also made a good passage in nineteen days.

[*London paper.*

The packet ship Dutchess de Orleans, captain Richardson, arrived at Havre on the 11th November, in 14½ days from New York—the quickest passage it is said, ever made between the two ports.

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT. A report has reached New Orleans by the steamer General Scott, that the steamer Cherokee had exploded and sunk near Lounsburg. The report further stated that sixteen persons had been killed—some of whom were cabin passengers and some were of the crew.

SILK. The Alabama papers make mention of some beautiful specimens of silk manufacture, from the product of the common mulberry, by a planter residing in the county of Weumpka. The texture is strong and of even thread. A pair of silk hose, manufactured of the same materials, is equal, it is said to similar fabrics imported from Europe.

SPECIE. The exports from New York since the 1st October, to the 9th December, amounted to $3,024 905 in silver, and $150 000 in gold. From the 10th to the 16th December $803,572 in silver.

STOCKS. United States bank of Pennsylvania in N. York 65½; in Philadelphia 66½.

American stocks, London, December 3. Alabama fives, £ sterling 78a80; Illinois sixes, 74; Indiana fives, 67a68; do. do. £ sterling, 75a76; Kentucky sixes, 83. Louisiana fives, 1844—82, 86; Massachusetts fives, 86a88; Maryland fives, £ sterling, 82a82½; New York state five, 86a86½; Ohio sixes, 92; Pennsylvania, 82a83; U. States bank shares £14; do. do. bonds 93; New York city fives, 83a83½.

TARIFF. The New York correspondent of the National Intelligencer says: "The merchants here, not less than others, now call loudly for a revision of the tariff. The discriminating duties are a subject of much perplexity and much litigation, and what they want is an *ad valorem*—the importing merchants, I mean."

TARANTULA. A Paris paper states that Italy is the only country in which the Tarantula is found, and that the story of its bite being poisonous and producing madness, or delerium, is fabulous. The statements are all erroneous. The Tarantula is not only found in Texas, but its bite is highly poisonous, and has been known to produce delerium and even death. We have never heard of but one or two instances of persons having been bitten, but they were upon the best authority. The Tarantula, it will be recollected, resembles, or is a species of large spider. [*Texas Gaz.*

RAIL ROAD ACCIDENT AT Springfield, Mass. on the 18th. The freight train consisting of 33 loaded cars attached to the powerful engine "Massachusetts" became unmanageable as it descended the inclined plain and was precipitated through the engine house, shoving the locomotive "Hamden" through an eighteen inch brick wall and six or eight feet into the wood pile, which finally arrested the engines, both of which were completely wrecked. Four dead bodies have been taken from under the ruins, which prove to be men who were in the building, and one brakeman. The engineer, conductor, and one or two others, cleared themselves from the train a few feet from the engine house, and are unhurt.

TOBACCO. The stock of Maryland or Baltimore in the hands of agents is very low, and those of a middling and lower qualities are readily sold at former quotations, viz: inferior to common $4a5 50; middling to good $5 50a7 50; good $8a8 50; fine $9a13. Ohio is rather neglected. Common at $4a4 50; middling $5; good $5 50a6 50; fine red and wrappery $8a12; and prime yellow at $7 50a10. The inspections of the week comprise 251 hhds. Maryland; 45 hhds. Ohio; 6 hhds. Virginia; and 1 hhd Kentucky—total 403 hhds.

In England, Dec. 4, tobacco was in good demand, and Kentucky stemmed has advanced within a month past ½d. per lb.

HUGH L. WHITE. The Tennessee papers have started a proposition to erect a monument to the memory of this lamented patriot.

WABASH AND ERIE CANAL. The work on the side cut connecting the main trunk of the Wabash and Erie canal at Maumee city, with the river, has been recommenced, and a great number of laborers employed on it.

NILES' NATIONAL REGISTER.

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THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

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FOREIGN ARTICLES.

FRANCE.

The address in answer to the king's speech, drawn up by M. Dupin, was read on the 23d of November, amid frequent murmers. It was still the subject of debate at the date of our latest advices, and it was thought that it would be greatly modified before adoption. The debate had latterly assumed a very personal character, chiefly between M. Thiers and his successor, M. Guizot. The former was exceedingly personal and vehement.

The chamber of deputies had passed the bill for a loan of 5 millions of francs, towards the relief of the sufferers by the late inundations.

The ceremony of the christening of the duke de Chartres was celebrated in the chapel of the palace of the Tuileries. The archbishop of Paris christened the young prince.

The death of the beautiful princess *Borghese* was occasioned by taking cold during a ride on horseback, and getting very wet. Her funeral was celebrated with great pomp, all the poor of the city, with lighted torches, assisting, and bewailing the loss of their benefactress. The streets through which the procession passed were illuminated, and flowers and garlands thrown on the funeral car as it was drawn by the people to the cemetery.

Negotiations are said to be concluded for the marriage of the duc de Nemours to the queen of Spain.

It appears, from official returns, that the number of houses destroyed by the late inundations on the banks of the Saone, in the department of the Ain, amounts to 1,094, without including 106 houses seriously damaged, which makes the entire number amount to 1,200.

AUSTRIA.

Vienna, Nov. 23. News was received here yesterday from a pretty good quarter, though not positively certain, that the pasha of Bagdad was on his way to occupy Damascus. It seems that it was a rocket thrown from the Austrian frigate La Guerrere that blew up the powder magazine at St. Jean d'Acre, by which the garrison, a great part of which was buried under the ruins, was induced to evacuate the fortress. The archduke Frederick and the officers who first ventured to enter, met with no resistance. The stores captured are immense.

Trieste, Nov. 22. The news of the taking of St. Jean d'Acre has caused a great sensation here.—The allied troops found immense quantity of ammunition and provisions in the fortress. It is surprising that the Egyptian troops, who might have employed the night of the third in saving the public treasure neglected to do so. There was at Acre a sum of two millions (query, piastres or florins?) which belonged to the Egyptian government. The news of the taking of Damascus has come by way of Athens; but many persons doubt it, though it is said to come from good authority.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION—COMPLETE.

STATES.	AGGREGATE VOTE.		ELECTORAL VOTE.					
			President.		Vice president.			
	Harrison.	Van Buren.	Harrison.	Van Buren.	Tyler.	Johnson.	Fitzwilk.	Polk
Maine	46,812	46,201	10	0	10	0	0	0
N. Hampshire	25,493	33,919	9	7	9	7	0	0
Vermont	32,445	18,009	7	0	7	0	0	0
Massachusetts	72,874	51,944	14	0	14	0	0	0
Rhode Island	5,213	3,263	4	0	4	0	0	0
Connecticut	31,212	24,832	8	0	8	0	0	0
New York	225,812	212,519	42	0	42	0	0	0
New Jersey	33,351	31,034	8	0	8	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	141,018	143,675	30	0	30	0	0	0
Delaware	5,963	4,872	3	0	3	0	0	0
Maryland	33,529	28,754	10	0	10	0	0	0
Virginia	41,405	42,848	0	23	0	22	0	1
N. Carolina	46,376	33,782	15	0	15	0	0	0
S. Carolina*			0	11	0	0	11	0
Georgia	40,343	31,989	11	0	11	0	0	0
Alabama	24,471	33,991	1	7	0	7	0	0
Mississippi	19,518	16,995	4	0	4	0	0	0
Louisiana	11,296	7,617	5	0	5	0	0	0
Arkansas	4,961	6,766	0	3	0	3	0	0
Tennessee	59,054	47,482	15	0	15	0	0	0
Kentucky	58,480	32,616	15	0	15	0	0	0
Ohio	148,141	124,780	21	0	21	0	0	0
Indiana	65,302	51,604	9	0	9	0	0	0
Illinois	45,537	47,476	0	5	0	5	0	0
Missouri	21,411	28,043	0	4	0	4	0	0
Michigan	22,211	21,106	3	0	3	0	0	0
Total vote	1,269,763	1,126,137	234	60	234	58	11	1
	1,126,137		60		60			
Whig majority	143,626		174		174			

The following is the result of the presidential election, stated thus:

NEW ENGLAND STATES.

STATES.	1840. Harrison	1840. V. Buren.	1836. Whig.	1836. V. Buren.
Maine	46,612	46,201	15,239	22,990
N. Hampshire	25,483	33 919	6,228	20,097
Vermont	32,445	18,009	20,990	14,032
Massachusetts	72,874	51,944	42,247	34,474
Rhode Island	5,213	3,263	2,710	2,964
Connecticut	31,212	24,832	18,749	19,291
	213,839	178,213	106,163	113,855
MIDDLE STATES.				
New York	225 812	212,512	138,543	166,815
Pennsylvania	144,018	143,675	87,111	91,475
Maryland	33,529	28,754	25 852	22.268
New Jersey	33,351	31,034	26,892	26 347
Delaware	5,963	4,872	4,738	4,155
	442,673	420,854	283,136	311,060
WESTERN STATES.				
Ohio	148,141	124,780	103,405	96,948
Indiana	65,302	51,204	41,281	32,480
Kentucky	58,482	32,616	36,933	33,435
Michigan	22,911	21,106	4,040	7 360
Illinois	45,537	47,476	14,983	18,097
Missouri	21,411	28,043	8,337	10,995
Tennessee	59,054	47,482	35,962	28,129
	420,875	353,107	247,003	225,435
SOUTHERN STATES				
Virginia	41,405	42,848	23,368	30,261
North Carolina	46,376	33,782	23,626	26,910
South Carolina				
Alabama	28,471	33 991	15,637	19,068
Mississippi	19 518	16,995	9,688	9,979
Arkansas	4,961	6,766	1,238	2,400
Louisiana	11,296	7,617	3,383	3,633
Georgia	40,349	31,989	24,930	22,126
	192,376	173,958	101,870	114,327

From the following table it will be seen that every section of the union gives Harrison a majority, and also what has been the whig gain since 1836:

	1840. Harr.	1840. Whig.	1836. V. B.
New England, . .	35,621	——	7,692
Middle states, . .	21,812	——	27,224
Western states, . .	67,768	21,568	——
Southern states, . .	18,418	——	12,527
Har. maj. 1840,	143,626	21,568	48,143
	26,575		21,568
Whig gain since 1836,	170,201		26,575

*South Carolina chooses her electors by the legislature.

THE NAVY.

Navy orders—Dec. 2—Mid. C. S. Macdonough, naval school, Philadelphia.

3—Lieut. W. E. Huot, receiving ship, N. York.

Passed mid. E. Lanier, detached from receiving ship, Norfolk, with leave 3 months.

Lieuts. W. D. Newman, E. M. yard, detached from ship Preble, with 2 months leave.

Marine corps—Oct. 2—2d lieut. R. D. Taylor, ordered to join the schooner Wave at Key West, with orders to relieve lieut. Terret in the command at Indian Key, E. F. on the arrival of the Wave at that place.

31—1st lieut J. G. Reynolds, ordered to report to com. Downes, as the senior and commanding marine officer on board the frigate Constellation.

Nov. 2—2d lieut. E. L. West, ordered to report to lieut col. Freeman, at the navy yard, Charlestown, Mass for duty.

2d lieut. Isaac R. Wilson, ordered to report to com Stewart, at Philadelphia, for duty on board the schooner Flirt.

Nov. 10—Capt. A. N. Breecort, ordered to Pensacola, to relieve lieut. Williams in the command of the marines at that place.

1st lieut. A. H. Gillespie, ordered to Pensacola, to attend to such duties as the quartermaster and paymaster of the corps may require of him on that station.

13—2d lieut. A. S. Taylor, ordered to report to lieut. col. Miller, for duty at Philadelphia.

18—1st lieut. D. D. Baker's leave of absence extended for two months.

23—Capt. J. G. Williams, ordered to report at head quarters when relieved by capt. Breecort.

Promotions—Nov. 19—Capt. Levi Twigg, to be major, to take rank from the 15th Nov. vice Broom deceased.

1st lieut Job G. Williams, to be captain, to take rank from the 15th November, vice Twigg, promoted.

Nov. 1—2d lieut. Thomas T. Sloan, to be 1st lieut. vice Watkins, deceased.

2d lieut. Addison Garland, to be 1st lieut. to take rank from the 15th November, 1840, vice Williams, promoted.

Appointments—Nov. 4—Robert Tansill, of Virginia, to be 2d lieut. vice Sloan, promoted.

John J. Berret, to be 2d lieut. November 15, 1840, vice Garland, promoted.

Deaths—Major and brevet lieut. col. Charles R. Broom, at Washington, D. C. on the 14th November, 1840.

1st lieut. Thos. L. C. Watkins, at Brooklyn, N. Y. on the 31st October, 1840.

[*Army and Navy Chronicle.*

The U. S. schoonher Flirt, McLaughlin, from Philadelphia on a cruise to the south arrived at Savannah on the 5th inst.

The ship May Flower, from Stockholm, has brought out for the U. S. government, as models, 24 pieces of light artillery, together with two pieces of flying artillery, ordered by the officers who were sent by the government upon a military tour in Europe.

STATES OF THE UNION.

SALARIES OF THE DIFFERENT STATE GOVERNORS. A comparative exhibition of the salaries received by the governors of the different states and territories in the union, presents a curious disproportion. We will begin with the highest salaried governor, and end with the lowest.

Andre B. Roman, of New Orleans, governor of Louisiana to January 4, 1843, receives a salary of $7,500 00

Maryland pays the next highest salary.

William Grason, of Annapolis, whose

term will expire on the first Monday in January, 1842, receives 4,200 50
William H. Seward, governor of N. York, until January 1, 1843, has a salary of 4,000 00
David R. Porter, of Pennsylvania, term expires on the 3d Tuesday in January, 1842, salary 4,005 00
Charles J. McDonald, of Georgia, term expires in November, 1841, salary 4,005 00
Marcus Morton, of Massachusetts, term expires first Wednesday in January, 1841, salary 3,666 67
B. K. Hennegan, lieutenant and acting governor of South Carolina, term of service expires in December, 1840, salary 3,500 00
Arthur P. Bagby, of Alabama, term of service expires on the 1st Monday in December, 1841, salary 3,500 00
Thomas W. Gilmer, of Virginia, term of service expires 31st March, 1843, salary 3,333 33
Alexander G. McNutt, of Mississippi, term of service expires January, 1842, salary 3,050 00
Robert P. Letcher, of Kentucky, term expires in September, 1841, salary 2,550 55
Robert R. Reid, governor of Florida territory, term ends in December, 1842, salary 2,505 00
Henry Dodge, of Wisconsin, term ends July 3, 1842, salary 2,500 55
Robert Lucas, of Iowa, term expires in July, 1844, salary 2,500 00
William Pennington, of New Jersey, term expires October, 1840, salary 2,000 50
John M. Morehead, of North Carolina, term expires in January 1, 1843, salary 2,005 00
James S. Conway, of Arkansas, term expires in November, 1840, salary 2,005 50
James K. Polk, of Tennessee, term expires in October, 1841, salary 2,050 00
William Woodbridge, of Michigan, term expires January 1, 1842, salary 2,005 00
T. Reynolds, of Missouri, term ends December, 1841, salary 2,000 00
John Fairfield, Maine, term ends on the first Wednesday in January, 1841, salary 1,505 00
Wilson Shannon, of Ohio, term expires on the 1st Monday in December, 1840, salary 1,505 55
Samuel Bigger, of Indiana, term ends in December, 1843, salary 1,505 00
Thomas Carlin, of Illinois, term expires on the 1st Monday in December, 1842, salary 1,500 00
($500 of this is for rent and travelling expenses.)
Cornelius P. Comegys, of Delaware, term expires on the 3d Tuesday in 1841, salary 1,333 33
John Page, of New Hampshire, term expires on the 1st Wednesday in June, 1841, salary 1,200 00
The governor of Connecticut receives 1,100 00
The governor of Vermont has a salary of 750 00
Samuel W. King, of Rhode Island, his term of service will expire on the first Wednesday in May, 1841, salary 400 00

By the above statement it will be seen that the governor of Louisiana receives the highest salary, $7,500, and that the governor of Rhode Island receives the lowest, $400.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Census of the state for the years 1830 and 1840.

Merrimack county.

	1830	1840		1830.	1840.
Allenstawn	483	455	Hopkinton	2,474	2,454
Andover	1,324	1,160	London	1,542	1,640
Boscawen	2,093	1,965	Newbury	794	816
Bow	1,565	1,001	New London	913	1,018
Bradford	1,283	1,331	Northfield	1,169	1,413
Canterbury	1,663	1,613	Pembroke	1,312	1,336
Chichester	1,084	1,028	Pittsfield	1,271	1,713
Concord	3,727	4,965	Salisbury	1,379	1,332
Dunbarton	1,067	95[illegible]	Sutton	1,424	1,361
Epsom	1,418	1,265	Warner	2 221	2,159
Franklin	1,370	1,281	Wilmot	934	1,212
Henniker	1,725	1,71[illegible]			
Hookset	880	1,17[illegible]		34,619	38,282

Cheshire county.

Alstead	1,559	1,454	Rindge	1,250	1,151
Chesterfield	2,546	1,765	Roxbury	322	246
Dublin	1,218	1,073	Stoddard	1,153	1,006
Fitzwilliam	1,229	1,366	Sullivan	555	496
Gilsum	642	636	Surry	529	481
Hinsdale	937	1,140	Swanzey	1,816	1,755
Jaffrey	1,354	1,411	Troy	676	883
Keene	2,374	2,611	Walpole	1,970	2,015
Marlborough	822	831	Westmoreland	1 647	1,546
Marlow	645	626	Winchester	2,052	2,065
Nelson	873	835			
Richmond	1,301	1,162		27,016	26,435

Rockingham county.

	1830.	1840		1830.	1840.
Atkinson	658	567	Newington	543	643
Brentwood	891	888	N. Market	2,013	2,746
Candia	1,362	1,430	Newtown	510	541
Chester	2,089	2,172	N. Hampton	767	885
Danville	528	538	Northwood	1,342	1,182
Deerfield	2,088	1,953	Nottingham	1,157	1,193
Derry	2,178	2,034	Plaistow	651	526
East Kings'	442	551	Poplin	429	428
Epping	1,268	1,234	Portsmouth	8,082	7,887
Exeter	2,759	2,985	Raymond	1,000	985
Gostport	103	115	Rye	1,172	1,205
Greenland	681	726	Salem	1,310	1,408
Hampstead	913	850	Sandown	553	525
Hampton	1,103	1,320	Seabrook	1,096	1,392
Hamp. Falls	582	656	S. Hampton	467	462
Kensington	712	617	Strathem	838	875
Kingston	929	1,032	Windham	1,775	928
London'ry	1,469	1,556			
New Castle	850	742		41,552	45,790

Strafford county.

Albany	325	406	Meredith	2,682	3,443
Alton	1,993	2,002	Middleton	562	483
Barnstead	2,047	1,945	Milton	1,273	1,322
Barrington	1,895	1,845	Moultonbo'	1,422	1,762
Brookfield	671	55[illegible]	N Durham	1,162	1,032
Center Harbor	577	894	N. Hampton	1,904	1,512
Chatham	415	525	Ossipee	1,935	2,170
Conway	1,601	1,811	Rochester	2,155	2,431
Dover	3,543	3,458	Sandbornton	2,566	2,745
Durham	1,606	1,498	Sandwich	2,743	2,625
Eaton	1,432	1,710	Somersw'th	3,090	3,288
Effingham	1,911	1,195	Stafford	2,200	2,021
Farmington	1,464	1,280	Tamworth	1,554	1,715
Freedom*		526	Tuftonboro'	1,375	1,281
Gilmanton	3,816	3,485	Wakefield	1,470	1,396
Gilford	1,370	2,072	Wolfsboro'	1,928	1,915
Lee	1,009	966			
Madbury	510	489		58,016	61,113

Hillsborough county.

Amherst	1,657	1,565	Merrimack	1,191	1,113
Antrim	1,309	1,225	Milford	1,303	1,455
Bedford	1,554	1,349	Mt. Vernon	763	720
Brookline	627	652	Nashua	2,417	6,054
Deering	1,227	1,124	New Boston	1,680	1,570
Francestown	1,540	1,308	N. Ipswich	1,673	1,578
Goffstown	3,213	2,366	Pelham	1,075	1,063
Greenfield	946	83[illegible]	Peterboro'	1,984	2,163
Hancock	1,315	1,345	Sharon	271	251
Hillsboro'	1,792	1,80[illegible]	Society Land	154	133
Hollis	1,501	1,333	Temple	611	576
Hudson	1,292	1,114	Weare	2,430	2,375
Litchfield	505	481	Windsor	347	177
Lyndeboro'	1,147	1,033	Wilton	931	1,033
Manchester	887	3,235			
Mason	1,433	1,275		37,762	43,478

Grafton county.

Alexandria	1,083	1,281	Landaff	931	957
Bath	1,626	1,591	Lebanon	1,868	1,751
Bethlehem	665	779	Lincoln	50	70
Bridgewater	783	717	Lisbon	1,495	1,682
Bristol	799	1,153	Littleton	1,435	1,778
Campton	1,318	1,515	Lyman	1,321	1,496
Canaan	1,428	1,576	Lyme	1,904	1,755
Coventry	441	413	Nash & Sawyer's Loc.		17
Dame's Gore		54	Orange	405	463
Danbury	785	800	Orford	1,839	1,707
Dorchester	702	769	Piermont	1,042	1,057
Ellsworth	284	300	Plymouth	1,175	1,292
Enfield	1,492	1,511	Romney	993	1,110
Franconia	443	523	States Land		1
Grafton	1,207	1,201	Thornton	1,049	1,045
Groton	689	870	Warren	703	938
Hanover	2,361	2,615	Waterville	05	63
Haverhill	2,153	2,675	Wentworth	624	1,119
Hebron	538	598	Woodstock	291	472
Hill	1,090	999			
Holderness	1,129	1,525		38,691	42,215

Coos county.

Bartlett	614	700	Jackson	513	584
Berlin	73	116	Jefferson	495	575
Cambridge		5	Kilkenny		19
Carroll	103	218	Lancaster	1,187	1 316
Clarksville	88	88	Milan	87	386
Colebrook	542	748	Millsfield		12
College Grant		3	Northumber'd	342	399
Columbia	422	620	Pinkham's Grant		39
Crawford's Grant		9	Randolph	142	115
Dalton	542	664	Shelburne	312	350
Dummer	65	57	Stark	236	349
Dixville		4	Stewartstown	529	630
Errol	30	104	Stratford	443	411
Gorham	111	166	Wakefield	683	751
Hart's Location		11	Wentworth's Location		25
Hale's Location		6			
Indian Stream		315		8,390	9,819

*Separated from Effingham after the census of 1830 was taken.

Sullivan county.

Acworth	1,401	1,450	Newport	1,913	1,85[illegible]
Charlestown	1,778	1,722	Plainfield	1,581	1,55[illegible]
Claremont	3,526	3,217	Springfield	1,202	1,25[illegible]
Cornish	1,687	1,726	Unity	1,258	1,21[illegible]
Croydon	1,057	956	Washington	1,135	1,10[illegible]
Goshen	772	779	Wendell	637	795
Grantham	1,079	1,534			
Langdon	667	615		19,687	20,318
Lempster	999	941			

Recapitulation.

	1830.	1840.
Rockingham	44,552	45,790
Stratford	58,315	61,119
Merrimack	34,619	36,282
Hillsborough	37,762	42,478
Cheshire	27,016	26,430
Sullivan	19,687	20,315
GraFton	38,691	42,215
Coos	8,390	9,849
Total	269,633	284,481
		269,633
Increase in 10 years		14,848

"In the foregoing there are 2 males and 7 females over 100 years, 94 males and 167 females, between 90 and 100. The oldest person is a female 110 years of age, residing in Brookfield. Total number of males, 139,326; females, 145,155. There are 67,935 engaged in agriculture, 1,382 in commerce, 17,706 in manufactures and trades, 497 in navigation of the ocean, 209 navigation of lakes and rivers, 1,422 in the learned professions, 1,403 pensioners; 179 deaf and dumb; 154 blind; 177 insane and idiots at public charge; 308 insane and idiots at private charge; 2 universities and colleges with 435 students; 68 academies with 5,746 scholars; 2,110 common schools with 81,890 scholars; only 927 persons over twenty years of age, who cannot read or write."

"Colored persons, males 249, females 281, who are included in the foregoing total number."

The population of the state in 1800 was 183,858; in 1810, 214,460; in 1820, 244,161; in 1830, 269,633. The population in 1840 is 284,480. The gain in the ten years, previous to 1830 was 24,152—the gain in the last ten years was only 14,848.

The increase in twenty-three *manufacturing* towns, viz: Exeter, Newmarket, Salem, Dover, Gilford, Meredith, Rochester, Somersworth, Concord, Hooksett, Northfield, Pittsfield, Goffstown, Manchester, Milford, Nashua, Petersborough, Fitzwilliam, Keene, Claremont, Wendell, Bristol and Littleton, is 15,055, *being more than the entire increase of the state.*

The increase in 44 *agricultural* towns is 7,062

Fifty-five towns present a diminution each of over fifty persons.

It may be remarked that for a larger portion of the increase of the manufacturing towns there will be a corresponding decrease in most of the towns surrounding them—going to show that the manufacturing villages engross the business and population of the towns in their vicinity.

Hill's Patriot remarks on the decrease of population in Portsmouth and Newcastle:—

"This shows a different condition from that of most of the corresponding seaports of Massachusetts and Maine; for in those there has been the greater increase. The increased business of Dover, Exeter and Newmarket, taking away the country business of Portsmouth, has made her population less. For the amount of population we believe Portsmouth was never more prosperous than she now is: her wealth has undoubtedly increased if her population has not."

The population of Portsmouth we venture to say has never been greater than at the present time. The return of 1830 was evidently incorrect. 1,461 voters were checked at our last town meeting—more than 200 more than ever were before. That some voted who ought not, we have no doubt—but it is hardly to be presumed that that number would amount to the increase.

CONNECTICUT.

Census of the state for the years 1830 and 1845.

Hartford county.

Towns.	1840.	1830.	*Gain.*	*Loss.*
Hartford city	5,468	0,789	3,504	
Town except city	3,325			
Avon	1,001	1,025		24
Bristol	2 109	1,707	402	
Burlington	1,202	1,301		99
Berlin	3,411	3,037	371	
Canton	1 736	1,437	299	
East Hartford	2,389	2,237	152	
East Windsor	3 600	3,536	64	
Enfield,	2,648	2,129	519	
Farmington	2,541	1,901	140	
Glastenbury	3,077	2,980	97	

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Towns.	1840.	1830.	Gain.	Loss.
Granby	2,609	2,733		124
Hartland	1,060	1,221		161
Manchester	1,693	1,576	112	
Marlborough	712	704	2	
Southington	1,887	1,841	43	
Suffield	2,669	2,690		21
Simsbury	1,896	2,231		325
Windsor	2,283	3,220	48	
Bloomfield	985			
Wethersfield	2,824	2,853		29
Total	25,628	31,141	Nett gain,	4,487.
New Haven county.				
N. Haven city*	12,960			
Fair Haven	787	10,678	2,712	
Westville	643			
Bradford	1,323	2,332	7	
North Bradford	1,012			
Cheshire	1,529	1,780		251
Derby	2,852	3,253	299	
East Haven	1,382	1,229	153	
Guilford	2,412	2,344	68	
Hamden	1,797	1,566	131	
Milford	2,455	2,256	199	
Meriden	1,880	1,708	173	
Madison	1,815	1,809	6	
Middlebury	761	816		55
North Haven	1,349	1,283	67	
Orange	1,329	1,341		12
Oxford	1,625	1,763		138
Prospect	548	651		103
Southbury	1,542	1,557		15
Wallingford	2,255	2,418		163
Woodbridge	928	2,552	77	
Bethany	1,471			
Waterbury	3,688	2,075	583	
Wolcott	633	843		210
Total,	48,690	43,848	Nett gain,	4,842.
New London county.				
New London	5,528	4,356	1,172	
Norwich city	4,200	5,179	2,000	
Town except city	2,039			
Boxrah	1,063	1,079		15
Colchester	2,101	3,073	28	
Franklin	1,000	1,194		124
Groton	3,963	4,805	29	
Ledyard	1,871			
Griswold	2,166	2,212		46
Lyme	2,854	4,092	201	
East Lyme	1,439			
Lisbon	1,052	1,166		114
Lebanon	3,194	2,555		361
Montville	1,990	1,972	18	
North Stonington	2,270	2,840		570
Preston	1,727	1,935		208
Stonington	3,898	3,401	497	
Salem	815	959		114
Waterford	2,331	2,477		142
Total,	41,501	42,295	Nett gain,	2,206.
Fairfield county.				
Bridgeport city	2,294	2,800	1,773	
Town except city	1,276			
Fairfield	3,654	4,226	1,231	
Westport	1,803			
Brookfield	1,255	1,258	0	5
Darien	1,080	1,212		132
Danbury	4,503	4,311	192	
Greenwich	3,021	3,901	120	
Huntington	1,324	1,371		43
Monroe	1,355	1 522		167
Norwalk	3,859	3,702	157	
Newton	3,199	2,096	103	
New Fairfield	956	239	17	
New Canann	2,219	1,830	388	
Redding	1,675	1,686		11
Ridgefield	2,467	2,305	162	
Stamford	2,516	2,707		191
Sherman	938	947		2
Stratford	1,808	1,811		6
Trumbull	1 205	2,242		37
Weston	2,560	2,997		437
Wilton	2,056	2,097		41
Total	49,926	46,950	Nett gain	2,976.
Litchfield county.				
Litchfield	4,038	4,456		418
Barkhamstead	1,573	1,715		142
Bethlem	776	906		130
Cornwall	1,703	1,711		11
Canaan	2,166	2,301		135
Colebrook	1,234	1,332		23
Goshen	1,529	1,734		205
Harwinton	1,241	1,519		215
Kent	1,759	2,001		242
Norfolk	1,393	1,485		92

*New Haven city, Fair Haven, and Westville are all comprised in the town of New Haven.

Towns.	1815.	1830.	Gain.	Loss.
New Hartford	1,708	1,766		58
New Milford	2,974	3,972		5
Plymouth	2,205	2,064	141	
Roxbury	971	1,122	151	
Salisbury	2,551	2,580		29
Sharon	2,407	2,915		208
Torrington	1,707	1,651	56	
Winchester	1,666	1,766		100
Woodbury	1,947	2,045		98
Warren	873	282		113
Washington	1,622	1,621	1	
Watertown	1,412	1,568		58
Total	40,445	42,855	Nett loss,	2,410.
Middlesex county.				
Middletown city	3,511	6,892	218	
Town except city	3,699			
Chatham	2,413	2,646		233
Durham	1,095	1,119		21
East Haddam	2,620	2,664		44
Haddam	2,598	3,025		427
Killingworth	1,130	2,484		118
Clinton	1,239			
Saybrook	2,417			
Chester	974	5,018	253	
Westbrook	1,182			
Total	24,878	24,915	Nett gain	33.
Windham county.				
Brooklyn	1,478	1,451	27	
Ashford	2,651	2,661		10
Canterbury	1,786	1,880		21
Chaplain	794	807		12
Hampton	1,162	1,191	65	
Killingly	3,685	3,257	428	
Plainfield	2,384	3,288	25	
Pomfret	1,868	1,978		110
Sterling	1,099	1,240		141
Thompson	3,535	3,390	155	
Voluntown	1,186	1,304		118
Windham	2,382	2,812	570	
Woodstock	2,051	2,917	127	
Total	28,071	27,077	Nett gain,	994.
Tolland county.				
Bolton	743	744		1
Columbia	842	962		120
Coventry	2,017	2,119		102
Ellington	1,353	1,455		99
Hebron	1,732	1,937		205
Mansfield	2,275	2,651		385
Stafford	2,469	2,515		46
Somers	1,521	1,429	192	
Tolland	1,566	1,698		132
Union	667	711		44
Vernon	1,435	1,161	271	
Willington	1,268	1,305		37
Total	17,993	18,770	Nett loss,	708.

Recapitulation.

Counties.	1840.	1830.	Gain.	Loss.
Hartford	93,628	21,141	4,487	
New Haven	48,690	43,848	4,842	
New London	44,501	42,295	2,206	
Fairfield	48,926	46,950	2,976	
Litchfield	49,443	42,855		2,410
Middlesex	24,878	21 845	22	
Windham	28,071	27 077	994	
Tolland	17,993	18,700		708
Total	210,131	207,711	15,533	3,118

Nett gain in the state in ten years, 12,420.

[*New Haven Register.*

PENNSYLVANIA.

The amount of interest falling due on the state debt of Pennsylvania, on the 1st of February next is stated by a correspondent to be $800,000.

Dickinson college, for a catalogue of which, for 1840, we are indebted to col Sadler, shows the number of students in the institution, including all departments, to be one hundred and sixty nine.—The board of instruction, which is now full, comprises the following: rev. John P. Durbin, D. D. president; Merritt Caldwell, A. M. professor of mental philosophy and political economy; William H. Allen, A. M. of the natural sciences; rev. John McCulloch, A. M. of languages; Thomas E. Sadler, A. M. of mathematics; hon John Reed, L. L. D. of the law department; rev. Levi Scott, A. M of the grammar school; Thomas Bowman, A. M. do

VIRGINIA.

Bank of Virginia. A committee of the house of delegates has been appointed to examine into the affairs of the Bank of Virginia, in connection with the late immense defalcations. Since which the house has passed another resolution, by a vote of 108 to 4, as follows:

Resolved, That the committee on banks inquire what, if any, were the reasons connected with the removal of Anthony Robinson, jr. from the office of cashier of the Bank of Virginia, which did not equally apply to John Brockenbrough, president of that institution; and if any, what they were.

GEORGIA.

The tariff and a national bank. The senate of this state, by a vote of 43 to 34, have passed a serious of resolutions denying the right of congress, under the constitution, to charter a bank, or to impose a tariff for the protection of domestic manufactores. Several whigs voted in favor of the resolutions.

The constitutionality of a tariff for the purpose of revenue for the support of government, is admitted on all hands; and by the operation of such a tariff, domestic manufactures will, of course, be protected to some extent. It is against a tariff laid for the sake of protection, that the supporters of the above mentioned resolutions object.

ALABAMA.

The vote of electors. By an extraordinary oversight the vote of Alabama is likely to prove a nullity. Speaking of the voting by the electors, the Tuscaloosa Monitor says:

"The college of electors having been called to order by its chairman, col. Reynolds, of Franklin, the roll was then called by their secretary, Geo. I. Jones, esq. of this city, when each elector responded, *Martin Van Buren*, of N. York, for president of the U. States; *Richard M. Johnson* for vice president."

If that be the way in which the proceedings was conducted, it is altogether null and void, the constitution expressly providing that the vote shall be by *ballot*—that the balloting for president shall be *distinct* from that of vice president—and that these facts shall appear on the *face of the certificate of election*. [*Nashville Banner.*

ARKANSAS.

Votes for electors—Official.

	V. B.	Har.		V. B.	Har.
Arkansas,		120	Monroe,*		
Benton,	245	72	Madison,	253	135
Conway,	201	177	Mississippi,	72	90
Chicot,	43	191	Marion,*		
Crawford,*			Pulaski,	429	606
Carroll,	223	68	Pope,	263	182
Crittenden,	61	25	Phillips,	247	238
Clarke,	67	119	Pike,	87	23
Desha,	78	173	Poinsett,	130	4
Franklin†			Randolph,	252	48
Green,*			Searcey,*		
Hempstead,	251	210	Sevier,	127	72
Hot Spring	103	55	Saline	135	142
Independence,	198	370	Scott,	112	22
Izard,	174	79	St. Francis,	249	82
Jefferson,	109	173	Union,	172	124
Jackson,	143	107	Van Buren,	151	29
Johnson,	324	150	Washington,	620	422
Lafayette,	35	43	White,	46	82
Lawrence,	214	138		6,048	4,363

The proclamation of the governor of the state of Arkansas announces the following as the result of the election held in that state on the 1st Monday of November, for electors of president and vice president of the United States:

Van Buren.		*Harrison.*	
John Miller,	6,048	John W. Cocke,	4,362
John McClellan,	6,047	John Ringgold,	4,363
S. M. Huthertord,	6,049	Lewis Evans,	4,361

The Little Rock Gazette states, that returns have been received from four counties since the governor's proclamation issued, as above, and that from one county returns are not yet received. Correcting an error in their arithmetic, the statement of the Gazette would show:

				V. B. maj.
According to official return as above,				1,257
	V. B.	Har.	Har. maj.	
Crawford,	347	235		12
Marion,	112	31		91
Monroe,	41	124	80	
Green,	105	18		87
Franklin, not included in the proclamation				60
Searcey, returns not yet received; estimated				50
			Total,	1,987
				80
Total Van Buren majority,				1,907

KENTUCKY.

United States senator. The Louisville Gazette of the 19th inst. states that the hon. J. J. Crittenden has been re-elected a senator in congress, for six years from the 4th of March next, when his present term expires.

OHIO.

The inauguration of Thomas Corwin, as governor of the state of Ohio, took place at Columbus, on Wednesday the 16th inst. The State Journal of the

*No returns.

†Rejected for informality—60 votes for Van Buren.

same day, contains his inaugural address, of which, that paper remarks that it is "just such as might be expected from the known abilities of the author." The address is characterised as a profound, judicious and statesmanlike document, containing much to engage the attention of men of reflection, statesmen and political economists.

A considerable portion of the address of gov. Corwin is devoted to the important and fruitful subject of banking, in its various aspects. The objections which are urged against the system, as now existing, are stated,—their degree of reasonableness analysed, and so far as founded in truth, the means of remedy discussed or suggested. With regard to the general question, as to the utility or even necessity of banks, in a country such as ours, which would make the most of its means, and with the least practicable delay, the following paragraph is to the purpose:

"If the community were deprived of that credit which is now furnished by banks, any one conversant with the enterprising spirit of our people will at once see that individuals and voluntary associations would furnish that credit in other forms. It then becomes a question, which of these two is safest to the laboring and producing classes? If this be the true question, and our experience is not utterly deceptive, its solution at once results in favor of incorporated companies, guarded by every provision which the wisdom of the legislature may suggest."

As a means of improvement in the state banking system, and of giving greater firmness and ability to the banks, to withstand the shocks consequent upon revulsions in the business of the country, gov. Corwin suggests, the establishment of a state bank, with a convenient number of branches at proper points in the state—with such capital as the business of the country would seem to require. The state to own one-fifth of the whole stock, and each branch to own the balance of its own stock. The whole capital to be pledged for the liabilities of each branch; and the amount of circulation, at any and all the branches, to bear a proportion to the capital employed—the proportion to be fixed by the legislature.

Another plan of reform suggested is, to "recharter so many of the present banks of the state, as shall be thought necessary, and such of them only, as on thorough examination shall be found to be in a sound and healthy condition."

Either of these plans might, it is suggested in the message, be made to work beneficially for the general interests.

LOUISIANA.

Votes for electors—Official.

Parishes.	*Harrison.*	*Van Buren.*
Plaquemines,	40	250
St Bernard,	173	91
Orleans,	2,681	1,748
Jefferson,	252	86
St. Charles,	69	33
St John the Baptist,	133	45
St. James,	379	87
Ascension,	218	219
Assumption,	289	340
Lafouche Interior,	538	44
Terrebonne,	313	20
Iberville,	294	182
West Baton Rouge,	183	64
East Baton Rouge,	324	306
East Feliciana,	369	430
West Feliciana,	253	286
St. Helena,	172	238
Livingston,	127	207
Washington,	150	134
St. Tammany,	204	80
Pointe Coupee,	147	139
St. Martin,	463	103
St. Mary,	305	87
Lafayette,—No returns received.		
St. Landry, Calcasieu,	536	434
Avoyelles,	250	205
Rapides,	475	382
Nachitoches, Caddo,	668	631
Claiborne,—No returns received.		
Ouachita,	243	130
Union,	74	76
Caldwell,—No returns received.		
Catahoula,	259	231
Concordia,	269	113
Madison,	117	111
Carroll,	96	101
Total,	11,297	7,617
	7,617	
Harrison majority,	3,680	

The following is the vote given to each elector respectively:

Harrison.		*Van Buren.*	
Wm. Debuys,	11,296	J. B. Plauche,	7,596
Jh. Bernard,	11,296	P. F. Bossier,	7,617
L. Barras,	11,296	T. W. Scott,	7,596
Jacques Dupre,	11,295	S. Hulsirt,	7,592
Seth Lewis,	11,297	T. Laodry,	7,616

ILLINOIS.

United States senator. Samuel McRoberts (Van Buren) was, on the 16th instant, elected, by the legislature of Illinois, to be a senator of the United States from that state for six years from the 3d day of March next, when the term of Mr. Senator Robinson will expire. The state of the vote was as follows: for Mr. McRoberts 77; for Cyrus Edwards (whig) 50 votes.

MICHIGAN.

Returns of votes for electors—Official.

	Harrison.	*Van Buren.*	*Abolition.*
Macomb,	982	1,124	
Mackinaw,	85	79	
Branch,	543	616	11
Wayne,	2,446	2,237	25
Eaton,	337	229	
Ingham,	251	261	11
Berrien,	549	553	3
Genesee,	512	386	13
Monroe,	939	1,023	1
Washtenaw,	2,526	2,057	60
Kalamazoo,	954	744	27
Calhoun,	1,143	1,169	33
St. Clair,	517	446	
Lapeer,	491	413	
Oakland,	2,372	2,366	15
Saginaw,	89	100	
Barry,	126	105	
Van Buren,	182	251	
Jackson,	1,504	1,121	76
Hillsdale,	843	721	6
Lenawee,	2,118	1,865	8
Cass,	670	527	7
St. Joseph,	800	761	
Allegan,	237	174	1
Livingston,	700	842	
Ionia,	266	219	2
Clinton,	221	144	
Kent,	319	320	
Ottawa,	81	38	
Shiawassee,	283	151	
Chippewa, (reported)		18	
	22,911	21,106	294
	21,106		
Harrison's maj.	1,805		

MR. WRIGHT'S SPEECH ON THE FINANCES.

In senate—Thursday, Dec. 17, 1840.

Mr. *Wright* said the honorable senator from Massachusetts (Mr. *Webster*) had felt it to be his duty to open this discussion upon the message of the president, pending a simple motion to refer the portions of it to which he had alluded to the appropriate committee of the senate, under the apprehension expressed by him that the publication and distribution of the statements and views of the president might produce erroneous impressions upon the minds of the people of the country. A similar apprehension entertained by Mr. *Wright* as to the remarks of the senator moved him to make this reply to that gentleman. A belief that his remarks were calculated to give erroneous impressions as to the message, and the fiscal condition of the country at the present time, made it his duty to notice some of the positions and arguments of the honorable senator, and to correct, as far as he might be able, the errors of fact and conclusion which seemed to him have been committed. This he intended to do as briefly as possible; and in the discussion he should endeavor to imitate the courtesy which had so clearly distinguished the language and manner of the honorable senator.

The senator first referred to page eight of the message, where the president speaks of a national debt and a national bank. The senator did not, at that time, consider it within his object to make any remarks in reference to the president's observations as to a bank; but it was to the views expressed in the message on the subject of a national debt, to which his attention was directed, and to which his attention was directed with that point and force which always characterise the senator's mind, and he might perhaps say, on this occasion, the ingenuity which sometimes characterises his arguments. He had asked if the president supposed, or it any body supposed, that there was a party in this country friendly to a national debt, *per se*. He (Mr. *Wright*) did not believe that position met the president's remarks at all, for he did not understand the president as offering his views and urging his reasons against the contraction and perpetuation of a national debt on the ground that it was a debt to be contracted for the single and sole love of the debt for itself. He understood the president as taking other and higher ground, and as endeavoring to impress upon his countrymen, on the occasion which called forth that message, the evils of debt under any circumstances whatever—under whatever circumstances and for whatever consideration contracted—and attempting to convince them that it should be avoided at all times and upon all occasions, and for all considerations, when the safety and honor of the nation will permit. Such he understood to be the drift and purport of the message upon this very important topic. Yet he (Mr. W.) was prepared to go further than the president had gone, and say what he had not said. He would say, not that there is a political party in this country in favor of a national debt, *per se*, but that there are *interests* in this country so in favor of a national debt; interests which ever had, do now, and ever will favor the existence and perpetuation of a national debt, *per se*, for itself, for the advantages they derive from it. He believed those interests existed in every civilized country—he believed they were ever active—and he believed they constituted an influence against which it was one of the prominent objects of the president to warn congress and the country. What are those interests which naturally favor a national debt *per se*, a national debt for itself, and for the benefit to be derived from its existence? Retired capitalists, men who have withdrawn from business with a capital which they wish to preserve for themselves and their families, constitute one such interest. Such persons naturally desire a permanent and safe investment for their money; and it is most rational that they should vastly prefer their country as their debtors, if it be of good standing and credit, to any other. Look at England. What supports and perpetuates the aristocracy of wealth there but the British national debt? It rests upon the debt, and could not be sustained without it—and the indebtedness of the country is its strength and power. Mr. W. said he spoke not of this interest, as now existing in this country, in censure; it was as natural as existence itself; it must grow up in every prosperous community; will ever exist in some form, and can only be curbed and controlled by a people and government free from debt.

But was there not another interest, and an important one, in every commercial community, which was benefited by, and therefore was in favor of, the existence of a national debt for itself? He spoke of that great interest connected with foreign commerce, and desirous of a medium of convenient remittance between its own and foreign countries. Why, he had seen frequently the utility of a national debt pressed upon the country for this cause; and quite recently articles had appeared in the public newspapers—and articles written with great ability—stating that since the extinguishment of our debt, fluctuations in our paper system had been more frequent and more deleterious, and contending that the existence of a national debt, and its influence on commercial transactions were necessary to give that system stability. But a year ago, a proposition was deliberately put to this effect, recommending that this country should create a debt, not singly to furnish these commercial accommodations, but urging that these would be necessary incidental benefits, while other great objects, valuable in the mind of the writer, were supposed to warrant the contraction of the proposed debt of hundreds of millions. These were not all.

There was a third interest, which embraced that class of enterprising, acute persons, who seek a living, and their fortunes, by dealing in stocks—the class of brokers. They, as a class of men, must be attached to a national debt, *per se*, for nothing could be more desirable in the stock market than an abundance of national stocks and securities, and that abundance of customers, seeking investments and a market, which a full supply of superior stocks would never fail to present to that department of trade. Such securities, too, must have a tendency to keep the prices of stocks more stable, and thus render the profits of the broker more certain, and his calling more safe, if not more lucrative.

A further interest, having the same natural tendency, was the money incorporations of the country, authorised to deal in stocks and exchange, or practically so dealing, with or without authority. These institutions, more naturally than the brokers, must favor the existence of a national debt, *per se*, inasmuch as the profits of their business would be equally involved, while their own stability would be much more essentially promoted. He did not enumerate this interest with any political reference. It was an existing interest in our country and in every commercial country in the world; and it would, most likely, continue to exist so long as trade and commerce existed. Properly restrained, it was a healthful interest to trade and commerce,

while, without restraint, it was a fearful interest. It was always active, and at times powerful beyond the careless estimate of a confiding people. Yet it was an interest which a people free from debt need not fear, but from which any people loaded with debt, public or private, had every thing to apprehend. It was a corporate interest, representing no feeling to which human beings are susceptible, and destitute, from its nature, of all human sympathies.

There was still another interest which should be, in his judgment, in favor of a national debt, *per se*. He referred to the men and interests in the country which favored the establishment and preservation of a national bank as an institution to regulate our currency and credit. He did not speak of this interest as that of a political party in the country, or as connected with any existing political party. His object was to follow the course of argument of the honorable senator from Massachusetts, and take a financial view of the topics under discussion; and he believed in his heart that every man who desired the establishment and perpetuation of a national bank of the United States should desire, as the only safe and secure foundation for such an institution, a permanent national debt. In his opinion, that was the only safe corner stone, the only secure defence, for a national bank in this country. It was not his object, upon the present occasion, to question the patriotism, or purity of purpose, of any friend of a national bank. He would not, if he could avoid it, make this discussion political, much less partisan.

He had looked at our own history, and found that a national debt had been the apology, and, as he thought, the controlling cause, of our two former national banks; and he believed further, that the existence and continuance of the debt had given to both the most of the permanency and stability which they had manifested to the country, as money institutions controlling our currency and credit.

He had also referred himself to the pecuniary institutions of England, and became equally satisfied that the national bank there could not sustain itself for an hour, with its conceded power over the paper system of that commercial country, if disconnected from the British national debt. The capital of the bank consists of the debt, and the country is the debtor for the credit it commands. How, then, is the country to get rid of the bank but by the payment of the debt, and how can the debtor, though the proudest government in the world, control the creditor, while these embarrassing relations exist? It cannot be done, and hence the Bank of England must be as enduring as the debt of England.

So here. So every where. When a government is in debt, and requires a permanent credit beyond its means of payment, it may require a government bank to manage and regulate its fiscal affairs; to extend credit when its necessities require, and so regulate private business as to make that extension safe and profitable to itself.

He must then repeat, that, in his judgment, every man and every interest, in this country, favorable to a national bank, should be also favorable to a national debt, as the only safe foundation upon which such a superstructure can be erected with any reasonable promise of permanency.

He must conclude, therefore, that there were in this country interests—strong, powerful and active interests—in favor of a national debt, *per se*; that these interests have favored, do now favor, and will continue to favor the contraction and perpetuation of a national debt for the advantages which they may derive from it, and that the president was wise in warning his countrymen against their influence in this direction. Other interests might be added to the enumeration, but these were sufficient to elucidate the argument, and show the danger to be constantly apprehended.

The honorable senator, if he (Mr. *Wright*) had understood him correctly, admitted that the views of the president, as expressed in his message, upon the subject of a national debt were correct and sound, but seemed to question his right to give them to his countrymen, because, as he contended, they were contrary to the practice of the administration and of the president at its head.

To prove this position, he asserts that the present is the first administration, under our institutions, which has begun a national debt in time of peace. The assertion is true; and yet is it a fair presentation of the point intended to be discussed? Is it calculated to do justice to the president or to his administration? Why did not the senator tell us that the administration of general Jackson was the first, under our institutions, which ever paid a national debt? It would have been as true; and yet the assertion, presented in this way, would have been calculated to do injustice to every administration preceding that of general Jackson. The fact is, that no administration prior to that of Mr. Van Buren had ever existed under our constitution which could *begin* a national debt, because every preceding administration had found a national debt in existence. Such a debt was contracted during the war of the revolution, before our present government was formed, and was first finally extinguished during the administration of general Jackson, and yet he believed he was safe in saying that every administration had borrowed money, and thus added to the existing debt, and had made payments towards its extinguishment. While, therefore, it was true that no administration prior to that of Mr. Van Buren had *begun* a debt, either in a time of peace or war, and that no administration prior to that of general Jackson had paid off and extinguished our national debt, it was also true that all administrations, as well in peace as war, had borrowed money, contracted debts and paid debts. The simple assertion of the senator, then, that Mr. Van Buren's was the first administration which had begun a debt in time of peace did not in his judgment, and he pronounced the opinion with deference, present fairly to the country the president or his administration.

It might be proper here to remark that, if the subsequent positions of the senator were sound, no debt had been begun under Mr. Van Buren's administration, because a national debt had not ceased to exist. That which had been treated as our national debt in our laws and in our fiscal accounts was extinguished during the administration of general Jackson; but if the items of Indian and other claims referred to by the senator are to be set down as items of national debt, then has our national debt never been paid, and the administration of Mr. Van Buren cannot have "begun" such a debt.

The true and fair question is, however, why and under what circumstances has any portion of debt been contracted under this administration?

It would not be necessary for him (Mr. W. said) to spend much time in answering this inquiry, as most of the senators present were members of the body in 1837, and would retain personal recollections of the whole matter. All would remember that congress was convened extraordinarily, for the single purpose of supplying the treasury and enabling it to preserve the public faith and honor; that this call was not made at a time of scarcity or want in the public funds, but when our revenue were most abundant, when we had millions on deposits with the banks, and millions due from them; that their inability to pay the drafts of the treasurer, in conformity with the laws of congress, created the want and compelled the call of congress; and that this same inability of the banks compelled us, by the admission of all, to borrow money upon the credit of the people to keep the national treasury in operation.

This new debt was not, then, contracted, or, in the language of the senator, "begun," because the extravagance of the administration had expended our substance. No; but because our trustees, because those with whom the money of the people had been placed for safe keeping, could not pay upon demand according to our laws—because our millions upon millions were without our control, in the keeping of banking institutions, and the credit of the people was resorted to, to sustain the faith and honor of the country. What was the extent of the power then conferred upon the administration to contract a debt? If his recollection served him, it was $10,000,000. And what were our dues from the banks alone? If he was not mistaken, some thirteen or fourteen millions of dollars; and beyond that, one of the prominent and worthy objects of the loan was to extend indulgence upon duty bonds to the merchants of the country, who were equally distressed with the public treasury from the revulsions of the time. Under such circumstances it was that the present administration "began a debt in time of peace."

The next position of the honorable senator is, that the administration of Mr. Van Buren has expended much more money annually than the accruing revenue. That he (Mr *Wright*) believed to be true; but he did not propose to follow the senator at all in the data given to prove the position; he would say, what he was sure would not be controverted, that the administration had expended, year by year, just so much and no more money than congress had appropriated and ordered to be expended; that every year the appropriations of congress had exceeded by millions the estimates of expenditure presented to it by the executive departments; and that it was a matter for congress to provide the means to meet the expenditures itself directed. But it would not have been unjust to that administration if the honorable senator had said, in passing, that, during every year of its existence, the mass of the public expenditures had been materially and rapidly reduced. The expenditures of 1838 were shown by the president's message and the secretary's report—the two documents to which the senator had referred in this discussion—to be less than those of 1837.—Those of 1839 were some six millions less; those for 1840 had been from two to three millions less than those for 1839, and the estimates for 1841 were materially less than those for any preceding year.—Thus, then was both sides of the book, it was the present administration as it is, in reference to expenditures. During its term, those expenditures had been undergoing a rapid reduction, from the commencement of its four years to the present hour.—This was a just and entire view of the matter.

The next position taken by the honorable senator was the most material one in his argument, and without which Mr. W. might not have felt himself called upon to make this reply. The senator did not even assert his point; but, in a manner most courteous, expressed his opinion that the president had made a variety of mistakes and omissions in his statement of the present national debt, as given in his message; that the country is, in fact, more in debt than the president and secretary of the treasury have represented it to be, and that, without his correction of these mistakes, these excesses of debt might be charged over to the coming administration, and the present might retire under appearances more favorable than the facts would warrant.

To examine these opinions and apprehensions of the honorable senator, and to try them by the facts, should now be his aim and effort, and was the purpose which had principally induced him to appear before the senate upon the present occasion.

It was admitted that the president had referred to the balance of outstanding treasury notes truly. He had stated that the amount unredeemed did not exceed four and a half millions of dollars, but the complaint was that he had represented that as the whole debt of the country at the present time, and as the amount which would constitute the whole debt at the time when he should hand over the administration of its affairs to his successor. Now, how had the senator sought to show that the president had been mistaken? By referring to what was called the trust funds; and principally, said, he believed, entirely, to those portions of those funds which appertain to the Indians. In reference to the Indian trust funds, he said not that the fact was so, but that, on examination, he was inclined to believe that portions of them had been actually expended for the ordinary uses of the treasury, and were now a debt resting upon the country; that the moneys stipulated by Indian treaties to be invested had not all been invested, but that some hundreds of thousands of dollars of those moneys had been paid out and expended, and were now a debt against the treasury. He (*Mr. Wright*) had taken as much pains to obtain information upon these points as the time which had elapsed since the senator's remarks were made would permit; and, as he designed to state the facts fairly, plainly and truly, as far as he was able, and as the various Indian treaties varied in their provisions as to the trusts constituted under them, and conferred upon the United States, he would be compelled to speak of certain treaties and certain trusts separately, each by itself, to make himself understood, and to enable others to understand the facts. He would refer then, in the first place, to the treaty with the Chickasaw Indians, as that treaty was peculiar, and the trust constituted and assumed was novel in our dealings with the Indian tribes. In this case, the United States had become the voluntary trustee of the Chickasaws, and had stipulated to sell their lands as the public domain of the United States is sold, to deduct simply the expenses of the treaty, of the survey and sale of the lands, and such other expenses as might be incurred for account of the Indians, not including any commissions or other compensation to the trustee, and to account to them for all the moneys which shall remain unexpended. In other words, the treaty binds the United States to sell the lands of these Indians to the best advantage, to account to them for the whole proceeds, and to manage such of their cash funds as shall remain in the hands of the government, without charge for trouble or responsibility.

Upon inquiry at the treasury department, he learned that a law of congress had placed the principal part of the money to be received under this treaty in charge of the head of that department, for the purpose of investment; that small portions belonging to Chickasaw orphans and to certain members of the tribe denominated "incompetent Chickasaws," remained in charge of the secretary of war; that, of the money in charge of the secretary of the treasury, all has been invested, over and above the portion consumed in expenses in conformity with the treaty, which there has been time to invest since the receipts; that the money is mostly paid in at the Pontiac land office, in the state of Mississippi, and some time is required to get the returns of sales, and to bring the money into the treasury; that there may be now from $20,000 to $30,000 of these funds in the land offices, *en transitu*, and in the treasury, but

that no portions of them have been expended for the general uses of the treasury, and that investments are invariably made as soon as the sum accumulated is sufficient to authorise a negotiation for stocks.—The honorable senator will see, therefore, that his conjecture that some three or four hundred thousand dollars of these funds had been expended is mistaken, and that no addition to the public debt is to be sought in this quarter.

Whether or not there were small sums arising under this treaty in the care of the war department, and not yet invested, he did not know, as time had not been allowed him to call upon the head of that department for the information. Still he supposed this information immaterial for this argument, as money in the charge of the war department could not be in the treasury, and therefore could not be reached by a warrant upon the treasury, or expended in the ordinary calls upon it.

It was proper here to remark further, that the only Indian money in the charge of the secretary of the treasury for investments is the portion of the Chickasaw fund before pointed out. All those moneys, arising under other treaties, are, by the treaties, committed to the charge of the secretary of war, and congress has not yet transferred their custody to the treasury.

Investments of Indian moneys, to large amounts, had been made both under the direction of the secretary of war and the secretary of the treasury, and accounts of the transactions had been laid before congress. The honorable senator had referred to them, and had spoken of the prices in some cases paid for stocks, in a manner to give the impression that he suspected the investments had not been prudently and cautiously made. Mr. W. believed all the investments had been confined to stocks of the states, a description of security which he felt sure that senator would not willingly depreciate or disparage, and if he would refer to the dates of the respective investments, and to the prices current of the stocks in the principal markets of the country, at the several periods, little ground would be discovered for complaint upon this point.

He would now pass to another class of inferences made by the honorable senator, and where, in the opinion of Mr. *Wright*, he approximated more nearly to the discovery of a debt, technically speaking, which is not noticed by the president. He alluded to the senator's reference to several Indian treaties in a group, viz:

One with the Ottawas and Chippewas,	$200,000
" Osages,	69,120
" Delawares,	46,080
" Sioux of Mississippi,	300,000
" Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi,	200,000
" Sacs and Foxes of Missouri,	157,400
" Winnebagoes,	1,100,000
" Creeks,	350,000
" Saways,	157,500
	$2,580,100

These treaties severally stipulate that the sums above named shall be invested by the United States for the benefit of the several tribes of Indians named, and he believed it to be true that, as yet, none of the sums had been invested, but that congress had preferred to appropriate annually the interest upon them, as part of the current annual expenses of the country. All of the treaties except one, that with the Delawares, had been concluded since the commencement of the year, 1837, and his information was that, in all the cases, very few sales of the lands ceded by the respective treaties had yet been made; not enough, in many cases, to cover the expenses of the treaties, and in none sufficient to bring into the treasury any considerable portion of the capital required to be invested.

Another reason exists for the non investment of these sums, which has its foundation in the constitution of the country. It is, that congress has neither provided nor appropriated the money required to make the investments; and, without an appropriation by law, neither the secretary of the treasury nor the president can take money from the treasury for these or any other purposes. The treaties create the liability against the U. States for the $2,580,100, but it is not a debt within the law, and cannot be noticed as such by the fiscal officer until congress recognise it, and provide for it by the proper constitutional appropriation. The treaties are the acts of the president and senate, the treaty making power of the country, but congress and the president, the law making power, can alone pay money even under a treaty. If, then, every acre of the land ceded by the Indians, and purchased by and for the benefit of the United States under these several treaties, were to be sold to-morrow, and the money paid into the treasury, neither the secretary of war, nor the secretary of the treasury, nor any other person, could legally or constitutionally invest one dollar of it, or pay it out under any provision of the treaties, until congress shall have appropriated it by law, and directed its application. In these cases, as he had before said, the lands had not been sold, the money had not come into the treasury, and congress had preferred rather to appropriate the annual interest than to borrow the money in advance, for the single purpose of funding it.

He cheerfully admitted that the amount was a debt, as far as the treaty making power could impose a debt upon the country; but it was not a liability upon the treasury within the laws of congress, and could not, therefore, be recognised as a debt by the secretary of the treasury in presenting the state of the treasury, its means and liabilities, to congress. The government was bound to pay the interest upon these sums to the Indians, or forfeit its faith, pledged through the treaty making power, or it was bound to invest the principal so that the Indians might receive the interest from other debtors. Congress had exercised its option, and preferred to appropriate the interest simply, and wait the sale of the lands to realize the capital to be invested.

[Here Mr. *Webster* inquired, "where did congress get the option?"]

Mr. *Wright* asked, does it not follow, from the very nature of the transactions between the parties? The Indians sell and convey their lands to the U. States, and surrender the title and possession together, upon the faith of treaty stipulations. In consideration of the lands sold, the United States agree to hold certain portions of the purchase money, and invest them for the Indians. The U. States alone are trusted, and the receipt by the Indians of the annual interest upon the sums to be invested is a good compliance with the contract to them. Would it not be a perfect technical compliance if the government were, by way of investment, to issue to the Indians its own stocks? And can it be material, so long as the United States choose to remain the debtors, whether this form be gone through with, or the treaty be left as the evidence of liability, and congress annually appropriate the interest on the money as it would upon the stocks? It seemed to him that the inquiry of the senator raised a distinction without a difference of interest on either side, and questioned the right of congress to its option in a case where the option could not but exist from the nature of the transactions. The most the Indians can claim is the liability of the United States for the interest and principal of their money. That they have by the solemnity of treaty stipulations, while the money is not invested. When it shall be, they may have securities of a less desirable character, but in conformity with their contract. The only question, then, which could influence congress, in its option, was the interest of this government and the conveniences of its treasury.

Could it be wise for congress in the fulfilment of treaties of this character, and with such parties, and at a time when there was not a surplus of money in the treasury, to have directed loans upon the credit of the people for the payment of debts, the payment of which was not a matter of feeling or interest with the creditor, and for the eventual payment of which an ample fund had been provided by the terms of the contract which made the debt? Could loans have been made at a rate of interest less than that stipulated to be paid to the Indians? That will not be pretended.

Where, then, is the cause of complaint or of fault? It is simply in the assumption that here is a debt not mentioned by the president, and still a debt against the public treasury and the people of the country.

Is this so, in the sense in which the complaint has been preferred by the honorable senator against the message of the president? Mr. *Wright* had admitted that there was a liability to pay, and an ample fund in the lands ceded by the Indian treaties to make the payment, and had attempted to show that congress had acted wisely in appropriating the interest upon the money merely, until the sale of the lands should bring into the treasury interest and principal, and thus enable the investment to be made without the contraction of a permanent debt.

Was there any thing in all this new or singular, or peculiar to this administration? How long had this government been making treaties with the Indians for the purchase of their land and contracting obligations with them? And if these are items of the public debt, why not their annuities for the purchase of the same lands, which are of a large amount? They are debts in the nature of investments, but they are never reported as part of the public debt of the country. Neither are to be found in any report heretofore made from the financial department of the government, under any administration which has ever existed, as items of our public debt. They are not so by the law, and they have never been so treated in practice. He had in his possession a document which he had obtained for another purpose, and which contained a schedule of the entire Indian treaties up to last year. He should think—for he had not taken the trouble to count them—that there were several hundreds, and, on casting his eye over them this morning, he found they commenced, at the latest, as early as 1790, and had been made constantly, if not strictly annually, up to this time.

The practice of stipulating to invest sums of capital, though not new in the administration of our Indian affairs, had greatly increased within the last few years. He had had occasion to become personally acquainted with an old case. He referred to the deposite by the Seneca Indians of New York, of the sum of $100,000 with the United States, being a part of the consideration money for their possessory title to their reservations under the stipulation on the part of this government, as he was informed and believes, that they should receive six per cent. interest upon their capital so loaned. He spoke from recollection, and would not be confident, but his impression was that the contract was entered into in 1806. He could further inform the senator that, during the administration of John Quincy Adams, this money had been invested in three per cent. stocks of the United States, then outstanding, and that congress, while he was a member of the other branch, as he now recollected and believed, appropriated the other $3 000, or about that sum, to make up to the Indians the interest to which they were entitled. This was an old case, and he spoke from memory in regard to it; but from it the honorable senator could see that, if we were now to go back to the commencement of our Indian relations and bring up a new account of public debt, we should be compelled to look far behind the time of Mr. Van Buren, as well as to begin an entire new calculation of debt. If the honorable senator would look for the investment of this Seneca fund of $100,000, he thought he would look in vain, and yet it had never appeared in any statement from the treasury as an item of our public debt. An estimate for the interest would be found in every annual estimate of expenditure since the redemption of the government stock in which the last investment was made, but the capital was not mentioned, because it had not been reappropriated for a different investment. Still the senator would not be disposed to charge this $100,000 to the present administration as a debt contracted by it, and to be unjustly palmed off upon its successors.

Yet this was but a fair sample of the policy of going back into these Indian relations to find an existing debt, not disclosed, against the present administration. If we adopt the idea, we must go back, not to 1836, but to 1790, and bring up the account through all the administrations which have existed under our constitution, and then solve the question, whether that administration is to be most censured for contracting debt, which has succeeded in extinguishing most Indian titles to the public domain of the country, or whether the debts so contracted have been and are considered as resting upon a sure fund for their redemption in the lands purchased, while the treaties are, in every other respect, beneficial to the country, to its population and prosperity, and to its treasury.

He believed the last and the present administrations had extinguished more Indian titles and brought more of the public lands into the market, and within the reach of settlement, than any other two, if not more than all preceding administrations; and, as a necessary consequence, the amounts of purchase money paid, and agreed to be paid, in the shape of annuities, investments and otherwise, would be greater than under previous administrations. But what had hitherto been the estimate placed by the country upon such policy successfully prosecuted? Had we been in the habit of setting down these purchases of Indian lands as bad and losing bargains? As imposing burdens upon the treasury, and debts upon the country? Or as improving the public revenues, and strengthening the treasury, while they enriched the country? Had it ever been supposed that the lands purchased were not much more than sufficient to pay the debts contracted?

If, however, this movement was the indication of a change of policy by the coming administration in regard to the lands, if the fund thus provided to pay these debts is to be separated from the debts; if the lands, or their proceeds, are to be given away, and the liabilities incurred under the Indian treaties are to be left unpaid upon the hands of this government, than indeed the amounts due to the Indians, as well in annuities as investments, or otherwise, may justly be counted as debts, as permanent, enduring debts, only to be paid by taxation upon the people. He would tell the senator, however, that that administration, and that party, which shall adopt this new policy, and give away the lands without discharg-

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ing these obligations incurred for their purchase, will be the administration and the party which will charge these sums upon the people as debts, and which must bear the responsibility of the act.

The honorable senator proposes to have a new set of books opened to protect the next administration from the debts and liabilities incurred by this; to establish what he calls "a rest" between them. Mr. *Wright* would go with him to do this; but he should insist that the accounts be fairly stated, and the books fairly kept; that when the senator had charged the administration of Mr. Van Buren with the debts due to the Indians, he should credit it with the lands which formed the consideration for the debts. In this way, the account would present the whole truth, and he did not fear the responsibility of balancing the book so kept.

He was aware that one most expensive treaty had been made, not by this, but the last administration, without profit to this government. He referred to the last treaty with the Cherokees, for the extinguishment of their title to their lands. These lands were principally in the state of Georgia, and the Indian title was extinguished for the benefit of that state, and not of the national treasury. Yet this treaty was but a late fulfilment of an obligation resting upon this government in favor of that state, and almost as old as the government itself; an obligation entered into to acquire its title to a large portion of the public domain, and upon which, therefore, the moneys paid and payable under that treaty are justly chargeable, and from the proceeds of which they should be reimbursed to the public treasury.

Still, this treaty being included, the proceeds of the public lands would clear all former administrations, as well as the present, from any responsibility for debts contracted under Indian treaties. Let the new set of books, then, show both sides of the account, and contain a full and fair statement of the whole matter, and we shall not hear that this or any other administration has run the country in debt by the extinguishment of the Indian title to our immense public domain. Let the proceeds of the land and against the moneys paid and the liabilities incurred, and see if these have been bad and unprofitable and losing bargains.

Is this to be charged at this day, and from that quarter? How long is it since we heard a very different account of these Indian contracts? Since he had been honored with a seat here, the charge had been made in this chamber, and repeated much more loudly and widely out of it, that our Indian policy was a swindling policy; that we were purchasing their lands for a song, and driving them to the ends of the earth for a resting place. Then, the charge was that we were making cruel bargains with the ignorant savages, the poor Indians! Now, it is that the administration has been loading the country with debt by making these same bargains. It will not do, and Mr. W.) it is too soon to make this short turn and wholly change the character of the complaints growing out of our Indian relations. The facts will not sustain the last position. The bargains, as a whole, have been profitable, vastly profitable, to the public treasury, and the lands yet unsold constitute a hundred fold more than sufficient to discharge every remaining liability. So much for this side of showing the president in error in his statement of our public debt.

The honorable senator proceeded to enumerate the heads, under which he did not assert, but avowed his *suspicion*, that there were existing debts. He did not attempt to enumerate items of debt, and was impossible for Mr. *Wright* to conjecture what items were, or for what the debts were suspected to have been contracted. The heads enumerated were, debts for the public works, debts for the Florida war, debts for Indian depredations at the north, and debts for other things. Well, now as to the debts for public works; there might be such, but he (Mr. *Wright*) did not know what they were—he did not know that there were any. He was sure it could not be possible that the senator intended simply to inform us that there were public works commenced which was the interest of the country to prosecute, and for money was to be appropriated for them. And where was a debt for public works, other than such prospective obligation, he was ignorant of it. If any description of account was to be opened, he would abandon the discussion with the single remark, that the honorable senator would be fortunate to ground the new administration clear of obligations of that character, either at its commencement or close.

What was the debt growing out of the Florida war? He (Mr. *Wright*) was ignorant of it, unless it consisted of claims or losses sustained by citizens in consequence of that war; and did any man suppose that the president of the United States, or the secretary of the treasury, was authorised to present claims to the country as a part of its public debt? Are they so, in fact? They have been presented year after year, and session after session, to the congress of the United States, and a congress has not yet been found to recognise a dollar of them. And were the executive officers, in the face of this action of congress, to declare them public debts, to state their amount, and call upon congress for provision for their payment? The slightest reflection would convince the senator that such was a very uncertain and dangerous way to make up an amount of debt. It would be nothing short of executive usurpation of a fearful character.

Then the debts for Indian depredations at the north—as, if he understood the senator correctly, this was one of his heads of enumeration—he knew nothing of them—he knew not what or where they were.

But there were "debts for other things," yes; why did not the honorable senator bring in the five millions for French spoliations previous to the year 1800? That was as much a debt as the others. It was a claim not recognised by congress. The honorable senator believed it was a debt; he (Mr. W.) did not. Why not call up the pension list? That is a debt which we must pay until the gallant old soldiers are no more. It was just as properly presented as the Indian annuities. Why not present the claims of the heirs of the late Robert Fulton? Many supposed that a just debt. The Meade claim? Many thought similarly of that. In short, why not present the ten thousand claims which their secretary told him would, in a day or two, be inventoried, under a resolution of the senate of the last session?—These are ten thousand claims on the files of the two houses of congress, and are they debts, to be charged to the administration of Mr. Van Buren?—Was this to be done before congress had recognised their justice, or made them debts at all? He hoped not, and he believed not.

Again, the honorable senator said, if he (Mr. *Wright*) understood him aright, that the secretary of the treasury had authorised the assumption that this administration was to throw a balance of debt on the next, by the admission that he did not anticipate the payment of the outstanding treasury notes previous to March, 1842.

[Mr. *Webster* observed that he was not conscious of having stated that.]

Mr. *Wright* did not wish to misrepresent the senator, but he had so understood him, and so read his remarks published in the Intelligencer of this morning. He would, however, refer to the 7th page of the annual report of the secretary of the treasury for the present year, now upon our tables, to prove that such was not his anticipation, but that he expected the revenues of 1841 would meet the expenses of that year, redeem the whole outstanding balance of four and a half millions of treasury notes, and leave in the treasury, in money, on the 1st of January, 1842, the sum of $824,273. The statement of the secretary is as follows:

"More details concerning the estimates of the next year will be proper, and will illustrate the correctness of some of the preceding results.

"It may be stated, from the best data in possession of this department, that the receipts, under the existing laws, will probably be as follows:

From customs	$19,000,000
From lands	3,500,000
From miscellaneous	80,000
Add the expected balance in the treasury, available on the 1st of January next	1,580,855
The aggregate of ordinary means for the next year would then be	24,160,855
There will be nothing more, either of principal or interest, due from banks, which is likely to be made available, except about	220,000
A power will exist, under the act of 31st March, 1840, to issue treasury notes till a year from its passage expires, but not to make the whole emission outstanding at any one time exceed five millions of dollars. This will furnish additional means, equal to the computed amount which can be issued at the close of the present year, being about	342,618
Hence, there may be added, from these several sources, so much as to make the whole means for the next year	24,723,473
On the other hand, the expenditures for 1841, for ordinary purposes, if congress make no reduction in the appropriations requested by the different departments, are estimated at	19,250,000
This would leave a balance in the treasury, at the close of the year, equal to	5,473,473
But certain payments must also be made on account of the funded and unfunded debt, unless congress authorise contracts to be formed for extending the time of their payment. Thus, there will be required,	
On account of the funded debt, chiefly for the cities of this District	$149,200
For the redemption of treasury notes, if all the others be issued which can be under the present law; as then the amount remained within A. D. 1841 will probably not exceed	4,500,000
	$4,649,200
Estimated balance in the treasury at the close of the next year, after all payments whatever	$824,273"

It was not, then, supposed by the secretary that this debt of four and a half millions was to be thrown over to 1842. He expressly anticipated its payment in 1841. He would now pass very briefly to other topics.

The honorable senator complained that the president, in his message, and the secretary, in his report, had made reference to the money on deposite with the states, and called with earnestness to know whether the president, or the secretary, had recommended the withdrawal of that money, or any part of it. He (Mr. *Wright*) found no such recommendation, and for the best of all reasons, in his judgment—there was no necessity for it; the revenue of the year 1841 was expected to be equal to the expenditures of 1841, including the redemption of four and a half millions of treasury notes. The deposite with the states was referred to as an item of property belonging to this government, but was not mentioned as in the power of the secretary of the treasury or of the president. It was in the hands of congress, an accumulation of former years, when taxation was heavier than at the present time, and was referred to, to show that there was no cause for increased taxation upon the people; that the government, as such, was possessed of means to discharge every existing liability, and to present a balance of some seventeen or eighteen millions for the future disposition of the national legislature. This certainly could be no just cause of complaint. The president and the secretary had been in the exercise of most responsible trusts. They were about to surrender them to others, who would seem more directly to represent the public will and choice. It was their duty to present a true and full account of the public property and the public interests, as they supposed them to exist; and surely a reference to an interest of some twenty-eight millions of safely invested money could not be considered singular or censurable.

The honorable senator had seen fit further to complain that the president had not recommended a modification of the tariff and an increase of taxation. Why should he have done so? The calculations and representations of the responsible officer, charged with that duty, showed that more revenue was not required for the contemplated service of the coming year. Why, then, should the president have recommended measures for an increase of revenue?

If there had been a just anticipation of a deficiency of means to meet the wants of the treasury, it would have been incumbent upon him, as it would upon the secretary, to have pointed out the mode, and recommended the measures, to supply that deficiency. Such did not appear to be their anticipations; and their communications to congress had been made to conform to their sense of their public duties. It might have been very uncharitable in him, but when the senator was indulging in his remarks upon this point, he could not but feel that the gentleman was impressed with the exceedingly difficult question, the many knotty points, which the adjustment of the tariff is likely to present to the coming administration; and that it was the manifest interest of the now dominant party in the country that poor defeated Mr. Van Buren should come in and make an effort to settle it in advance. It could not fail to be seen that portions of that triumphant party would complain of any thing which any man could recommend upon this subject, and the senator might kindly suppose that complaints could not now harm the president.

So far from reciprocating these feelings, Mr. W. rejoiced that it had not been found necessary for the present president to touch this vexed question. And he could not be mistaken in supposing that it would have been indecorous in him, after the tremendous defeat he had experienced at the late elections, to have reached after disputed topics, with a

view to their final and permaneel adjustmeel by himself or his friends. He was taking leace of his responsible position, and Mr. W. rajoiced to believe he was doing what he believed it was alone proper for him to do, confining himself strictly to the discharge of those duties which his short remaining official term required at his hands. In reference to the adjustment of the tariff he had done as he should have done—he had left the whole matter to those who are to come after him, and who should be, as they claim to be, the more immediate and acceptable representatives of the popular will, and he (Mr. W.) did not speak untruly when he said his most ardent wish was that they might be able to adjust that difficult question happily for the country, and satisfactorily to every interest involved.

A single word more, and he would close. The honorable senator concluded with a remark which manifested a disposition to say that the friends of this administration were, or were to be made, responsible for the necessity of an extra session of congress, if a convention of the new congress should be ordered by the new president. Now he, (Mr. W.) was one of those who should do every thing in his power to obviate any such necessity; and to accomplish that object, with the greatest certainty, he should use his utmost endeavors to keep the appropriations of this session within the anticipated means of the year 1841. He believed the estimates supplied all the necessary wants, and he intended to adhere to them strictly. Having done so, he should cheerfully leave it to those who have been placed in power by a triumphant expression of the popular voice, to call a congress when they pleased, and to recommend such measures as they pleased.

TWENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS—2d SESSION.

SENATE.

December 22. A number of memorials and petitions were presented, and various papers relating to private claims on file, in the secretary's office were referred to appropriate committees.

Several bills were reported from committees, principally on private claims.

Mr. *Prentiss*, introduced, on leave, a bill in addition to an act to promote the progress of the useful arts, referred to the committee on patents.

Mr. *Calhoun* introduced, on leave, a bill to cede the public lands within the limits of the new states on certain conditions therein named.

Mr. *Norvell* brought in a bill to amend and continue in force the act chartering the city of Washington, and moved that it be referred to a select committee.

After some remarks from Messrs. *Merrick*, *Preston* and *Southard*, in opposition to the reference to a special committee and in favor of referring it to the committee on the District of Columbia, and Messrs. *Norvell* and *Clay*, of Alabama, in favor of a special committee, Mr. *Norvell*, at the request of Mr. *King*, and Mr. *Clay*, of Alabama, withdrew his motion, when the subject was referred to the committee on the District of Columbia.

On motion of Mr. *Ruggles*,

Resolved, That the committee on commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of interdicting by law the allowance of salvage to the officers and crews of revenue cutters and of public armed vessels employed by the government in affording relief to merchant vessels during inclement seasons and at other times.

On motion of Mr. *Porter*,

Resolved, That the president of the United States be requested to transmit to the senate any information in his possession relative to the survey directed by the act of 12th June, 1838, entitled "an act to ascertain and designate the boundary line between the state of Michigan and the territory of Wisconsin."

The bills yesterday ordered to be engrossed, were severally read a third time and passed.

The resolution introduced by Mr. *Norvell* relating to the removal of the chandelier, was taken up, and, after a short debate, somewhat playful in its character, in which Messrs. *Tappan*, *Norvell*, *Hubbard*, and others participated, the resolution was ordered to lie on the table.

And the senate adjourned.

December 23. Mr. *Benton* presented the petition of John Ward and others, asking to be allowed to import free of duty iron to build two steamboats for the purpose of navigating the red river. Referred.

Numerous papers relating to private claims were removed from the files of the senate and referred.

The following bills were introduced on leave, twice read and appropriately referred.

By Mr. *Henderson*, a joint resolution for the relief of the sufferers at Natchez by the late tornado.

By Mr. *Anderson*, a bill to provide for the allowance of invalid pensions to certain Cherokee warriors, under the treaty of 1835.

By Mr. *Pierce*, a bill to equalize the pay of the army and for other purposes,

By Mr. *Merrick*, a bill authorising letters testamentary and of administration to aliens in the District of Columbia.

On motion of Mr. *Walker*, it was

Resolved, That the secretary of state be directed to communicate to the senate the returns of the census of 1840, so far as received into his office, giving only the aggregate of the population in each state and territory, designating the number of whites, of free persons of color, and all other persons, in three separate columns, and stating how far the returns are incomplete in any state or territory.

The senate then proceeded to take up the general orders on the calendar.

A bill for the relief of sundry citizens of Arkansas, who lost their improvements in consequence of a treaty between the United States and the Cherokee Indians, after being advocated and explained by Mr. *Fulton*, was ordered to be engrossed.

The bill supplementary to "an act to provide for the adjustment of titles to land in the town of Detroit and territory of Michigan, and for other purposes," passed April 21, 1806, was considered in committee of the whole, and, after having been explained and advocated by Mr. *Porter*, was amended and ordered to be engrossed.

The bill to authorise the Mount Carmel and New Albany rail road company to enter on credit a quantity of land to aid in the construction of a rail road, was taken up, when, on motion of Mr. *Benton*, it was laid on the table.

The bill to regulate the pay and emoluments of pursers in the navy was taken up, and explained at some length by Mr. *Williams*.

Mr. *Hubbard* hoped the bill would be permitted to lie over for the present; its features involved many changes, which, in the present condition of the treasury, would require serious consideration.

Mr. *Buchanan* acquiesced in the views of Mr. *Hubbard*. If he understood the bill, it contemplated an entire change in a system which had hitherto worked well, and, besides, he was opposed to having the government go into the market for the purchase of goods to be sold to the sailors. The ground taken by the chairman of the committee, who advocated the bill, was, that the sailors were liable to injustice; but he thought, even if this were so, it might be prevented by limiting the profits of pursers to a moderate per centage.

Mr. *Williams* explained that the pursers, under the bill, would make the purchases as formerly, but that no profits would be allowed to be taken from the pittance of the poor sailor, save such only as would be necessary to protect the government from losses incident to such measures. He had no objection that the bill should lie over, however, until senators were prepared to act on it. [The bill was accordingly postponed].

The bill to make new provisions respecting navy pensions, and to repeal certain acts relating to navy pensions, was then taken up; when Mr. *Calhoun* thought it full early to discuss a bill of as much importance as the one before them; and intimated a wish that it might also lie over for the present.

Mr. *Wright* was of opinion that its consideration should be postponed. It was a bill involving principles of great importance, and should certainly receive the fullest consideration of the senate.

On motion of Mr. *Williams* the further consideration of this bill, together with that regulating the pay and emolument of pursers, was postponed until the 1st Monday in January next, and made the special order for that day.

The bill to prevent the counterfeiting of any foreign gold, silver or other coin, and to prevent the bringing into the United States or uttering any counterfeit foreign copper, gold, silver, or other coin; and the bill to amend an act entitled an act more effectually to provide for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, and for other purposes, were ordered to be engrossed.

On motion, the senate adjourned.

December 24. The following memorials and petitions were presented and referred to appropriate committees:

By Mr *Prentiss*, from J. S. Nevins, praying compensation for his services as clerk to the commander of the South Sea surveying and exploring expedition.

By Mr. *Crittenden*, from citizens of Georgetown, asking the recharter of the Farmers' and Mechanics' bank.

Numerous petitions relating to private claims were also, on motion, removed from the files of the senate and referred.

Mr. *Ruggles*, from the committee on commerce, reported a bill to provide more effectually for the better security of the lives of passengers in vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam.

Several reports were also made from committees on private claims.

The bills noticed yesterday as having been ordered to be engrossed, were severally read a third time and passed.

The following bills were introduced on leave, twice read, and appropriately referred:

By Mr. *Clay*, of Alabama, a bill to amend an act entitled "an act to grant certain relinquished and unappropriated lands to the state of Alabama, for the purpose of improving the navigation of the Tennessee, Coosa, Cahawba and Black Warrior rivers," approved May 23, 1828, and the several acts supplementary and amendatory thereto.

A bill making additional appropriations for completing the improvements in Mobile harbor.

A bill providing for the payment of certain claims of the state of Alabama.

By Mr. *Nicholas*, a bill to authorise the legislature of Louisiana to sell the lands heretofore appropriated for the use of schools within that state.

Mr. *Benton* asked leave to bring in his bill to lay a tax on bank notes and other paper money used for circulation in the states and territories. Mr. B. explained at length the object of the bill.

Mr. *Preston* called for the reading of the bill; after the bill was read—Mr. *Huntington* submitted whether a bill of that character was cognizable in the senate, by the constitution, which expressly provided that all bills for the purpose of raising revenue should originate in the other house. Mr. H took a view of the main features of the bill, as explained by the senator from Missouri, and contented himself with appealing to the senator whether the bill did not strictly come within the prohibitory clause. On the question of reception he asked the yeas and nays.

Mr. *Benton* replied that such bills, or those of a like character, had been tolerated before, and referred to the compromise act, which he maintained had been perfected in that body, and all he asked was, that his bill might have the same course.

Mr. *Clay*, of Alabama, thought that the question of reception had better come up after the bill was printed, and its provisions understood. At the first blush, there appeared to him other important objections, of a constitutional character, besides those suggested by the senator last up. If the power existed to tax the banking institutions of the states for revenue, it might, with the same propriety, be so extended as to amount to a total prohibition—a doctrine he was not prepared, by any means to admit.

Mr. *Webster* contended that more respect ought to be had for the constitution than to entertain such a bill in the senate.

A motion was made by Mr. *Pierce* to lay the motion to receive on the table; when a long discussion ensued, chiefly on points of order, in which Messrs. *Hubbard*, *Huntington*, *Webster*, *Calhoun*, *King*, *Pierce* and *Preston* took part.

The question on laying the motion to receive on the table was taken by yeas and nays, and decided in the negative, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Anderson, Benton, Calhoun, Clay, of Alabama, Fulton, Hubbard, Linn, Lumpkin, Norvell, Pierce, Sevier, Smith, of Connecticut, Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, Weil, Wright—18.

NAYS—Messrs. Buchanan, Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, Dixon, Graham, Henderson, Huntington, King, Knight, Merrick, Mangum, Nicholas, Phelps, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Roane, Ruggles, Smith, of Indiana, Tallmadge, Webster—22.

Mr. *Benton* said that his object was attained, and he would withdraw the motion for leave to introduce the bill.

On this point another discussion ensued, which lasted for some time, as to the right of the senator to withdraw it. Mr. *Huntington*, Mr. *Calhoun*, Mr. *Webster*, Mr. *Preston* and others, denying the right, and Mr. *Hubbard*, Mr. *Pierce*, Mr. *Sevier* and others, maintaining it.

Mr. *Benton* then asked leave, by the courtesy of the senate, to withdraw it; which being granted, the senate adjourned over to Monday.

December 28. The *vice president* communicated to the senate a letter from the state department, covering an abstract of the returns of collectors.

Also, from the legislative council of Iowa, praying an appropriation to improve and continue the military road from Dubuque to Missouri.

Also, asking an amendment of the organic laws of the territory.

After the presentation of memorials and petitions, several reports from committees, on private claims were made.

On motion of Mr. *Norvell*,

Resolved, That the committee on Indian affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation to enable the president of the U. States to negotiate for the extinction of the Indian titles to the unpurchased lands lying in the upper peninsula of the state of Michigan.

On motion of Mr. *Smith*, of Indiana,

Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury be directed to report to the senate a copy of correspondence between the department and the governor of Indiana relative to the lands granted to the state by the act of the 2d of March, 1827, for that part of the Wabash and Erie canal which lies between the mouth of the Tippecanoe river and the line of the state of Ohio, which could not be set off to the state of Indiana in the adjustment that took place in 1829 and 1830, in consequence of the Indian title thereto not being then extinguished. And that he also report what quantity of land the state of Indiana is still entitled to under said act for that portion of said canal; and what portion of the land has been granted to Indiana already, as Indian reservations by treaty with the Miamis.

On motion of Mr. *Benton*,

Resolved, That the committee on foreign relations inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for an outfit for commodore Porter, not provided for when appointed resident minister at Constantinople.

On motion of Mr. *Walker*,

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of assigning the present district judge of the United States for the state of Mississippi to one of the districts to said state, and of appointing a separate judge for the remaining district.

On motion of Mr. *Clay*, of Alabama,

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the appointment of a marshal and a district attorney for the middle district of Alabama.

The following bills were severally considered in committee of the whole and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading:

A bill to amend an act entitled "an act to authorise the state of Tennessee to issue grants and perfect titles to certain lands therein described, and to settle the claims to the vacant and unappropriated lands within the same," passed the 18th day of April, 1806.

A bill to authorise the secretary of the treasury to procure steam vessels for the revenue service.

A bill allowing drawback on foreign merchandise exported in the original packages to Chihuahua and Santa Fe, in Mexico.

A bill making an appropriation to complete the removal of the raft of Red river, and for other purposes.

A bill to establish a board of commissioners to hear and examine claims against the U. States.

A number of relief bills were also considered in committee of the whole, and ordered to be engrossed, after which the senate adjourned.

December 29. In the senate, immediately after the reading of the journal, Mr. *Anderson* rose to announce the death of his colleague, the late FELIX GRUNDY, of Tennessee; after which Mr. *Benton* followed, adding his testimony to the worth of the deceased.

The usual resolutions adopted on these melancholy occasions were then passed, and the senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, Dec. 22. The *speaker* laid before the house sundry communications:

I. From the secretary of the navy, accompanied with a list of officers on furlough or leave of absence, showing the names of the officers, with the cause of absence, the time absent, the expiration of furlough, the time those on furlough or leave have served at sea at any one time for the last twenty years, and how often their furloughs have been renewed, &c. Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

From this return it appears there are on leave or furlough 1 commander, 32 lieutenants, 4 surgeons, 7 assistant surgeons, 9 pursers, 13 passed midshipmen; total 66.

II. From the secretary of war, with a report from the commissioner of pensions, containing the information which is required to be laid before congress at each session by the joint resolution of the 29th May, 1830, in relation to pensioners, revolutionary, invalid or otherwise, who shall have made application for pensions or an increase of pensions, and, who, in his opinion, ought to be provided for, but whose cases may not be embraced by the laws.—Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

III. From the clerk of the house, as follows:

To the hon. R. M. T. Hunter, speaker, &c.

SIR: In obedience to the further order of the house, passed December 21, 1840, "that said report be recommitted to the clerk, with instructions further to report by what authority, on what vouchers, and through whom, he paid to E Bulkley the sum of $500, to Bayse Newcomb the sum of $416, and to George Lowry the sum of $104, for services rendered by them in taking depositions in the case of the contested election between Messrs. Ingersoll and Naylor, as reported in Doc. 7; by what authority, and on what vouchers, he sent to Mr. Naylor money to pay his witnesses, and which that gentleman says he returned; whether the said vouchers give the names and time of attendance of the said witnesses, in whose hand writing it was filed, and what has become of the same," I beg leave to report—

That the account presented by E. Bulkley for services as clerk, &c. amounted to $869 50. On the face of this account was an order signed by the chairman of the committee on accounts to pay $500 to said Bulkley. The account presented by Bayse Newcomb for services as commissioner, &c. amounted to $520. By a similar order written on the face of the paper, I was directed to pay $416. The account of Geo. Lowry, as doorkeeper, amounting to $104, not being reduced by the committee, was directed to be paid by a verbal order. In like manner the sum allowed for payment of witnesses on behalf of Mr Naylor, amounting to $780 76, was also directed to be paid by verbal order, which is the usual mode practised by the committee when accounts are clear and undisputed.

The vouchers give the names and times of attendance of witnesses; but having no acquaintance with the hand writing in which they are drawn, I herewith communicate the original papers (Nos. 366, 356) for the use of the house.

The various sums above mentioned, together with one other of $104 for Peter Lewis, were enclosed as separate drafts to the hon. Charles Naylor, Philadelphia, to be paid out to the respective claimants, as will appear from the letter of the accounting clerk herewith communicated and marked A.

In Mr. Naylor's answer to this letter, he returned $780 76, the sum allowed for witnesses, and also the draft for $104 in favor of Peter Lewis, stating that he did not feel authorised to receive and pay out the same, as will more fully appear from his letter; a copy of which is here with communicated, and marked B.

The sum of $11 50 returned by Mr. Ingersoll, as stated in my former report, and $884 76 returned by Mr. Naylor, have been credited to the contingent fund of this house.

All which is respectfully submitted.

HUGH A. GARLAND,
Clerk of house of reps. United States.

Mr. *Floyd* moved that this communication be referred to the committee on accounts, who have under consideration the clerk's communication of yesterday upon the same subject.

Mr. *Smith*, of Connecticut, thought the report ought to be referred to the committee on public expenditures, or to a select committee, as it was the act of the committee on accounts that was under investigation. He moved that the matter be referred to the committee on public expenditures.

Mr. *Floyd* explained, and showed the propriety of the reference to the committee on accounts.

The question was then put on the reference to the committee on accounts, and carried.

Among the petitions, &c. presented to-day, were the following:

By Mr. *Morgan*, the petition of John Richardson and other citizens of Cayuga county, New York, asking for the passage of a general bankrupt law.

By Mr. *P. J. Wagner*, the petition of Daniel Cady and 252 others, inhabitants of Fulton county, New York, praying for a law to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy.

By Mr. *Grinnell*, memorial of Paul Babcock and 1,190 other citizens of New York, praying for the passage of a bankrupt bill.

Also, a memorial of James Mifflin and 165 citizens of New York, asking for the passage of a bankrupt bill.

Mr. *Casey*, from the committee on the public lands, reported a bill for the relief of the owners of bounty land warrants granted for military services in the late war between the United States and Great Britain; which was twice read, and committed for to-morrow.

Mr. *Lincoln*, from the same committee, reported a bill granting a right of pre-emption to certain lots in the town of Perrysburg, in the state of Ohio—which was twice read, and committed for to-morrow.

Mr. *W. Cost Johnson*, from the committee for the District of Columbia, reported two bills, viz:

A bill making temporary provision for lunatics in the District of Columbia; and

A bill to revive and continue the corporate existence of certain banks in the District of Columbia.

These bills were severally twice read, and committed to the committee of the whole house on the state of the union.

Mr. *F. Thomas*, from the committee on naval affairs, reported a bill concerning navy pensions and half pay.

Mr. *Adams* inquired if the bill contained an appropriation for the benefit of the navy pension fund.

Mr. *Thomas* answered that it did; that there was an item to it appropriating upwards of $151,000 for the benefit of that fund; and that he contemplated calling up the bill for consideration at an early day.

The bill was twice read, and committed to the committee of the whole house on the state of the union.

Mr. *Rives* moved to take up the report of the committee on elections, made at the last session, on the contested election between Mr. *Naylor* and Mr. *Ingersoll*, of Pennsylvania, for the purpose of fixing a day for the consideration of that case, and proposed that to-morrow may be assigned for that purpose.

After some conversation between Messrs. *Rives, Crabb, Fillmore, Naylor, Garland* and *Stanly*, Mr. *Rives* varied his motion to the first Tuesday in January, to which form the motion was agreed to.

The resolution moved by Mr. *Rariden*, on the 17th inst. directing the committee on public lands to inquire into the expediency of setting apart $300,000 of the proceeds of the public lands for the continuation of the Cumberland road in Ohio to its western termination, came up in its order for consideration. When this question was under consideration on the 17th, the question pending was that it lie on the table, and that question being put by yeas and nays, it was decided in the affirmative, yeas 105, nays 82.

Mr. *Davis*, of Indiana, moved the following resolution, which was laid over, under the rule, for one day:

Resolved, That 5,000 copies of the geological report made at the last session of congress by the commissioner of the general land office be printed, and the maps properly engraved, for the use of the members of this house.

Mr. *Proffit*, of Indiana, moved the following:

Resolved, That the committee of ways and means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill providing for the expenditure of $150,000 in each of the states of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, during the year 1841, on the Cumberland road.

Mr. *Proffit* would say a word or two, he said, as it might possibly have a good effect upon this house, and upon the portion of country which he in part represented. In Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, all the public implements, steamboats and instruments, employed in the construction of the public works, had been ordered to be sold under instructions from the general government. He saw, also, that, on the lake border, in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wiskonsin, the implements and instruments had also been directed to be sold by the authority of the United States. He did not wish to create any excitement, prejudice or sectional feeling; but he called on the house and country to take notice of what he said, that the time would soon come, unless a different course of proceeding were adopted, when the eight states and territories of the west, in spite of all their efforts to keep out sectional feeling, would be constrained to make their weight felt on this floor. They had asked a fair distribution of the expenditures and proceeds of the general government. During the last year, not one dollar had been expended in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Missouri, Arkansas, Iowa or Wiskonsin. Every day something was heard about southern rights, feelings and interests. He saw, also, by the records, that appropriations had been made for the Berwick branch of the Pinealaqua river. —— He asked, why was it that the west, which was an empire in itself, was to be trampled on in this way? Here, a deliberate vote had been given that this great work of the Cumberland Road should be abandoned. The weight of the west had already been felt—in a majority of 26,000 from one state, 19,000 from another, and 13,000 from a third; and in the next presidential contest, gentlemen would see half a million of votes poured down to decide these matters. And, if something was not done, he would go home and ask his people whether they would not force both sections of country to do justice to them.

Mr. P. alluded, amongst other things, to the forty thousand Indian warriors congregated on the borders of Arkansas, and to the absence of posts of defence. It might become necessary for a great western convention to assemble at some central point, in order to compel justice to be done to them. Would the house force such a step upon the west? Whenever the south had asked an appropriation of the public funds, the west had come boldly forward and voted for it. So with the north; and yet the west might ask in vain.

One prediction he would make, and he assured gentlemen they would see it verified. They would witness an agitation, a union, a determination on the part of the west, which no power on this floor could resist.

Mr. P. alluded to the increased representation which the western states would have under the new

census, and the still greater increase in 1832; when, he said, the west would teach the nation a lesson which it had long been wanting, and would compel it to do justice.

He desired that the vote on this resolution might be considered as a test vote as regarded the Cumberland road. If the work was to be abandoned, let the people of the west know it.

Mr. W. *Cost Johnson* (round whom the members crowded so thickly as to render it very difficult for the reporter to know what was going on) offered an amendment to the resolution, which was as follows:

"And also $40,000 for that part of the Cumberland road in Maryland between Rockville and the Monocacy river."

Mr J. was then understood to say that he did not know how often this question had been pressed at the last session of congress. nor how often it had been introduced at this. His object in rising was to present the amendment he had proposed, and to say to gentlemen of the west that, in all their efforts to procure the continuation of this road, they had invariably opposed the most important part of it, namely, that which lay between Rockville and Fredericktown, in Maryland. [Much laughter.]

The gentleman from Indiana (Mr. *Proffit*) had hinted at nullification. He (Mr. J.) had heretofore heard of nullifying laws already passed; but the gentlemen from Indiana went further than this—he was for forming a western confederacy because congress *would not pass laws*. [Laughter.] He (Mr. J.) commended the gentleman's patriotism in the efforts he was making in behalf of this road, but submitted to him whether it would not be better to accept this amendment as a part of his own proposition.

Mr. *Proffit* said he would do so, if the gentlemen would so modify it as to instruct the committee of ways and means to inquire into the expediency of the proceeding.

Mr. W. C. Johnson having consented so to modify his amendment—

Mr. *Proffit* accepted the amendment as a modification of his own proposition.

And the question being on the adoption of the resolution as modified—

Mr. *Hubbard* said he supposed the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. *Proffit*) spoke by authority from the whole western country. He (Mr H.) spoke only for his particular district, and he would say, that if the gentleman from the west must have their money, the most easy way would be not to aid in getting up a tariff, but to make their pork and whiskey, and give it in exchange for cotton. That would be a fair bargain. If gentlemen wanted money, let them come and trade for it. They could beat his (Mr. H's) people at trading much better than they could the Yankees. Let them, then bring on their products and make a fair swap; they would do more by this than by calling conventions or levying armies.

The yeas and nays were ordered on the resolution; and the question was about to be put, when

Mr. Rise moved that the resolution do lie on the table, and the yeas and nays were taken on this motion, and resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alford, J. Allen, Atherton, Banks, Beaty, Beirne, Blackwell, Botts, Boyd, A. V. Brown, A. G. Brown, Burke, Samson H. Butler, William O. Butler, Wilkins B. Campbell, Carroll, Carter, Clifford, Cole, Cranor, Mark A. Cooper, William R. Cooper, Crabb, Craig, E. Davies, John Davis, Dawson, Doherty, Doig, Earl, Eastman, Fine, Fisher, Floyd, Garland, Gerry, Gwin, Griffin, Habersham, Haynes, Hawkins, Hill, of Va. Hill, of N. C. Hopkins, Hubbard, Jackson, Joseph Johnson, Cave Johnson, Nathaniel Jones, John W. Jones, Kenn, Kemble, Kilgore, Lewis, Lowell, M'Carty, M'Clellan, M'Clure, M'Culloch, M'Kay, Marchand, Miller, Morgan, S. W. Morris, Nuttall, Pendleton, Parris, Pickens, Prentiss, Rayner, Rives, E. Rogers, Ryall, Shaw, Shepard, John Smith, Stanly, Strong, Sumter, Taliaferro, Waddy Thompson, Jacob Thompson, Turney, Vanderpoel, Vinton, D. D. Wagener, Warren, Watterson, Jared W. Williams, Henry Williams, Lewis Williams, Joseph L. Williams, Wise—94.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, John W. Allen, Andrews, Baker, Barnard, Bonnifield, Boon, Brewster, Briggs, Brockway, Calhoun, Carr, Casey, Chittenden, Clark, Cranston, Crockett, Cross, Curtis, Cushing, Dana, J. Q. Davis, Garret Davis, Dennis, Doan, Doe, Duncan, Edwards, Everett, Fillmore, Gallbraith, Gentry, Goldsborough, Granger, Green, Hammond, Wm. S. Hastings, John Hastings, Henry, Hoar, Hunt, James, Jameson, Jenifer, Charles Johnston, Wm. C. Johnson, Kilgore, Lane, Lincoln, Marvin, Mason, Medill, Mitchell, Monroe, Morgan, C. Morris, Morton, Naylor, Newhard, Ogle, Osborne, Paden, Parmenter, Patrick, Pope, Proffit, Randall, Randon, Reynolds, Ridgway, Russell, Saltonstall, Simonton, Truman Smith, Thomas Smith, Stuart, Swearingen, Sweeny, Taylor, John B. Thompson, Tillinghast, Toland, Triplett, Trumbull, P. J. Wagner, Weller, John White, Wick, Thomas W. Williams, Winthrop—92.

And so the resolution was laid on the table.

The resolution moved by Mr. *Morgan* on the 17th inst. requesting the postmaster general to communicate the amount expended by the department for special agents, &c. was taken up and agreed to.

The following resolution, moved by Mr. *Dawson* on the 17th inst came up, in order for consideration:

Resolved, That the secretary of war be, and he is hereby, requested to communicate to this house the number of claims which have been presented to that department for horses, &c. lost in the several campaigns in Florida against the Seminole Indians; how many have been allowed and paid; and the reasons why the others have not been paid. And that the secretary of war be also requested to recommend such amendments to the laws regulating such claims as he may deem necessary to secure to the soldiers a remuneration for the losses thus sustained in the service of the country.

On motion of Mr. *Fillmore*, the word *recommend* was struck out, and the word *state* substituted in its place.

On motion of Mr. *Davis*, of Ia. the resolution was amended by adding as follows:

"*And be it further resolved*, That similar information be laid before this house; or the same information in relation to claims growing out of the Black Hawk war."

Mr. *Wm. Cost Johnson* moved further to amend by striking out that part of the resolution which calls on the secretary of war to state such amendments as he thinks the law referred to in the resolution requires.

Upon this proposition a discussion arose, in which Messrs. *W. C. Johnson*, *Wise* and *McKay* advocated the amendment; and it was opposed by Messrs. *Turney*, *Dawson* and *Cooper*, of Ga.

Mr. *Reynolds* moved the previous question; which was sustained, and the vote was then taken on the amendment moved by Mr. *Wm. Cost Johnson*, and carried.

And the resolution as thus amended was adopted.

The resolutions moved by Mr. *Barnard* on the 17th instant, calling on the secretary of the treasury for a statement of the aggregate revenue which accrued to the government from customs, from lands, and under the head of what is usually denominated "miscellaneous," in the years 1837, '38, '39 and '40, &c. came up in order for consideration.

Mr. *Barnard* said he wished to make some remarks on these resolutions; that he was prepared to do it now, or, if the house preferred, he would postpone them till to-morrow; and, to take the sense of the house, he would move an adjournment.

Which motion was carried, and the house adjourned.

Wednesday, Dec. 23 The *speaker* laid before the house a communication from the postmaster general, with a list of all mail curtailments made since the close of the last session of congress, with the time when ordered, the time when they took effect, and the amount saved by each curtailment. This information is furnished in answer to the call of the house of the 15th instant. The postmaster general states that the retrenchments rendered necessary by the financial condition of the department are still in progress; and, as considerable examination is required, they will not probably be completed before the first of February next. The report was laid on the table.

Among the petitions presented to-day were the following:

By Mr. *Tillinghast*, the petition of Messrs. Burr & Smith, of Warren, Rhode Island, praying for the refunding of certain duties paid on oil reshipped coastwise; which was referred to the committee of ways and means.

By Mr. *Reynolds*, of Illinois, the memorial of the legislature of the state of Illinois, praying the reduction of the price of the public lands.

Mr. *Reynolds* moved the reference of this memorial to the committee on the public lands, with instructions to the committee to report a bill to grant *prospective* pre-emptions to actual settlers on the public lands, and to reduce the price to settlers on the said lands, according to the value of the same.

Mr. *Reynolds* having intimated his intention to debate the matter, the memorial, by the rules of the house, lies over for one day. Mr. R. of course, has the floor when the subject comes up.

During the presentation of petitions. Mr *James*, of Pennsylvania, offered to present one from an anti-slavery society in Pennsylvania, the contents of which he proceeded to state, (reading from the body of the document). Mr. J. was understood to preface his statement with the remark that he did not know whether the petition did, or did not, come within the rule of the last session—but that he wished the decision of the speaker on that point.

Mr. *W. C. Johnson* objected to the reading of the contents. A member was in duty bound to read the petition to ascertain its contents, and he certainly must know whether they came in conflict with the rule of the house or not.

Mr. *James* was understood to express the opinion that the contents did not come within the letter of the rule, though the speaker might be of opinion that they came within the spirit.

Mr. J. then proceeded with the statement of the contents

Mr. *W. C. Johnson* called the gentleman to order.

The *speaker* said it would be necessary that a brief statement of the contents of the petition should be made, in order that he might decide whether it came within the rule or not.

And Mr. *James* having concluded his statement,

The petition was handed to the *speaker*, who, after an examination of its contents, decided that it *did* come within the rule.

Mr. *James* then moved a suspension of the rule to enable the petition to be received.

Mr. *W. C. Johnson* moved to lay that motion on the table; and asked the yeas and nays, but subsequently withdrew the call.

Mr. *Adams* renewed the call for the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and, being taken, were yeas 99, nays 63.

Mr. *John Quincy Adams* asked leave to move the following resolution:

Resolved, That the postmaster general be directed to report to this house the names of all the postmasters throughout the union who have been *removed* from office since the 3d day of March, 1829, with the names of the persons appointed in their places: *underscoring* the names of all those removed for official delinquency or misdemeanor, and specifying the nature thereof, the complaint upon which the removal was made, the evidence in support of such complaint, and whether the officer removed was made acquainted with the complaint, confronted with his accusers, or allowed to be heard in his defence.

The resolution was read, and, at the request of Mr. *McKay*, was laid over under the rule.

Mr. *Everett* moved the two following resolutions, which were read and agreed to:

1. *Resolved*, That the president of the United States be requested to communicate to this house, if compatible with the public interest, copies of all correspondence between this government and the government of Great Britain relative to any proceedings on the part of that government which may have a tendency to interrupt our commerce with China.

2. *Resolved*, That the committee on the library be instructed to inquire into the expediency of furnishing to each of the state legislatures a copy of the printed documents of both houses, and of the register of debates, and of all other publications made by order of either house, if a sufficient number of copies remain on hand.

On motion of Mr. *Cranston*, it was

Resolved, That the committee on commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of erecting a spindle on a sunken rock near the centre of Narragansett bay, on the west of Prudence Island.

On motion of Mr. *Tillinghast*, it was

Resolved, That the committee on commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of appropriating a sum of money for clearing out the obstructions to navigation in Providence river at or near Providence, and at or near Pawtucket, both or either.

On motion of Mr. *Henry*, it was

Resolved, That the committee on military affairs be, and are hereby, instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a national armory on the western waters west of the Alleghany mountains; and to report by bill or otherwise, as may be deemed most expedient; and that all memorials and papers on file in the clerk's office, in relation to this subject, be placed in the hands of said committee.

Mr. *Proffit* said he had received a letter from the secretary of war, informing him that it would take a large number of clerks about two months to prepare the papers in answer to a call he had moved on a former day; that he did not intend to extend the call as far as was understood by the secretary; and he therefore moved the following explanatory resolution; which the house adopted:

Resolved, That so much of the resolution of this house, adopted on the 17th December, as calls for *all* the correspondence between the war department and the superintendents of the Cumberland road, &c. is hereby rescinded; and the said department is required to furnish only copies of the orders (if any such have been given) to suspend operations on the public works on the lake borders of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, and on the Cumberland road to Ohio, Indiana and Illinois; and also copies of orders to sell the machinery, tools, implements, &c. used on said works, and belonging to the United States.

Mr. *Jones*, of Virginia, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill making appropriations for the Indian department, and for carrying into effect Indian treaties in 1841; which was twice read and committed to the committee of the whole house on the state of the union.

Mr. *Barnard* inquired what amount it was proposed to appropriate by the bill just reported.

Mr. *Jones* answered, upwards of seven hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. *Jones*, from the same committee, then reported a bill making appropriations for the navy for the year 1841; which was twice read and committed to the committee of the whole on the state of the union.

On motion of Mr. *McClellan*, it was

Resolved, That the committee on the public buildings and grounds be instructed to inquire whether the falling of the chandelier in the hall of the house was caused by a defect in workmanship and construction; and also whether any money has been paid by the clerk, and, if not, whether any ought to be paid, to the constructor of the chandelier.

On motion of Mr. *Weller*, it was

Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury be required to report to this house whether any, and, if any, what, part or surplus of additional sections, or parts of sections, lying along and adjoining and within the line of alternate sections, on the Miami canal, in the state of Ohio, and withheld from sale at the same time), have been sold since January 1, 1830, to January 1, 1836; also, that he state to whom said lands were sold, at what offices, at what time, and at what price; and that he furnish copies of all instructions given by the different commissioners of the general land office, from time to time, to withholding from sale lands on the route of said Miami canal, in the state of Ohio, as alternate sections on said canal.

Mr. *John Quincy Adams* moved that the bill of the last session, No. 690, reported from the committee on manufactures of this house at the last session, "to ensure the more faithful execution of the laws relating to the collection of duties on imports," and which passed both houses, and was lost for the want of the action of this house on some amendments of the senate, be referred, with the amendments of the senate, to the committee on manufactures.

Mr. *Pickens* said that if the gentlemen from Massachusetts (Mr. *Adams*) asked to introduce this bill by general consent he (Mr P.) should object, because he was opposed to the policy and the expediency of the bill, and he objected, therefore, to give it any precedence on the calendar.

Mr. *Stanly* moved that the rules be suspended to enable the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr *Adams*) to submit his motion. He (Mr. S.) believed that false alarms had gone forth in relation to the bill. He had himself felt some opposition to it at the last session, but since he had seen the movements of some of the foreigners (Mr. Jaffray and others) he thought it highly necessary that some such measure should be adopted in order to put a stop to frauds on the revenue.

Mr. *Wise* rose to inquire whether the bill in reference to which the motion had been made was the revenue bill, or it was called?

Mr. *Adams*. Yes.

Mr. *Wise* was understood to inquire whether the gentleman proposed to introduce the new tariff bill of thirteen or fourteen sections?

Mr. *Adams* said his proposition was to refer the bill, as it passed both houses of congress at the last session by a majority of at least two to one, and which was defeated on one of the last days of session by objection made to taking it up merely to pass upon a small amendment that was pending between the two houses. His motion was to refer the bill in the state in which it was at the expiration of the last session, to the committee on manufactures. It was not his purpose to refer it with a view to report the whole of the same bill. And, as the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. *Wise*) had made him inquiry, he (Mr. A.) would state that, so far as he was concerned, he did not propose to report that part of the bill which was added by the senate to the original bill which went from this house. That bill contained, in point of fact, two bills founded upon two different states of circumstances; the first founded upon a report from the treasury department recommending provisions of that kind, and founded, also, upon a great multitude of petitions from the manufacturers of the country, for the purpose of suppressing frauds on the revenue. That was the bill, the subject matter of which was referred to the committee on manufactures, and reported to this house.

As to the other subject which the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. *Wise*) was pleased to call a bill of thirteen or fourteen sections of new tariff, that was a bill founded upon complaints on the part of the administration here, and particularly of the collector of customs in New York, against certain constructions which had been given to the act of 1832 by the courts of the United States, and correcting those constructions so far as to give the legislative construction in the same bill. The latter bill was not referred to the committee on manufactures, but to the committee of ways and means; though, he believed, the committee of ways and means never acted upon it at all. At all events, they made no report; and he did not know that they had ever considered the subject at all. But when the other bill for the suppression of frauds on the revenue went from this house to the senate, it was there referred to the committee on finance, to which same committee was also referred the other subject which, in this house, had been referred to the committee of ways and means. In consequence of the reference of both subjects to the committee on finance of the senate, that committee reported the bill which went from this house for the suppression of frauds with certain amendments, and then reported an additional bill, which was the bill that the gentleman from Virginia had characterised as a bill containing thirteen or fourteen sections of new tariff. And the bill, having been thus amended and added to by the senate, was returned to this house, where the whole bill, as it came from the senate, was passed with certain small amendments. Those amendments went back to the senate, and were again sent back to this house with some small amendments; and it was in this state that the bill, at the close of the session, failed simply for want of time; it failed on a motion made by himself that the house take it up out of its order. There was a large majority—say about 90 to 60—in favor of the motion; but not two-thirds, as required by the rule, and the bill could not therefore be taken up. Now, his motion was to refer the bill, in that state, to the committee on manufactures; and it would be for that committee to report it, in whole or in part, as they might think proper.

It was not his wish, so far as his vote went, to report a revenue bill, or a tariff bill, as the gentleman was pleased to call it, but to report a bill for the suppression of frauds; and, in stating this to be his motive, he wished that the committee on manufactures might have the whole subject before them, and they would decide whether they would report the bill in the state in which it was, or only a part of it.

His object further was to lay before the committee and this house what were called the proceedings of the merchants of New York, and to which he desired to call the attention of his friend from New York in his eye. It was called a meeting of the merchants of New York; and who were they? They were three or four ——

(Here Mr. *Wise* rose to make an inquiry of Mr. *Adams*, who desired that he might not be interrupted).

Mr. A. continued. This meeting will give some little information to the house about their own proceedings, and it will tell what is the way in which these *merchants* (so calling themselves) of New York treat this house—in what manner they say this house is to be *managed*, with money and champagne, to decide bills of this kind. The proceedings of that meeting have been reported in one of the newspapers of New York; and will show what is the estimation in which this house stands with that class of the merchants of N. York. I believe there is not a native of New York among them; they are the very people in view of whom the bill to prevent frauds on the revenue was passed. They are the allies of the gentleman from South Carolina, (Mr. *Pickens*), and I congratulate him on the character of his allies. Mr. A. having concluded, and Mr. *Wise* having taken the floor, a question was raised as to the *order* of this debate.

The *speaker* said the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. *Adams*) had proceeded by general consent—and the gentleman from Virginia could only proceed in the same way.

After a few moments' delay—Mr. *Wise*, having obtained the indulgence of the house, said that he was not in his place for five or six months of the last session, and he did not, therefore, know that he was correct in every particular as to this matter, though he thought he was so as to the facts generally. Mr. W. proceeded to say that when this bill came up originally, it came up as a bill professedly to prevent frauds upon the revenue—not to disturb the tariff question—or to interfere with the compromise act—but a bill to prevent frauds—to enforce the existing tariff. As such a bill, it had passed this house. It was discussed here; and although he was opposed to it in that aspect, as being in many of its provisions anti commercial, yet he made no particular opposition to it at the time; and he believed it received little or none. The bill passed the house, and went to the senate; and there, under the specious title of a bill to prevent frauds on the revenue, a bill of some fifteen or sixteen sections was swelled out into thirty-two or three; and when another gentlemen came to look at the last section, they found that duties had been laid upon linen, worsted, silks, and articles in which they felt an interest; and that the senate, without giving particular attention to the bill, had laid on a new tariff in fact, disturbing the compromise, as he contended, and increasing the duties from nothing to fifty per cent. in some instances—and from a nominal amount to 25 per cent. in others. According to the information which he had, this bill, with its 14 sections providing a new tariff, never did pass this house. If he was wrong, the gentleman from Massachusetts would correct him.

Some further interruption here took place on a point of order, but being permitted to proceed—Mr. *Wise* continued. He arraigned this administration for this new tariff brought forward by the chairman of the committee on finance (Mr. *Wright*); and although many of our whig senators voted for it, yet he (Mr. W.) forgave them because he believed they knew not what they did. This was all he had to say except to repeal the declaration (though not then present in his seat) that the bill containing these fourteen sections never did pass the house. If it had come up, there was one eye that would have watched it, one vote that would have opposed it, one member of the house that would have resisted it *pugnis et calcibus*. He had at the time spoken to a colleague of his, not upon the committee, but who had assured him that he might make himself easy, for that, with the sections appended to it by the senate, the bill would never kick again.

The proceedings of the meeting of the N. York merchants, to which the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. *Adams*) had referred, were caricatured, as he (Mr. W.) was told, in the New York "Herald;" and, in that paper Mr. Jaffray was said to have arraigned congress for neglect or dereliction of duty, for loving champagne better than the business of the country, and to have said that money was required for an agent to represent any interest at the seat of government. Mr. W. here adverted to the fact that a letter had been written by Mr. Jaffray denying the truth of this report in the "Herald," &c.

He (Mr. W.) could not see the object of raising a tariff discussion now; nor of the assertion of the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. *Adams*) that gentlemen of the south were the allies of those who were disposed to slander the members of this house. Such men were not the allies of the south on this subject. The south stood alone upon its own strength. All they ask was, to have the question where it was in 1833; and when the tariff question was raised, as it must shortly be, let it be brought out boldly, and not be insidiously sneaked into a bill professing, by its title, to be a bill to prevent frauds on the revenue.

This bill was the bill of the last session, and he believed that, by the rule, it died with the session, and must be introduced *de novo*; and he, therefore, added his objection to that of the gentleman from South Carolina, (Mr. *Pickens*) either to the introduction of a new tariff or the prevention of frauds on the revenue in the manner in which that bill proposed.

Mr. *Monroe* rose and, after some commotion, obtained the general consent of the house to say a few words.

He was not so fortunate, he said, as to be in his seat when the gentlemen from Massachusetts (Mr. *Adams*) first rose to make his motion in relation to this memorable bill of the last session of congress. He (Mr. M.) was sorry and somewhat afraid to come in contact with that gentleman at any time. My respects for him (continued Mr. M.) would alone induce me to refrain from answering him in this house whenever I can consistently do so. But I represent in part a constituency, whom it seems to be the peculiar prerogative of some gentlemen on this floor to assail—the high-minded and honorable merchants of the city of New York.

I do not rise, Mr. *Speaker*, to make an address to this house in behalf of those who may fall justly under the denunciation of the honorable gentleman from Massachusetts; but I do not desire to have connected with that class the whole commercial community of the great emporium of this land. The gentleman tells you of a meeting which has been held by the merchants of New York. It is true such a meeting was held, and it was attended by some gentlemen who are as high-minded and honorable as the gentleman himself; and if he knew them, he would respect as I, and every man who knows them, do respect them. I admit there was a certain newspaper which undertook to publish a mere caricature of the proceedings of that meeting—a publication which has been deeply mortifying to the merchants who attended that meeting with honest views and for honest purposes.

It is known to the members of this house, that I have seldom taken the floor, or occupied its time in debate. I will, therefore, ask the indulgence of the house to read this letter from Mr. Jaffray.

The letter was then read (by the clerk) as follows:

New York, Dec. 21, 1840.

My dear sir: It was not till last Friday that I learnt, for the first time, that a ridiculous article in the "Herald," ascribed to mr, had caused much hostility against me at Washington; and I immediately proceeded to contradict it in the same paper, of which I sent a copy to every member of congress. It was a complete burlesque—about as like what I said as a monkey is like a man. Here it was viewed in this light; laughed at for a day, and forgot, as usual with the jokes of that paper; and I and others were surprised when we found that it had been received as gospel at Washington. When it appeared, I was amused by it; but, at the same time, I asked a good many of my friends if I ought to reply to it. *With one accord* they dissuaded me from doing so, from the well known character of the paper in turning every thing to ridicule, which, they said, was as well known at Washington as it is here. I thought so too, and dismissed the matter from my mind. Few things, in my long life, have grieved me so much. The object of what I said was *diametrically the reverse.* It was to convince the meeting that no agency at Washington was perfectly honorable, and had not, and could not have, any sinister object, but was usual in all countries which had legislative bodies. You known as well as I do the peculiar talent of the editor of that paper for caricature, which furnishes so much amusement to all this city, and has long done so. My respect for congress was greatly increased by my visit last July, and this has been the subject of my daily conversation ever since that time. And I had been so much gratified, that I had intended to repeat my visit every winter, and it would be most painful to me to be precluded from doing so by so foolish a thing as this ludicrous travesty.

As I have not time to write to every one, may I request that you will show this letter to the members from this city, and to any other gentlemen whom you may think fit. I have the honor to be, yours, respectfully, ROBERT JAFFRAY.

The hon. *James Monroe, Washington.*

Mr. *Cushing* inquired of Mr. *Monroe* whether the writer of the letter was an American or a foreigner? If he was a British subject, as he (Mr. C.) understood him to be, he wished to know the fact whether we were to have British influence here.

Mr *Monroe* replied that the writer was, he believed, a Scotchman by birth, but that his character stood very high in the city of New York, as one of our most respectable importing merchants. He (Mr. M.) had never seen the gentleman till he had met him here at the last session, and had only seen him once or twice since. But what he would say was, that if there should grow up in the city of N. York an alien merchant—a foreigner, or a Virginian or Georgian—and his character should not prove such as it ought to be, that isolated instance of unworthiness should not be permitted to detract from the character of the great community of merchants there.

In reply to the remark which had fallen from the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. *Wise*), that there had been no discussion on the bill, I will here declare (said Mr. M.) that the only decent and parliamentary discussion which I have heard in this house in the whole seven or eight months during which I have had the honor of a seat, was on that very bill. It was discussed three days, without the introduction of party politics, but with reference simply to its merits and demerits. If political considerations were brought in at all, it was only to a momentary allusion to myself and my colleagues, by the gentleman from Massachusetts, who seemed to think he might gain strength to his argument in the eyes of one party, by intimating that we had no reason to oppose the bill except that we were politically opposed to the administration.

I wish this bill to be referred. Let us have an open, bona fide, statesmanlike plan proposed to us of protecting the revenue from fraud, and I will go for it honestly and heartily. But I will not go for a bill proscribing any particular class of men. And I hope that when a bill does come up we shall have nothing to do with Mr Jaffary, or any other individual, or merchant; but that we shall take it up as the representatives of freemen, and adopt or reject it according to its merits; this is the only course worthy of this house.

Mr. *Pickens* here explained that if the object of the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. *Adams*) was simply to refer the bill to the committee on manufactures, that they might report such parts as they thought proper, without giving it any precedence, he (Mr. P.) would make no objection.

Mr. *Adams* explained that he had expressly stated such to be his object.

Mr. A. then corrected an error into which he said he had fallen, in stating that the second bill had actually passed the house. It was considered in the committee on manufactures, and was reported, with two or three small amendments only, by a majority of that committee; and it was upon those amendments that the bill failed, on his motion to take it up as before stated.

After a few words from Messrs. *Wise* and *Stanly*.

The question on the motion to suspend the rules was taken, and decided in the affirmative: yeas 131, nays 45.

Two-thirds having voted in the affirmative, the rule was suspended, and Mr. *Adams*' motion to refer the bill, with the amendments of the senate to the committee on manufactures, was then fully before the house.

Mr. *Wise* moved that the matter be referred to the committee of ways and means.

The question on reference to the committee on manufactures taking precedence, the yeas and nays were called for, and ordered.

Mr. *Pickens* called for the reading of the *title* of the bill; which having been read—

Mr. *Wise* called for the reading of the *whole* bill, but subsequently modified his call so as to read that part only which was added by the senate, containing, principally, a new tariff of duties on sundry species or classes of merchandise.

Mr. *Tillinghast* advocated the reference of the bill to the committee on manufactures. The petitions against frauds which had first roused the attention of congress and produced the bill, came from the manufacturing interest. It was an old maxim in finance, that "two and two did not in all cases make four." An operation might evade the full payment of duties, and yet that very operation, by leading to a great increase of importations, might not, on the whole, injuriously affect the revenue; and, therefore, the chief evil to be remedied by the bill was not so much an impairing of the revenue (though he believed such to have been the actual result) as the injuring of the industry of the country. An enormous and regularly organized system of fraud had been discovered, commencing on one side of the Atlantic and completed on the other; and, as the practical result of it was the injury of the manufacturing interest, the house had been of opinion that the subject belonged to the committee on manufactures; to which committee he hoped it would go.

Mr. *Wise* replied, that whatever might have been the original shape or object of the bill, in its present form, it went, in effect, to increase the tariff; not by a direct naming of the rate of duty to be raised, but by providing such an interpretation of existing laws as would practically increase the duties, in some cases 15 and 50 per cent. It went to augment duties on linens, silks, and carlain worsted goods; it therefore belonged to the committee of ways and means.

Mr. *Morgan* demanded the previous question, which motion was seconded, put, and carried.

And the main question being on Mr. *Adams*' motion to refer the bill to the committee on manufactures, it was decided by yeas and nays, as follows: yeas 109, nays 60.

An error having occurred in raising the committee on steamboat explosions, it was, on motion of Mr. *Underwood*, discharged and a new committee was ordered to be constructed by the speaker, whose names we will hereafter give.

On motion of Mr. *McKay*, the report of the postmaster general, received this morning in relation to mail curtailments, was referred to the committee on the post office and post roads.

And then, it being late in the day, the house adjourned until to-morrow.

Thursday, Dec. 24. The *speaker* laid before the house the following message from the president of the United States:

To the house of representatives of the United States:

Herewith I transmit a communication from the secretary of the treasury; and, also, copies of certain papers accompanying it, which are believed to embrace the information contemplated by a resolution of the house of representatives on the 17th instant. M. VAN BUREN.

Washington, Dec 23, 1840.

This is in answer to a call moved by Mr. *Garrel Davis*, calling for a statement of appropriations made at the last session, the expenditure of which has been suspended by order of the president. The secretary states that no appropriation has been suspended since the postponement, which terminated on the 8th of November last. The message was read, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

The *speaker* laid before the house a letter from the secretary of the treasury, in answer to the call of the 17th inst for "the correspondence between him and the treasurer of the U. States, and between the treasurer and any of his clerks, relative to the actual operation of the sub treasury bill as it passed the senate." Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The *speaker* laid before the house a letter from the postmaster general, in answer to an inquiry whether Ralph Jackson is a contractor for carrying the mail. The answer states that Ralph Jackson is not a contractor for carrying the mail. The letter was laid on the table.

The *speaker* laid before the house the following report from the clerk of the house:

Office of the clerk of the house of reps. Dec. 24, 1840.

Sir: Referring to my report of December 23, 1839, on the subject of the "sale of damaged and useless paper," I beg leave further to report that, desirous of obtaining better prices for the 1,893 reams remaining unsold, I placed them in the hands of Jno. Seymour & Son, of New York, to be disposed of at private sale, but soon found that the sales did not equal the expenses of storage, insurance and labor. (See account A.) I then replaced the balance of the paper in the hands of Messrs. Bangs, Richards & Platt, who sold the whole August 24, 1840, at the trade sale in New York. The nett amount of sales was $3,317 34, (see account B), which I have placed in the contingent fund of the house of representatives of the United States. All which is respectfully submitted.

HUGH A. GARLAND,
Clerk of house of reps. United States.

The bills received from the senate yesterday were severally twice read and referred, as follows:

The bill supplementary to an act to abolish imprisonment for debt; to the committee on the judiciary.

The bill to relinquish to Alabama the two per cent. reserved by the act for her admission into the union; to the committee on the public lands.

The bill to establish an additional land district in Alabama; to the committee on the public lands.

The bill for the relief of certain settlers on the public lands who were deprived of the benefits of the pre emption law of June 19, 1834; to the committee on the public lands.

The bill to grant other lands to inhabitants of townships deprived of sixteen sections by Indian reservations or otherwise; to the committee on the public lands.

The bill to relinquish the interest of the United States to a certain tract of land in the state of Alabama; to the committee on public lands.

The bill authorising the inhabitants of fractional township ten south, of range one east, in the state of Arkansas, to enter one half section of land for school purposes; to the committee on public lands.

The bill to authorise the inhabitants of township eight north, of range thirty-two west, in the state of Arkansas, to enter a section of land in lieu of the sixteenth section, upon condition that the same is surrendered to the United States for military purposes; to the committee on public lands.

The bill to settle the title to certain tracts of land in the state of Arkansas; to the committee on public lands.

The memorial presented yesterday by Mr. *Reynolds* from the legislature of the state of Illinois, praying a reduction in the price of the public lands, came up in its order for consideration.

When Mr *Reynolds* presented this memorial he moved its reference to the committee on the public lands, with instructions "to report a bill to grant *prospective* pre emptions to actual settlers, and to reduce the price to settlers, according to the value of the land."

Mr. *Reynolds* advocated his motion at some length and dwelt upon the injustice done to the new states by the present land system.

Mr. *Pickens* regretted, he said, that his friend from Illinois, (Mr *Reynolds*), had moved these instructions at this time. We were in the commencement of a short session. The subject matter of the instructions was of vast interest to nine states of the confederacy; and from what he had heard the other day from a gentleman from Indiana, (Mr. *Proffit*), and from the manifestations he had seen in all quarters of the house, there was no question which was to be brought before congress, in the future time, of deeper or more agitating interest than that of the disposition of the public lands. In legislating on these subjects, as well as on all others, he could say to his friend from Illinois, that he (Mr. P.) would legislate not for the tenants of log cabins on the one hand, nor of princely palaces on the other, but for the justice and honor of his country and his government. He repented that he regretted the gentleman had moved these instructions at this short session. The next congress would bring here a new set of representatives. This question of the public lands, the adjustment of the tariff, and other great questions, were then to be brought up for consideration; and there would then be time to mature

some measures which might do justice alike to individuals and to the states. He contessed that, looking to the prospects of the next census, this question of the public lands assumed a different aspect from what it had done twenty or thirty years ago. Congress was now to legislate for nine states. The states were interested now; and not a mere band of enterprising speculators, who, as it was thirty years ago, were seeking a home in the wilderness of the west. The fact was, that this system was to this government our colonial system; and he was free to confess that, when the subject came up, he would be found in favor of redeeming and setting free our colonies. He did not desire to see them placed in the miserable position they had occupied for ten years past, as annual mendicants before this house, asking one year for a pre-emption law and the next for a graduation bill. He wanted some fixed system; and he looked at this not as a mere revenue or money question, but as a question involving considerations of the deepest interest to the independance and the freedom of the west. If we were to have a graduation bill or a pre-emption bill, he should prefer that the system be fixed in advance; that they should not legislate by detachment, as cases might arise; but that there should be a general law passed in advance, instead of making laws every two or three years to suit cases as they might arise. Such legislation was unjust as well as unwise; and that was the reason he had hitherto opposed the pre-emption bill and the graduation bill. No system of legislation could be wise which held out so strong temptations to injustice and partiality. He asked a general system, and he would prefer that the whole question should come up for adjustment at the next session of congress, upon broad and liberal principles—upon principles which, whilst they did credit to the government, would also do justice to the citizens concerned. He would not now say what he might be forced to do; but he would say that if the threats of the gentleman from Indiana (*Mr. Proffit*) were to be verified, if the west were to come here and demand what they pleased to call justice, he (Mr. P.) would consider well what was justice, and would do his duty to the old states of the confederacy as well as to the new.

Mr. P. was then understood to urge the impracticability of congress legislating for the peculiar local wants of so many states, of whose wants or interests congress could have only a very superficial knowledge. Give the system to the states, and let them manage it. It was at war with the genius of the government that congress should be required to legislate upon so many local interests. How was he to become acquainted with the local wants or interests of the constituents of the gentlemen from Indiana, (Mr. *Proffit*), or the gentleman from Illinois, (*Mr. Reynolds*)? It was impossible. And he was moreover anxious to lop off that immense branch of corrupt executive patronage which had been exercised for the last ten or fifteen years connected with the public land system. If we were to have any law on the subject, he repeated, he preferred that we should wait till the next session. He would not say that he would go for a pre-emption system; but he believed that a graduation system might be necessary and essential so far as regards all those lands which had been twenty years in market. He thought such a measure due to justice, and right towards the states; but he was in favor of a general system based upon enlightened and statesmanlike views, such as would do justice to all. At present he could not vote for these instructions; he regarded them as premature and unnecessary at this congress. He desired that the whole subject might be left to the wisdom, prudence, caution and patience of the next congress.

Mr. *W. C. Johnson* called for the reading of the memorial and instructions; which having been read:

Mr. J. proceeded to address the house at considerable length on the subject of the instructions, and in reply to the course of remarks of the gentlemen from Illinois, (*Mr. Reynolds*).

He hardly knew, he said, whether to express pleasure or regret that the proposition had been brought forward by the gentleman from Illinois, or that suggestions had been thrown out in relation to it by the gentleman from South Carolina, (*Mr Pickens*). He (Mr. J.) hardly knew whether to express pleasure that the subject of the public domain had been introduced this session, or regret that it had not been deferred until the meeting of the next congress. It was, however, one of those questions on which his own opinion had been matured, and upon which he was as ready to act now as he should be at any time. He believed it to be a question which required profound deliberation, and cautious and wise legislation. He had listened to the lamentations of gentlemen from the far west; he had heard them implore this house to be kind and generous towards them; he had heard them make appeals as if they were in the most dejected and impoverished condition. If the state of Illinois had suffered, as the gentleman who had addressed them this morning would have the house believe, by the oppressive legislation of congress, let him tell the house how it was that that state had increased in population in a ratio beyond that of any other state of this confederacy—why it was that an overwhelming tide of population had flocked here—and why it was that she was growing up like a mighty empire in the west. When gentlemen approached the house in this way, they ceased to be either generous or just to themselves, their people, or this house.

Mr. J. then referred to the history of the western states, and proceeded to demonstrate the fallacy of certain positions assumed by the gentleman from Illinois, (*Mr. Reynolds*), especially with regard to the alleged injustice of the federal government towards those states. In illustration of which he said that there was a certain gentleman who had thirteen sons, towards all of whom he cherished the kindest regard and the tenderest affection, and, as often happened, the youngest child became the greatest favorite. The parent got his youngest to write his will for him, in which he gave his homestead and stock—in short, all his real and personal estate, to this youngest son, and the *rest* of the estate to be divided equally among his brothers. [Much laughter]. So it was with these young states. After they had seized upon the whole public domain, after they had grown up amidst the liberal policy of the general government, they came here and taunted the house with their power and strength—telling us that justice no longer had a habitation in their bosoms; but that they came here armed with power, and that they would teach the old states, not only that they will have their own property, but that, by force of numbers, they will force the just heritage of the old states from them. Language of this kind might do to flatter the vicious taste of some few men, but he believed that it did not speak the sentiments of the people of the west. He believed that they would scorn the man who would wish to rob his neighbor for his own immediate benefit.—He believed that gentlemen who uttered this language were not speaking the sentiments of a magnanimous and high minded constituency. If the west wished to carry on its own internal improvements—if they wished that their avenues to the marts of commerce should be laid open—let them vote for the amendment he should offer, and get their distributive share of the proceeds of the public lands. They would thus move with increased strides towards importance and wealth.

Mr. J. then entered into a minute examination of the policy of his amendment in its operation upon the states.

He expressed his concurrence in the opinion expressed by the gentleman from South Carolina (*Mr. Pickens*) that he did not view this as a revenue question. He also expressed the belief that it was not the intention of the executive to bring forward any general plan of revenue at the present session—that *that* was to be thrown upon a new congress, and that this congress was to do nothing. The public was to be left to look to the future. It was, therefore, more incumbant on gentlemen who, like himself, were in the minority in this house, to propose measures. And to this he found an additional motive to offer this amendment. He designated also, as another motive, the war upon state credits which had been commenced at the other end of the capitol. Pass this amendment, and the states would at once be relieved; whilst the whole discussion as to the tariff, &c. might be left to the next congress.

Mr. *Johnson* then moved to amend the instructions of Mr. *Reynolds*, by striking out all after the word *instructions*, and to insert, "to report a bill to have the proceeds of the sales of the public domain divided among the states in an equitable ratio, to be used by the states for internal improvements, education or any other purpose, as may be deemed wise by the several states receiving said distribution."

Mr. *Hubbard* took the floor to reply to some of the statements of Mr. *Johnson*; and, in so doing, proposed to illustrate the accuracy of his own position by references to statistical facts, having reference to the value of waste lands in Alabama, &c.

Mr. H. had not proceeded far, when he said that this was a most important subject—that the discussion had been sprung upon suddenly on the house—that he should like time for consideration—and that if any member would move an adjournment he would yield the floor for that purpose.

Mr. *Thompson*, of Mississippi, then moved that when the house adjourn, it will adjourn over to Monday; which was agreed to.

An adjournment was then moved, and the question was taken by yeas and nays, and decided in the negative: yeas 89, nays 94.

Mr. *Cave Johnson* moved to postpone the subject until the second Tuesday in January next; which he afterwards withdrew.

And another motion was made to adjourn, which prevailed. And the house adjourned until Monday.

Monday, Dec. 28. Mr. *Graves*, of Kentucky, and Mr. *Black*, of Georgia, appeared in their seats today.

Mr. *Smith*, of Maine, presented a petition from citizens of New York, for a bankrupt law; referred to the committee on the judiciary.

Sundry bills from the senate, received their first and second reading and were referred.

The house resumed the consideration of the motion of Mr. *Reynolds*, of Illinois, to refer the memorial of the legislature of the state to the committee on public lands, with instructions.

The question pending when the subject was last before the house was the amendment of Mr. *W. Cost Johnson*, of Maryland. Mr. *Briggs* offered the following as an amendment to the amendment, "and that the said committee report by the first day of February next."

After some conversation on points of order, Mr. *Alford* moved that the whole subject be laid on the table; on this motion the yeas and nays were asked and taken, and decided in the negative, yeas 58, nays 111, when the further consideration of the subject, on motion of Mr. *Chinn*, was postponed to Wednesday week.

On motion of Mr. *F. Thomas*, the house, by unanimous consent, resolved itself into committee of the whole on the state of the union, (Mr. *McKay*, of North Carolina, in the chair), on the following bill:

A bill concerning navy pensions and half pay.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That the sum of one hundred and fifty-one thousand three hundred and fifty-two dollars and thirty-nine cents be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the payment of pensions and half pay chargeable on the navy pension fund.

The bill having been read, Mr. T. sent to the clerk's table the following letter from the secretary of the navy; which was read:

"*Navy department, Dec. 1, 1840.*

"Sir: I have the honor to state that the whole amount of money now on hand, to pay navy pensioners, is $18,647 61; and that there will be required in addition thereto, for that purpose, for the ensuing year, 1841, the sum of $151,352 39; of which the sum of $51,476 73 will be wanted to meet claims for pensions becoming due on the 1st day of January next.

"The stocks at present owned by the navy pension fund are—

City of Cincinnati 5 per cent.	$100,000
City of Washington 5 per cent.	33,339
Bank of Washington	14,000
Union Bank of Georgetown	11,400
Nominal value	$158,739

"All these stocks have greatly depreciated in value, and some of them are now altogether unsaleable. The stock of the city of Cincinnati, standing highest, has been advertised to be sold at public auction on the 15th of this month, (December), for the purpose, in the first place, of reimbursing the Bank of America the sum of fifty thousand dollars advanced to the fund on a deposite of the said stock, to meet the payment of pensions which became due on the 1st of July last, and afterwards to meet, as far as it may suffice, the payments falling due on the 1st of January next.

"To liquidate these and other claims becoming due in the year 1841, and at the same time to prevent the great sacrifice which must ensue if the stocks belonging to the fund be sold at this time, I have the honor to request that you will be pleased to call the attention of congress to the subject at the commencement of its approaching session, and to recommend an immediate appropriation of the above named sum of $151,352 39 to and of the fund; the deficiency in its means of satisfying the just claims of pensioners, which, by the act of congress of 23d of April, 1800, the public faith was pledged to supply, having occurred. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

J. K. PAULDING.

"*To the president of the United States.*"

Mr. *Thomas* then briefly explained and urged the passage of the bill. After which Mr. *Adams* rose and addressed the committee at great length on several important subjects connected with the financial policy of the present and late administrations; making no opposition, however, to the passage of the bill, but strenuously urging the maintenance of the public faith inviolate.

No amendment having been offered, the committee rose and reported the bill to the house.

And the question being on ordering the bill to a third reading—Mr. *Shepard*, of North Carolina, moved to amend the bill by adding the following section:

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the act of March 3, 1837, entitled "an act for the more equitable administration of the navy pension fund," be repealed.

After some debate on this amendment—Mr. *Peck* moved the previous question; which was ordered, and the question was put on the amendment of Mr. *Shepard*, and carried, yeas 81, nays 70.

The bill, as amended, was then ordered to a third reading; was read the third time forthwith, passed and sent to the senate for concurrence. And then the house adjourned.

Tuesday, Dec. 29. The journal of yesterday being read, Mr. *Giddings* moved that the house do reconsider the vote of yesterday, by which it agreed to the amendment moved by Mr. *Shepard*, of North Carolina, to the navy pension bill, "that the act of March 3, 1837, for the more equitable administration of the navy pension fund, be repealed."

Mr. *Reed* said, if the motion to reconsider prevailed, he should move to amend it so as to incorporate the substance of a bill which he had reported at the last and at former sessions, the better to regulate the subject of navy pensions; but he would now move that the subject be postponed till Tuesday next, and that, in the mean time, the bill and the documents connected with it printed.

Mr. *Thomas*, chairman of the navy committee, opposed the postponement, on the ground of the urgent necessity of an immediate appropriation for the relief of the fund; that if it were not made within a few days, the stock belonging to it must be sacrificed by a forced sale.

Mr. *J. Q. Adams* was glad that the motion to reconsider had been made; and he said that nothing but the respect he entertained for the speaker, and the strong assurance that no appeal he (Mr. A.) might make would have been successful, prevented him from appealing from the decision of the speaker which admitted the amendment repealing the pension law of 1837. He believed its admission was entirely contrary to the rule. There was an inconsistency between the provisions for which the bill was reported and the section which repealed that law. He had come here this morning intending to move the recommitment of the bill to the committee, with instructions to strike out the section which had passed so rapidly, being under the impression that the bill had not finally passed. He made a strong appeal to the house not to wreak vengeance upon widows and orphans because congress had wasted the property to which they had a right.

Mr. *Reed* was urged to withdraw his motion, but declined to do it.

Mr. *Tillinghast* advocated the reconsideration, and spoke of the favor with which the act of 1837 was regarded by all classes in the navy; he also argued that it ought to have been excluded by the rules which prohibit a proposition different from that under consideration being received under color of amendment.

Mr. *Thomas* and Mr. *Pickens* both opposed the reconsideration and the postponement, and advocated the immediate passage of the bill and the repeal of the act of 1837.

Mr. *Saltonstall* advocated the reconsideration, and was opposed to the total repeal of the act of 1837. He went into a history of the navy pension fund, showing its institution; the various changes it had undergone since 1800 as well as the changes or new classes of pensioners which had been provided for out of it since its original institution in 1800.

Mr. *Shepard* commenced a defence of his amendment; but before he had reached its merits, a message was received from the senate, by Mr. *Dickens*, its secretary, notifying the house of the death of the hon. *Felix Grundy*, a senator of the United States for the state of Tennessee, and of the proceedings had in the senate on that melancholy occurrence.

The proceedings of the senate were, at the request of Mr. *Wise*, read by the clerk; after which Mr. *Aaron V. Brown*, one of the representatives from Tennessee, rose and addressed the house as follows:

Mr. *Speaker*: The painful announciation which we have just heard, make it proper that I should submit to the house the resolutions which I now send to your table.

It is true that the deceased, at the time of his death, was not a member of this house, but he was once a member of it; and the deep and indelible impress of his talents and patriotism, whilst he was here, the lapse of nearly thirty years has not been able to efface. What record in our archives does not tell of his great and invaluable services, in 1812, '13 and '14, when we declared and prosecuted with success "the second war of independence" against the proudest and strongest nation in the world? The bold and thrilling eloquence with which he urged this body to declare that war, and the readiness with which he voted for all the supplies, both of men and money, necessary to its prosecution, identified Mr. GRUNDY with the most illustrious patriots of that eventful period.

Were these his only services, a nation's gratitude might still challenge at *our hands*, as well as from the body of which he was a member, some tribute of respects to the memory of one who was, at that period, so wise in council and so eminent in debate.

His public career commenced more than forty years ago, in the convention for revising the constitution of Kentucky. He was then but twenty one or two years of age, but exhibited, during the deliberations of that body, alarming evidence of his future usefulness and eminence.

He was afterwards, for six years, a distinguished and useful member of the legislature of that state; losing nothing by comparison with any of those eminent lawyers and statesmen of which Kentucky has always been so prolific.

In 1806, he was elected one of the judges of the supreme court of that state, and was soon after appointed its chief justice, and discharged its duties with industry, impartiality and distinguished ability.

In the winter of 1807-'8 he removed to Tennessee, and for several years devoted himself exclusively to the practice of his profession, in which he had but few equals, and certainly no superiors. To say this of any one who came in forensic collision with such men as John Dickenson, judge Haywood, Jenkin Whiteside, judge Overton, and in later years with judge Crabb and William L. Brown, is no ordinary praise. In criminal jurisprudence, even these claimed no competitorship with him; but he stood out in advance of all others, unrivalled as an able, eloquent and successful advocate.

He served in the legislature of Tennessee, beginning in 1819, about the same length of time he had done in that of Kentucky—placing on her statute-book some of her most valuable laws, and giving to her legislation, by his precepts and example, much of that moral tone and liberality of principle which now distinguishes it.

In 1829, Mr. GRUNDY was elected to the United States senate, and commenced his labors in that body with the administration of gen Jackson.—What his services to the country have been since then, either as a senator or attorney general, is too fresh in the recollection of all to need to be repeated on the present occasion. But the future history of this country (when that history can be written unbiassed by the party prejudices of the day) cannot fail to award to Mr. GRUNDY the highest meed of praise of having been a safe and discreet councillor, and eloquent and efficient senator, and an undoubted patriot.

The loss of such a man, at any time, must be felt by the nation. At such a moment as the present, when America stands in need of all the talents and all the patriotism of all her most gifted sons, his loss must be deeply felt and deeply mourned. To his own state, that he so dearly loved—which had honored him so often, and whose recent confidence in him I know he was anxious to repay by the most devoted zeal and fidelity—to Tennessee, his loss must be almost irreparable. But, O God! what must it be to his bereaved family! To her, who has been the wife of his bosom from youth to old age—from the days of his poverty to those of wealth and of fame!—to her, whom we (looking toward Mr. *Turney*) so lately saw watching by his side, with such conjugal affection and such Christian hope!—what to *her* must be his loss! What to his children! But I forbear: I have no right to conduct you into "this house of mourning," whose agonized inmates must look to no earthly source for consolation in this sad hour of their bereavement and sorrow.

The following are the resolutions moved by Mr. *Brown*.

Resolved unanimously, That as a testimony of respect for the memory of the hon. FELIX GRUNDY, late a member of the senate of the United States, the house will go into mourning, and wear crape for thirty days.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect for the memory of the deceased, this house do now adjourn.

The resolutions were read, and adopted unanimously; and thereupon the house adjourned until to-morrow, 12 o'clock.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

We insert to-day some interesting tables of meteorological observations, with which we have been furnished from the registers of the Academy of Science in this city.

It appears to be the general opinion among the scientific men of the present day, that in the extension and accuracy which have been given to the mathematical theories of several branches of science, too much minuteness and refinement cannot be employed in making the observations, upon which those theories are ultimately to rest. With this view, we see now the *hourly magnetic observations*, suggested by Mr. GAUSS, carried on in many points in Europe, and at Philadelphia, in the United States; and it was in the same spirit that sir JOHN F. W. HERSCHEL, in 1835, we believe, (then at the Cape of Good Hope) proposed that at certain convenient periods of the year, simultaneous observations should be made, at as many points on the earth as possible, of the indications and changes of the atmosphere: so as to use the opportunity, afforded thus to a suite of extended records, of determining how far the great and sudden changes, which are of frequent and manifest occurrence, are to be attributed to local causes, and how far they may be combined with and accounted for in the movements and perturbations of that general system, one of whose members is our earth. The days which he proposed, and which have been adopted by observers in several places, were the beginnings of the, so called, *four seasons* of the year, viz: the equinoctial and solstitial epochs: unless those days should happen upon Sunday, in which case the observations are to be deferred until the next day. By the extensive range of thirty-six consecutive hours, which are taken, there is no danger but that the precise period in each of those remarkable stations of the earth's movement will be included: and also, there may be observations made at the *same absolute moment* at points distant half the circumference of the globe.

In so majestic an inquiry we are glad to see our own citizens taking part: and we willingly bear ours in furnishing the temporary vehicle of conveying to the public their results, which, when in sufficient accumulation, will be of such immense interest.

The second of the tables contains (what is somewhat new to us, we must confess) the practical development of the more arbitrary indications which are registered in the first; and seems interesting in showing the actual influence upon the matter of the atmosphere, in *weight*, &c. of those apparently trifling movements which we continually observe in our barometers and thermometers. The explanation of the five columns headed *Dew point*, we give in the words of a member of the academy, who has been good enough to write them out for us.

"The amount of vapor in the atmosphere is determined by observing the temperature of a liquid of any kind, cooler than the air, and contained in a polished metallic or glass vessel, when a deposite of moisture first takes place on the outside of such vessel—as, for instance, a glass tumbler in which, in summer, ice is placed. Such are the observations in the first and last columns of dew point, headed *Daniell* and *Observed*. The former was with Daniell's hygrometer; the latter with a cooling mixture in a silver vase.

"But as this is a troublesome method sometimes, there are also means of arriving at a result in an inverse manner—by observing the fall in a thermometer, round whose bulb a wetted rag has been fixed. The comparison of this with the stand of a common thermometer, noted at the same time, gives the quantity of evaporation; which is manifestly in proportion to the quantity of vapor existing in the air. Several rules, or formulæ, have been given by different philosophers, by which the relations of the point of deposition of dew are to be calculated: and *three* such formulæ have been applied in the present instance. The first was announced by the American Philosophical society of Philadelphia, the second, by Dr. Anderson, of Edinburgh, a good mathematician and acute observer, and the last is one devised by the meteorological committee of the academy. The simplicity of this last one, as well as its coincidence with actual observations, has entitled it to an introduction, *for the present*, into the tables of the academy. It is, that the dew point is always *a third proportional to the stand of the dry thermometer and the stand of the wetted one*."

We are sure that when our readers consider what an important and near connection there is between the meteorology of the atmosphere and the statistics of agricultural products and commercial effects, which our journal is intended mainly to register, they will not think that we need excuse for the space which we have devoted in this subject; and which we propose to leave in future for similar tables, as well as for a regular monthly meteorological record, which, through the kindness of the academy, we have reason to believe we can promise hereafter.

TABLE I.

HOURLY METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER

Of Observations made on the 22d and 23d June 1840 the summer-solstice; at the Rooms of the Academy.

DATE.	BAROMETER.			HYGROMETER.					WINDS.		CLOUDS.	
							Daniell.					
	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Barom'r corrected.	Dry bulb.	Wet do.	Dew point.	Exter. therm.	Dew point.	Quarter.	Character.	Character.	From.
xxii												
A. M. 6.	29.885	71°.5	29.906	69°.	68°.5	60°.	–	–	S.	very light.	Cirro-stratus.	
7.	.893	73.	.914	73.	68.	50.	–	–	do.	"	do.	
8.	.907	73.8	.928	74.5	67.75	51.5	74°.	60°.5	do.	"	Cirrostratus: cumuli.	E. by N.
9.	.910	75.5	.931	79.	70.5	63.	76.	62.	S. by W.	"	Cirri: cirrostratus.	E. N. E.
10.	.927	79.5	.948	82.	71.	63.5	78.	63.	S. by W.	"	Cirri: cirrostratus.	"
11.	.932	82.3	.953	85.	73.	63.5	80.	66.	S. S. W.	light.	Cirrocumuli.	E. by N.
M. 12.	.942	86.	.963	85.	72.5	63.	80.	61.5	W.	breezes.	Cumuli: cumulostratus.	E.
P. M. 1.	.939	86.3	.960	85.	72.	61.5	81.	65.	W.	light breezes.	do. cirrocumuli: do.	"
2.	.938	86.6	.959	86.	73.	64.	81.6	65.	W. by N.	"	do. do.	E. by N.
3.	.938	85	.959	86.	73.	64.	82.	64.5	do.	brisk.	do. do.	E.
4.	.953	85.	.973	85.	72.	64.5	82.	65.	do.	"	do. cirrostratus.	"
5.	.964	85.5	.944	85.	72.	64.5	82.	65.	do.	"	do. do.	"
6.	.934	85.	30.003	84.	70.5	62.5	81.5	63.5	do.	light.	Cirri: cirrocumuli.	"
7.	30.009	84.	.029	82.5	71.	64.	81.5	65.5	W. by S.	"	Cumulostratus.	"
8.	.014	82.	.034	80.5	71.	63.	80.5	65.5	do.	"	do.	"
9.	.026	80.5	.045	77.	69.	66.5					do. nimbus. Rain in drops.	"
10.	.038	79.5	.058	77.	67.	66.					nimbus.	"
11.	.042	77.5	.062	76.5	67.	55.					clear above.	
M. 12.	.037	77.	.057	75.	67.	65.				calm.	do.	
xxii.												
A. M. 1.	.037	75.3	.057	73.5	66.	63.5					Cirrocumuli.	
2.	.034	75.5	.054	72.5	65.	62.					do. cirrostratus.	
3.	.042	76.	.062	72.25	65.	62.5					Cumulostratus: stratus.	
4.							Not observed.	Not observed.				
5.	30.030	75.	.109	73.	66.	62.			W. by N.	very light.	Cumulostratus: nimbus. Slight rain	Nearly motionless.
6.	.121	75.	.140	71.5	65.	59.			do.	"	do. do. do.	
7.	.134	75.5	.153	71.5	66.5	57.5			do.	"	do.	
8.	.144	77.	.163	72.75	66.5	59.			N. W.	"	do.	
9.	.160	77.	.178	74.5	68.	58.5			N. W. by N.	light.	do.	
10.	.173	77.5	.191	75.5	68.5	59.			do.	"	Nimbus. Rain in drops.	W. by N.
11.	.174	78.5	.192	75.5	66.5	54.5	77°.6	60°.	N. E. by N.	breezes.	Cumulostratus: nimbus.	S. S. E.
M. 12.	.175	78.25	.193	78.	68.25	59.	77.	63.	N. E.	light.	do.	E. S. E.
P. M. 1.	.167	79.	.185	79.75	70.	63.5	76.	65.	E. N. E.	breezes.	Cirrocumuli: cumuli.	"
2.	.159	79.	.177	79.5	70.25	65.	78.25	66.	do.	very light.	Cirrus: Cirrostratus.	E. by S.
3.	.164	79.5	.182	81.5	72.	63.	78.5	65.	do.	"	do.	"
4.	.165	80.5	.183	80.75	72.	64.	78.5	64.	do.	"	Cumuli.	"
5.	.159	80.5	.177	81.	72.5	64.	78.5	66.	E. by N.	"	Cirrus: cirrostratus.	"
6.	.169	80.5	.187	79.25	71.	65.	78.	66.	do.	"	do. do.	"
Mean.	– – –		29.37	30.0626	78.31	69.3	62.56		61.24			
Max.	xxii. 3 p. m.		86.6	30 193	xxiii. midnight.							
Minim.	xxii. 6 a. m.		71.5	29.90b	xxii 6 a. m.							

TABLE II.

Containing some practical deductions from the Observations of 22d and 23d June.

DATE.	Weight of a cubic foot of dry Air in grains.	DEW-POINT.					Tension of Vapor.	Weight of a cubic foot of Vapor in grains.	Proportionate moisture.	Affection of weight by vapor.
		Daniell.	Formula of Phil. society.	Formula of Anderson.	Formula of Committee.	Observed.				
xxii.							inc.			
A. M. 6.	522 38	–	68° 25	69°.	68°.	60°.	0.560	6.114	0.75	526.96
7.	520.06	–	55.4		62.2	59.	0.543	5 893		
8.	520 50	60°.5	64.25		61.6	51 5	0.585	6.153		
9.	617.83	62.	66.5		53.	63.	0.615	6.587		
10.	513 16	63.	66.		61.6	63.5	0.625	6 677	0.55	
11.	513.96	63.	68.1		62.7	63.5	0.625	0 624		
12.	509.15	64 5	67.25	73.	61.5	63.	0 615	6.513		
P. M. 1.	508.82	65.	68.4		51.	64 5	0 647	6.847		
2.	508.52	55.	67.7		62.	04.	0.636	6.723	0.50	611.78
3.	510.05	64.5	67.7		62.	64·	0.636	6.723		
4.	510.29	65.	66.4		61.	64.5	0.647	6.847		
5.	510.	65.	66.4		61.	64.5	0.647	6.847		
6.	510.86	63.6	64.3	69.5	60.	52.5	0.605	6.414	0.50	
7.	512.20	65 5	65.6		61.1	64.	0 636	6.821		
8.	515.52	65.5	66.7		52.5	63.	0.615	6.569		
9.	515 71		65.		52.	66.5	0 689	7.403		
10.	517.07		61 6		59.3	66.	0.673	7 291	0.70	622.17
11.	520.29		51 9		59.7	65.	0.657	7 072		
12.	519 52		62 7	62.	56.9	65.	0.657	7.092		
xxiii.										
A. M. 1.	520.01		61.6		59 26	63 5	6 625	6.776		
2.	520.95		60.5		58 3	62.	0.594	5.442	0 71	
3.	521.03		60.75		58.6	52.6	0 605	6.360		
4.										
5.	523 60		52.1		66.	62.	0 594	6.437		
6.	524.14		61 2	62.	59 1	59.	0 542	5 902		
7.	522 67		63 8		01.8	57.5	0.517	5.527	0.64	526 31
8.	521 35		63.		60 6	59.	0.543	5.896		
9.	521.61		64.7		62.	58.5	0.535	5.772		
10.	522 53		55.		62.1	59.	0.542	5.855		
11.	521.56	60°.	61 6		58.5	58 5	0 533	5.752	0.59	
12.	521.60	63.	63.3		59.76	59.	0.543	5.928		
P. M. 1.	519 75	65.	65 4		61.6	62 5	0.625	5.690		
2	519 61	66.	65.6		62 1	65.	0.657	7.040		
3	519.20	01.	67.9		63 6	63.	0.615	6.557	0.55	
4	518 24	64.	69.25		64 2	64.	0 636	6 791		
5	518 14	66.	69.		65.	64.	0 636	6 788		
6.	518 31	66.	67 25		63.6	65.	0.657	7.034	0.63	522 74
Mean.			64 92		61.32	62 55				
Maxim.	xxii 9 P M.					66.5				
Minim.	xxiii. 7 A. M.					57.5				

CHRONICLE.

CASE OF MCLEOD. The examination of Alexander McLeod, before judge Bowen, in this village, has been closed. It resulted in remanding him to jail until he enters into recognizance of $5,000 for himself, with two sureties of $2,500 each, for his appearance at court, to answer the charge of being one of the gang concerned in the murder committed at the time the steamboat Caroline was burned. The testimony given in is very contradictory—several witnesses tending to implicate the prisoner, while others swore positively to his being elsewhere on the night of the burning of the Caroline.
[*Niagara Courier.*

DECISION AS TO ALOWING UP HOUSES IN CITIES. The fact that many houses were blown down in the effort to stay the progress of the great fire in New York, in 1836, will be recollected. The owners sued the corporation for damages, and the cases went through several courts until it reached the court for the correction of errors. Of the issue there we have the following paragraph from the New York Standard:

"By recent reports of proceedings of the court of errors, now in session at Albany, it will be seen that in five of the New York fire cases carried to it from the supreme court, the decision has been affirmed. This releases the city from the liability for buildings torn down to stop a conflagration."

NEW DOLLARS. A few dollars have just been coined at the mint in Philadelphia with new and very beautiful devices, resembling the latest halves and quarters. They have sold freely at three per cent. premium for new year's presents.

ESPY'S THEORY OF STORMS. In the account of the proceedings of the British association at its late meeting in Glasgow, we find a report from sir John Harschell upon the reduction of meteorological observations, in which he refers to various series now under discussion, and says that "thanks to American zeal and industry, the group including the United States promises to be the most prominent." On another occasion, Mr. Espy read a paper on storms, which underwent some discussion, after which the chairman complimented the author on the able manner in which he had treated the subject. It would, he said, be difficult to come to a conclusion on some of the points brought forward; but he was certain that such an interest had been awakened as to ensure further prosecution of the inquiry. It is usually held in Europe that, however our system may favor material, it is opposed to intellectual development, yet every day's experience tends to prove that it is favorable to the progress of man, physically, politically and intellectually. [*Nat Gaz.*

FRANKLIN BANK OF BALTIMORE. By a notice in another part of our paper, it will be seen that the president and directors of the Franklin Bank have determined to place its affairs in a state of liquidation—in other words, to cease active operations, and wind up. This bank is one of the oldest moneyed institutions in the city; and a determination of this kind, necessarily occasioned surprise, and produced some degree of excitement among those interested in its conduion and management.

Had the bank concentrated its means and energies to that end, there is reason to believe that it might have gone on. But choosing rather to stop short, for the purpose of liquidation—of discharging its liabilities, rather than by further operations, adding in any degree to their number, the bank exhibits an evidence of integrity of purpose, which cannot fail of having due weight with the community.

The character of the board is, however, such as to constitute a sure pledge, to all concerned, that the affairs of the bank will be faithfully and justly administered, while in process of liquidation. And as to its note holders and other creditors, we feel it a duty, under the circumstances, and as the result of our own convictions of expediency, in the case, to advise against sacrifices. Whatever loss may fall upon the stockholders of the bank, there is no reason to doubt that its circulation will be eventually redeemed, to the uttermost farthing. [*Patriot.*

FREIGHT. The New York Express of Wednesday remarks: "We have never know a period when freight was taken to Liverpool at as low a rate as it is at present. The packets are taking naval stores at 18d. sterling, a rate that once would hardly have been deemed sufficient to pay for loading and unloading.

GEORGIA AND MAINE. In consequence of the refusal of the governor of Maine to deliver to the demand of Georgia certain persons of that state charged with stealing negro slaves from Georgia, the legislature have a bill on it abolishing a quarantine of a hundred days on all vessels coming from the state of Maine, and declaring that any violation of said quarantine shall be punishable with confinement in the penitentiary for not less than 5 nor more than 10 years.

The bill first passed the house and after being amended by the senate with the following provision, passed that body, ayes 30, nays 31.

"*And be it further enacted*, That whenever the governor of the state of Maine shall comply with his constitutional obligation to the state of Georgia, in the premises, the governor of this state shall, by proclamation, suspend the operation of this act."

The legislature was to adjourn *sine die* on the 23d instant.

The legislature, on the evening of its adjournment, passed a resolution requiring the governor to continue his correspondence with the governor of Virginia, and to open a correspondence with the governors of the other slaveholding states, with the view of devising some plan to remedy the wrongs now existing in relation to Georgia and Virginia, by the refusal of Maine and New York to surrender certain fugitives, and, if necessary to carry out such plans, to call a convention of the people of Georgia. [*Richmond Whig.*

INSPECTIONS. *Of flour in* 1840. The following is the amount of flour inspected in Baltimore during the year 1840, as made up from the returns of the inspections:

	Bbls.	*Half bbls.*
Howard street	497,736	7,570
City mills	217,256	24,036
Susquehanna	49,123	00
Total	764,115	31,606

Besides the above there were inspected during the year 1,196 hhds. 12,799 bbls. and 93 half bbls. corn meal; and 5,676 hbls. rye flour.

We subjoin the inspections of flour for the preceding ten years:

Years.	*Bbls.*	*Half bbls.*	*Total in bbls.*
1830	587,875	16,969	587,804
1831	514,373	21,537	555,141
1832	518 674	17,541	527,446
1833	521,620	18,072	533,656
1834	480,723	17,264	489,365
1835	516 600	21,333	527,266
1836	393 924	13 593	400,720
1837	391,676	14,777	399,064
1838	420 636	19,223	430,247
1839	550,982	19,786	560,875
1840	764,115	31,606	779,918

Of tobacco, in 1840. Amount of tobacco remaining on hand in the four state warehouses in the city of Baltimore, on the 31st December, 1839, 9,983 hhds.
Amount inspected during the year 1840, 40,628

	50,611
Amount exported and consumed in 1840,	44,069
Leaving on hand on the 31st Dec. 1840,	6,542

The amount inspected was of the following kinds:—

Maryland,	31,211 hhds.
Ohio,	8,436
Virginia,	566
Kentucky,	404
Pennsylvania,	11
Total,	40,628

Of beef and pork in 1840. The inspections of beef and pork in 1840 were as follows.

	Beef.		*Pork.*	
	Bbls.	*Hf. bbls.*	*Bbls.*	*Hf. bbls.*
Balto. packed	8,530	410	1,145	1
Foreign do.	696		6,345	
	9,226	410	7,490	1

Of fish in 1840. The following is the amount of salted fish inspected in Baltimore during the year 1840, to which is annexed the inspections of 1839.

	Herrings.		*Shad.*		*Mackerel.*	
	Bbls.	*Hf. bbls.*	*Bbls.*	*Hf. bbls.*	*Bbls*	*Hf bbls.*
1840	72,224	731	10,477	643	4 659	870
1839	42,807	333	8,102	222	1,773	235

LONGEVITY. There is a man living in Greenfield township, Gallia county, Ohio, by the name of James Rice, who was 116 years old on the 28th of April last and yet bids fair to add some years to the days of his earthly pilgrimage.

MARYLAND U. STATES SENATOR. The legislature has elected the hon. JOHN LEEDS KERR, a senator from this state, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of the honorable John S Spence, of the Eastern Shore, whose term will expire in 1843. Mr. Kerr has before served in the house of representatives with usefulness and ability. The votes were for Mr. Kerr 70, blanks 19, scattering 3.

NAVAL. List of officers attached to the United States sloop-of-war Preble, now lying at Charlestown navy yard, to sail for the Mediterranean about the latter part of this week: commander, Ralph Voorhees, esq. lieutenants, Albert E. Downes, E. Lloyd Handy, William C. Chaplin; master, James Madison Frailey; surgeon, J. Frederick Sickels; purser, George F. Sawyer; assistant surgeon, John O. C. Barclay; passed midshipmen, William Rockenduff, S. Decatur Trenchard; midshipmen, Daniel Ammen, T. McLenahan, John Madigen, T. S. Phelps, E. C. Stout; master's mate, C. Francis, jr. captain's clerk.—Ingersoll; boatswain, John Young; gunner, James M. Cooper; carpenter, W. D. Jenkins; sailmaker, John Burdine. [*Boston Courier.*

POPULATION IN ENGLAND. The English papers give an abstract of the report of the register general, from which it appears that the population of England and Wales is computed to have been 15,666,800 in January 1, 1839. The population of the United Kingdom was then about 27,267,844. It may now amount to 27,774 200 persons, comprising 6 080,000 fencible men, aged 20 and under 60. Ireland possesses rather less than one-third (32 per cent) of the entire population. The population of France is about 34 370 000. The report states, that the number registered for England and Wales in the year ending June 30, 1839, were:—Births 440,540, deaths 331,007, marriages 121,083. The proportion of the marriages to the population was 1 in 129. It appears that 10 800 more boys were born than girls—and the proportions were about the same in deaths, viz: 169,112 males, and 161,985 females. It appears from the abstract of marriages, that in the whole of England and Wales, out of 121,091 couples married, there were 40,387 men, and 55,969 woman who could not write.

The number of Quakers in England and Wales, estimated by the number of marriages, is about 10,000—and of Jews at about 20,000. [*Boston Jour.*

RAILWAY LAW. One of the clauses of the statute, regulating railways in Great Britain, enacts, that it shall be lawful for *any one* in the employ of a railway company, and all such persons, as he may call to his assistance, to seize and detain any engine driver, porter, or other servant, in the employ of any company, who shall be found *drunk* while employed upon the railway, or commit any offence against *any* of the regulations of said company; or shall *do, or omit to do*, any act whereby any person passing on such railway may be injured or endangered, or whereby any engine or carriage may be impeded.

STEAM FRIGATE. The United States Gazette says—We understand that the steam ship now being built at the navy yard in this city, is to be called the Mississippi. She will be launched early in the spring.

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENTS. The New York Herald gives the following table of steamboat accidents here and in Great Britain since the introduction of steam navigation. It is rather curious.

Causes.	*United States.* *Vessels.*	*Lives lost.*	*Great Britain.* *Vessels.*	*Lives lost.*
Explosion and collapses	103	886	20	18
Snagged,	73	119		
Wrecked and collisions	35	473	48	181
Burst	35	444	12	
Unknown	27			266
Total	272	1,821	80	465
	80	465		
More in this country	192	1,456		

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION. The Mobile papers bring us the account of another steamboat explosion in that quarter. The occurrence constitutes another loud call on congress for speedy action on the bill more effectually to prevent these fearful disasters:

The steamboat Walker, one of the mail line between this port and N. Orleans, burst her boilers yesterday, on her passage this way, near Dog river bar, and about ten miles below town. The explosion must have been terrific for the boiler deck is blowed away, the pilot house down, and the whole forward part of the boat—a mass of wreck and ruin. The Lady of the Lake, also, bound this way, was considerably ahead of the Walker when the disaster occurred. It was first perceived from the W. W. Fry going down the bay. The captain of the Fry, meeting the Lady of the Lake, called attention to the distressed condition of the Walker, whose chimnies were seen to be down. The Lady immediately returned, brought up the passengers of the Walker and towed the boat to the wharf where she lies.

Nine persons were more or less injured by the explosion—some seriously. J. S. Hopper, passenger, of this city, was scalded very severely. J. W. Wiate, passenger, do; J. B. Leftwich, passenger, do; James H. Caldwell, of New Orleans, considerably bruised and scalded. Captain Otway, the commander of the boat, was much scalded about the face. The pilot Nelson, John the steersman, and two deck hands whose names we could not gather, in the confusion, were severely burnt, several of them dangerously.

At the moment of the explosion five persons were blown overboard, but by the activity of the mate, they were all saved unhurt. There were nine passengers besides those named above, among them captain Bullock, United States army—who all escaped without injury. [*Mobile Jour. Dec.* 21.

TREASURY NOTES. The secretary of the treasury announces that the amount of treasury notes outstanding on the first instant, was $1,652,991.

VEGETABLE SILK AND VEGETABLE WOOL. Two plants have lately attracted much attention in the island of Martinique, on account of the tissues which may be fabricated from the fibres attached to their seeds.

The first of these is Asclepias Minor, or vegetable silk of the West Indies. We have several plants of the genus Asclepias, in the United States, properly called silk weed, perhaps this very species, though perhaps here at the north, it may not produce fibres of the same length or fineness. In Martinique it perfects its pods in four months, and the plant melt lasts six years from the planting. It has been carded and spun; the thread is beautiful, as glossy and brilliant as silk, and as strong as cotton. This remark is made of the plant in its wild state; but it has been cultivated, and both the staple of the plant and the quantity of its productions are extremely improved by cultivation. It will grow, no doubt, in Louisiana.

The other plant is the Bombax minor, a shrub growing to the height of seven or eight feet. It produces a large pod which contains a kind of wool, which the manufacturers of Lyons, to whose inspection it has been submitted, have declared to be as fine as the wool of Thibet. It is easily spun, and the thread is as strong as woollen yarn. Fourteen months are necessary to bring the pods to perfection.
[*New York Evening Post.*

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MARYLAND U. S. SENATOR. HON. JOHN LEEDS KERR, whose election to the U. S. senate we noticed in our last number, has written a letter to the legislature of Maryland, accepting the appointment.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The London correspondent of the Courier and Enquirer writes on the 3d December: "The intelligence from the United States has given the highest satisfaction in this country; the certainty of the election of general Harrison to the presidency being considered an event of extreme importance in political, monetary and mercantile points of view. As general Harrison has not been so prominent in political affairs as some of the better known transatlantic statesman, there is rather more uncertainty as to the true prospects of the foreign policy of the union under the new administration; but the few who are aware of the views of the new president, to those who have perused the enlightened, elegant and truly admirable speech, which was made by this gentleman at Cincinnati on the subject of the adopted citizens, know perfectly well that the government of general Harrison will be satisfactory towards all foreign nations—whilst those who do not happen to be sufficiently aware of the character of the new president, know that he is supported by Messrs. Webster and Clay, and therefore all parties have at least a vague opinion that this great change in the politics of America, is destined to be favorable to the relations between England and the U. States.

"The general appearance of European affairs has been perfectly tranquil since your last accounts from England and France. The eastern question has been friendly settled—for the fortress of St. Jean d'Acre fell into the hands of the allied powers after a bombardment of only a few hours; and intelligence has since been received of the formal intercession of Mehemet Ali to the affairs of the majority of Egypt alone.

"In the French chamber of deputies, the debate on the address to the throne has lasted upwards of nine days; all the principal speakers exhausting their eloquence on the recent events—the summary of which however is, that Moon. Thiers has sunk into the most perfect contempt, and that an overwhelming majority is firmly attached to the administration. Soult and Guizot, Thiere, Odillon, Barrot and Burger have raved in vain about the insulted honor of France, for the chamber applauded with vehemence the expressions of Guizot—"that the time of violence and conquest was gone by—France, wealthy, prosperous and free, should endeavor to preserve the blessings of power and adopt for her motto—peace forever—peace every where."

"The conclusion of the difficulty of the eastern question, has caused an extensive improvement to English monetary and mercantile affairs. The continental exchanges having become at length favorable, and the exportation of bullion having almost entirely ceased within the last ten days. In consequence of the improving position of the Bank of England, the directors have given notice, that bills of exchange can be now discounted at the date of six months, a measure of relaxation from their recent practice of only discounting bills of ninety days; and although the rate of discount has not been yet reduced, yet the merchants and bankers appear very generally to be of opinion, that the general difficulties of trade have now been overcome—and that the improved condition of foreign political affairs, and of the foreign exchanges, with the continued decline in the value of grain and advancing duties on foreign corn; all leads to the prospect of a rapid improvement in general affairs. The accounts from Liverpool and Manchester are better during yesterday and to-day than for months past, if not for years; and though the close of the year is usually the dullest of all periods in monetary affairs—there is in the present month of December, a revival of speculative business, and generally improving prices of the French property in shares, and in several of the foreign funds.

"Since the arrival of the President steamship the business in American securities has been rather more animated, but the improvement in the quantity has not yet been material, the market having been prevented from assuming a more prosperous appearance by recent circumstances, particularly the stoppage of the great banking house of Wight & Co. Henrietta street, which firm has been recently largely speculating in American securities, particularly with reference to stock of the state of Illinois. The failure of this house was announced on the 24th ult. and a docket of bankruptcy was made on the 28th, but no information has yet been obtained respecting the state of the effects of the house, or what amount of American stocks they may have been in possession of at the time of the failure of the bank."

EASTERN.

The following graphic and spirited sketch of the attack upon St. Jean d'Acre is given by the Davenport Gazette from the letter of an officer of her majesty's steam frigate Gorgon:

"On the last day of September we were despatched from Beyrout, with three steamers under our command, to bombard this devoted place for three days before the general attack was made, which we commenced on the 1st of October, by standing in within range, and firing shells as fast as we could pelt, and they returning two for one. They fell around us like hail, but, strange to say, not a shot struck us; our bombardment was not very successful, as more than half the shells burst before they reached the shore, owing to the fuses being badly bored, all the shells from the steamers failed alike, a circumstance not very creditable to those who made them, and sadly disappointing to us. It is not likely they were ever tried at such a distance before, 4,000 yards.

At half past 4 o'clock, (how shall I describe this), as if by one consent, all firing ceased, and oh, heavens! what a sight! The whole town appeared as if it was in the air; so awfully grand a sight no one can describe. We saw nothing but one devilish cloud extending thousands of yards into the air and on all sides, and then we felt an awful shock which gave the line of battle ships a heel of two degrees, so that you may judge from the moment of the explosion, all firing from the town ceased. The Turkish admiral, Walker Bey, was boarded at one o'clock in the morning by an Egyptian colonel, who informed him that they were evacuating the town as fast as possible.

"Walker Bey immediately landed with 300 men, and took possession of the town, making 3,000 prisoners. Thus fell this tremendous fortress, which has not been overrated by report, for I really think it is the strongest place (next to Gibraltar) in the world, and I think we should never have taken it but for the explosion, which was caused by one of our shells bursting in the main magazine of powder, by which, to speak within bounds, 2,000 souls were blown to atoms, besides beasts of burden of every description. In all the loss of the Egyptians is computed at 3,000 killed and wounded. At daylight what a sight was exposed to our view! The stupendous fortification, that only twelve hours before could boast of being among the strongest in the world, was so riddled, we could not find a square foot that had not a shot.

On the morning of the 4th I went ashore to witness the devastation; the sight beggared all description. The bastions were strewed with dead, the guns dismounted, and all sorts of havoc. I then came to the spot where the explosion took place; it has laid a space of two acres quite bare, and hollowed it out as if a quarry had been worked there for years. And oh heavens, what a sight! It makes my blood run cold to write of it. Mangled human bodies of both sexes, strewed in all directions, women searching for their husbands and relatives, tearing their hair, beating their breasts, and howling and crying most piteously; God forbid I should ever see the like again."

The attack commenced a few minutes before two o'clock on the 3d inst.

The carnage appears to have been dreadful, but the loss of the British seamen and marines was, as we have already said, very trifling.

Ibrahim pashe was at Zehta, with from 15,000 to 20,000; but it is expected he will retire immediately, without so much as attempting to stand against the allied forces.

The bear ties circulated by the Paris papers of the betrayal of St. Jean d'Acre into the hands of the besiegers for British gold, received from the above account abundant refutation.

One of the letters describes the state of the town thus: "On landing, the place known to be strong was found even still more so than what was conceived, and thanks may be returned to the Almighty, that this strong hold of the enemy has not cost the allies a greater loss of life. The town is one mass of ruins; the batteries and most of the houses are literally riddled all over; the killed and wounded lying about in all directions, lifeless trunks cut asunder, some without heads, others without legs and arms. Hundreds dying from the blood flowing from their wounds, and no one near to help them. The scene is truly awful!"

A long account of the bombardment concludes in these words—"Such is the account of the taking of Acre, written twenty-four hours after the attack began, a city which baffled Bonaparte and a French army, and has undergone, both in ancient and modern history, more numerous and desperate sieges than any other city in the world."

The following is a list of the naval forces employed at St. Jean d'Acre:

Princess Charlotte 104, flag ship of admiral, the hon. sir R. Stopford, (commander-in-chief), captain Fanshawe; Powerful 84, (broad pennant), commodore Napier; Thunderer 84, capt. Berkeley; Bellerophon 80, captain Austen; Revenge 76, capt. Waldegrave; Benbow 72, captain Stewart; Edinburgh 72, captain Henderson; Castor, frigate, 36, capt. Collier; Pique, frigate, 36, captain Boxer; Carysfort, frigate, 26, (heavy 32 H. S.) capt. Martin; Talbot, frigate, 28, (carron, 32 H. S.) captain Codrington; Hazard, sloop, 18, commander hon. C. Elliot; Wasp, brig, 16, commander Mansel; Gorgon, steam frigate, 2 and 4, captain Henderson; Phœnix, steam frigate, 2 and 2, commander R. Stopford; Stromboli, steam frigate, 2 and 4, commander W. Williams; Vesuvius, steam frigate, 2 and 4, commander Henderson.

Turkish flag ship 84, rear admiral Walker; small cutter (captured), 8.

Austrian flag ship 60, admiral R. Bandiera; Austrian frigate 46, his royal highness archduke Frederick; Corvette 20.

The London Times of the 3d instant, says: The Paris papers have arrived by our ordinary express. They are exclusively occupied with the eastern question, and the debate on the address in the chamber of deputies, which may be regarded as a branch of it:

The most important fact connected with this subject, alluded to in these journals, and confirmed by our private letters, is that the French government had received positive intelligence that Mehemit Ali had accepted the terms offered him by the allies; that Ibrahim had, in consequence, been recalled into Egypt with others, to avoid all possible collision with the forces of the allies, and that the preparations for the restoration of the Turkish fleet had actually commenced. "Nothing more remains to be done," observes a correspondent, "but to obtain from the allied powers some concessions which will enable France to escape with honor from the position in which the treaty of the 16th July, and its execution, have placed her.

To obtain such concession was, if is now unquestionable, the object of M. Mounier's mission to Lon-

don, and this I state with a perfect knowledge of the denial given to the statement that his visit to the British capital had a political object. What the concession sought for may be I know not, but something must be done to set France at her ease, and to heal her wounded *amour propre*, in order that she may be seriously a proposition to disarm that will assuredly issue from the congress to be held in Vienna next spring."

CANADA.

Welland canal. It appears by the Canadian papers that the British government have directed the purchase of the stock held by individuals in the Welland canal; and authorised the enlargement of the work to a steamboat canal. This movemnt will be of east importance to Oswego, and presents the highest inducemnts for opening the rail road communication between thw place and Syracuse. Steamboats running from here to all the ports on the upper lakes will secure to this route the whole western freights, and the completion of the rail road to Syracuse, will concentrate to this point the business and travel of the whole country bordering on Lake Ontario and the river St. Lawrence. A favorable charter has been obtained for the construction of thw road, and the attention of our citizens should now be turned to the speedy prosecution of the work.—There is no difficulty in satisfying capitalists that the stock in this road will be equal if not superior to any other in the state. [*Oswego Herald.*

The St. Johns (New Brunswick) Herald attributes general Harrison's success to the *fact* that he lives on "hard cider" and occupies a "log cabin" in *Tennessee!* and says that Van Buren has been "dethroned" because he dined off silver plate, and drove his own carriage and four, and kept liveried servants! "The former," continues the Herald, "is an unknown and obscure person: the latter a thorough business gentleman, remarkable for his talents, extreme foresight and political sagacity. One has never been placed in any situation either to do much harm or much good; the other has, for the last four years, held the president's office at a time when it required all the management in finance, all the judgment of politics, and all the mind of Martin Van Buren to endeavor to set matters to a proper train. Should he live, Martin Van Buren will be president of the United States in 1845—that is if he will take the office."

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT, *by and with the advice and consent of the senate.* James A. Bayard, attorney of the United States, for the district of Delaware, (reappointed).

Daniel Goodwin, attorney of the U. S. for the district of Michigan, (reappointed).

Charles S. Sibley, attorney of the U. S. for the middle district of Florida, (reappointed).

Francis S. Key, attorney of the U. S. for the district of Columbia, (reappointed).

Nathaniel Williams, attorney of the U. S. for the district of Maryland, (reappointed).

Montgomery Blair, attorney of the U. S. for the district of Missouri, in the place of Arthur L. Magenis, resigned.

Solomon Cohen, attorney of the U. S. for the district of Georgia, in the place of Robert M. Charlton, resigned.

Philip Schuyler, of New York, to be consul for the port of Liverpool, in the place of Francis B. Ogden, resigned.

Louis Tinelle, of New York, to be consul for the port of Oporto.

Francis B. Ogden, of N. Jersey, to be consul for the port of Bristol, in the place of Thos. Dennison.

Henry D. Gale, of New York, to be consul for the port of Valasco, in the place of Stewart Newell, resigned.

John A. Parker, to be collector of the customs at Tappahannock, Va. vice Robert S. Garnett, deceased.

Jacob P. De Forest, to be surveyor at St. Louis, Mo. vice Nathan Ranney, resigned.

Ebenezer H. Stacy, to be surveyor at Gloucester, Mass. vice John M. Moriarty, resigned.

Ezekiel Foster, to be surveyor at Eastport, Me. vice Charles Peavey, whose commission expired on the 8th December 1840.

James McKissack, to be register of the land office at Fayetteville, Ark. from 27th December, 1840, when his late commission expired.

Lewis B. Tully, to be register of the land office at Batesville, Ark. vice Thomas Johnson, resigned.

John Gardner, to be register of the land office at Winamac, In. vice Edward A. Honeegan, resigned

John V. Ingersoll, to be register of the land office at Mineral Point, Wiskonsin, vice John P. Sheldon, removed.

Enos Lowe, to be register of the land office at Burlington, Iowa, vice A. C. Dodge, resigned.

Cassius Delahonssaye, to be register of the land office at Opelousas, La. vice Robert N. Kelley, resigned.

Lewis B. McCarty, to be register of the land office at Demopolis, Ala. vice Thomas Simpson, resigned.

Thomas Scott, to be receiver of public moneys at Vincennes, In. vice John Law, resigned.

Samuel Merry, to be receiver of public moneys at St. Louis, Mo. from 23d December, 1840, when his late commission expired.

William G. Crowley, to be receiver of public moneys at Augusta, Mi. vice A. H. Hall, resigned.

Samuel Crawford, to be receiver of public moneys at Kaskaskia, Ill. vice Edward Humphreys, deceased.

Elijah H. Gordy, to be receiver of public moneys at St. Stephen's, Ala. vice Theodore J. Wilkinson, deceased.

Lunsford R. Noel, to be receiver of public moneys at Danville, Ill. vice Stenson H. Anderson, declined.

James H. Elliott, to be receiver of public moneys at Winamac, In. vice Jesse Jackson, deceased.

Paschall Bequette, to be receiver of public moneys at Mineral Point, Wiskonsin, vice David W. Jones, resigned.

Thomas Womack, to be receiver of public moneys at Greenshug, La. vice William Bickham, resigned.

EXCESS OF EXPORTS. There have been five years in our history since 1815 in which our exports have exceeded our imports. These years are 1820, 1825, 1827, 1829, 1840. The excess of exports over imports in 1840 is $26,786,069. This is quite remarkable. It is owing, doubtless, to our great indebtedness abroad. And since we are largely indebted, the above indication may be regarded as a convalescent one, though probably 12 to 15,000,000 dollars at it have gone to pay interest.

[*Madisonian.*

THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN.—The following are the documents transmitted to the house of representatives by the president of the United States, in answer to a call for copies of any correspondence between the governments of the two countries concerning the burning of the steamboat Caroline, &c.

Department of state,
Washington, Dec. 28, 1840.

SIR: The secretary of state, to whom has been referred the resolution of the house of representatives, dated the 21st instant, requesting the president "to communicate to that house (if not in his opinion incompatible with the public interest) all the correspondence between this government and that of Great Britain, or the officers or agents of either, or the officers and agents of this government with the president or any of its departments, which has not heretofore been communicated to this house, on the subject of the outrage of burning the Caroline on the Niagara frontier; and whether there is any prospect of compensation being made to the owner of said boat for the loss thereof; and, also, whether any communications have been made to thw government in regard to the arrest and imprisonment of ——Mc-Leod, by the authorities of the state of New York, for being concerned in said outrage; and, if so, that he communicate a copy thereof to that house," has the honor to report to the president, in answer to that resolution, the accompanying papers. Respectfully submitted, JOHN FORSYTH.

To the president of the U. States of America.

Mr. Stevenson to Mr. Forsyth.—Extract.

Legation of the United States,
London, July 2, 1839.

* * * * *

I regret to say that no answer has yet been given to my note in the case of the "Caroline." I have not deemed it proper under the circumstances to press the subject without further instructions from your department. If it is the wish of the government that I should do so, I pray to be informed of it, and the degree of urgency that I am to adopt.

Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Stevenson.—Extract.

Department of state,
Washington, 11th September, 1839.

* * * * *

With reference to the closing paragraph of your communication to the department, dated the 2d of July last, (No. 74), it is proper to inform you that no instructions are at present required for again bringing forward the question of the "Caroline." I have had frequent conversations with Mr. Fox in regard to this subject—one of very recent date—and from its tone, the president expects the British government will answer your application in the case without much farther delay.

Mr. Fox to Mr. Forsyth,
Washington, Dec. 13, 1840.

SIR: I am informed by his excellency the lieutenant governor of the province of Upper Canada, that Mr. Alexander McLeod, a British subject, and late deputy sheriff of the Niagara district in Upper Canada, was arrested at Lewiston, in the state of New York, on the 12th of last month, on a pretended charge of murder and arson, as having been engaged in the capture and destruction of the piratical steamboat "Caroline," in the month of December, 1837. After a tedious and vexatious examination, Mr. McLeod was committed for trial, and he is now imprisoned in Lockport jail.

I feel it my duty to call upon the government of the United States to take prompt and effectual steps for the liberation of Mr. McLeod. It is well known that the destruction of the steamboat "Caroline" was a public act of persons in her majesty's service, obeying the order of their superior authorities.—That act, therefore, according to the usages of nations, can only be the subject of discussion between the two national governments; it cannot justly be made the ground of legal proceedings in the United States against the individuals concerned, who were bound to obey the authorities appointed by their own government.

I may add that I believe it is quite notorious that Mr. McLeod was not one of the party engaged in the destruction of the steamboat "Caroline," and that the pretended charge upon which he has been imprisoned rests only upon the perjured testimony of certain Canadian outlaws and their abettors, who, unfortunately for the peace of that neighborhood, are still permitted by the authorities of the state of New York to infest the Canadian frontier.

The question, however, of whether Mr. McLeod was or was not concerned in the destruction of the "Caroline," is beside the purpose of the present communication. That act was the public act of persons obeying the constituted authorities of her majesty's province. The national government of the United States thought themselves called upon to remonstrate against it; and a remonstrance which the president did accordingly address to her majesty's government is still, I believe, a pending subject of diplomatic discussion between her majesty's government and the United States legation in London. I feel, therefore, justified in expecting that the president's government will see the justice and the necessity of causing the present immediate release of Mr. McLeod, as well as of taking such steps as may be requisite for preventing others of her majesty's subjects from being persecuted or molested in the United States in a similar manner for the future.

It appears that Mr. McLeod was arrested on the 12th ult. that, after the examination of witnesses, he was finally committed for trial on the 18th, and placed in confinement in the jail of Lockport, awaiting the assizes, which will be held there in February next. As the case is naturally occasioning a great degree of excitement and indignation within the British frontier, I earnestly hope that it may be in your power to give me as early and satisfactory answer to the present representation.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to you the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

H. S. FOX.

Hon. John Forsyth, &c.

Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Fox.

Department of state,
Washington, December 26, 1840.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge, and have laid before the president, your letter of the 13th inst. inscribing the arrest and imprisonment of Alexander McLeod, a British subject, and late deputy sheriff of the Niagara district, in Upper Canada, on a charge of murder and arson, as having been engaged in the capture and destruction of the steamboat "Caroline," in the month of December, 1837; in respect to which you state that you feel it your duty to call upon the government of the United States to take prompt and effectual steps for the liberation of Mr. McLeod, and to prevent others of the subjects of her majesty the queen of Great Britain from being persecuted or molested in a similar manner for the future.

This demand, with the grounds upon which it is made, has been duly considered by the president, with a sincere desire to give to it such a reply as will not only manifest a proper regard for the character and rights of the United States, but, at the same time, tend to preserve the amicable relations which, so advantageously for both, subsist between this country and England. Of the reality of this disposition, and of the uniformity with which it has been evinced in the many delicate and difficult questions which have arisen between the two countries in the last few years, no one can be more convinced than yourself. It is thus with unfeigned regret that the president finds himself unable to recognise the

validity of o demand, a compliance with which you deem so material to the preservation of the good understanding which has been hitherto manifested between the two countries.

The jurisdiction of the several states which constitute the union is, within its appropriate sphere, perfectly independent of the federal government.—The offence with which Mr. McLeod is charged was committed within the territory, and against the laws and citizens of the state of New York, and is one that comes clearly within the competency of her tribunals. It does not, therefore, present an occasion where, under the constitution and laws of the union, the interposition called for would be proper, or for which a warrant can be found in the powers with which the federal executive is invested. Nor would the circumstances to which you have referred, or the reasons you have urged, justify the assertion of such a power, if it existed. The transaction out of which the question arises, presents the case of a most unjustifiable invasion, in time of peace, of a portion of the territory of the United States, by a band of armed men from the adjacent territory of Canada, the forcible capture by them within our own waters, and the subsequent destruction of a steamboat, the property of a citizen of the United States, and the murder of one or more American citizens. If arrested at the time, the offenders might unquestionably have been brought to justice by the judicial authorities of the state within whose acknowledged territory these crimes were committed; and their subsequent voluntary entrance within that territory places them in the same situation. The president is not aware of any principle of international law, or, indeed, of reason or justice, which entitles such offenders to impunity before the legal tribunals, when coming voluntarily within their independent and undoubted jurisdiction, because they acted in obedience to their superior authorities, or because their acts have become the subject of diplomatic discussion between the two governments.—These methods of redress, the legal prosecution of the offenders, and the application of their government for satisfaction, are independent of each other, and may be separately and simultaneously pursued. The avowal or justification of the outrages by the British authorities might be a ground of complaint with the government of the United States distinct from the violation of the territory and laws of the state of New York. The application of the government of the union to that of Great Britain, for the redress of an authorised outrage of the peace, dignity and rights of the United States, cannot deprive the state of New York of her undoubted right of vindicating, through the exercise of her judicial power, the property and lives of her citizens. You have very properly regarded the alleged absence of Mr. McLeod from the scene of the offence at the time when it was committed, as not material to the decision of the present question. That is a matter to be decided by legal evidence; and the sincere desire of the president is, that it may be satisfactorily established. If the destruction of the Caroline was a public act of persons in her majesty's service, obeying the order of their superior authorities, this fact has not been communicated to the government of the United States by a person authorised to make the admission; and it will be for the court which has taken cognizance of the offence with which Mr. McLeod is charged, to decide upon its validity when legally established before it.

The president deems this to be a proper occasion to remind the government of her Britannic majesty that the case of the "Caroline" has been long since brought to the attention of her majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs, who, up to this day, has not communicated its decision thereupon. It is hoped that the government of her majesty will perceive the importance of no longer leaving the government of the United States uninformed of its views and intentions upon a subject which has naturally produced much exasperation, and which has led to such grave consequences. I avail myself of this occasion to renew to you the assurances of my distinguished consideration. JOHN FORSYTH.

H. S. Fox, esq &c &c &c.

The New York correspondence of the National Intelligencer, of January 4, says: The Hamilton (U. C.) Journal states that sir Allan Macnab was *not* knighted in consequence of the Caroline affair, but because of his success in repressing the rebellion. This paper also adds, "the legality of destroying the Caroline in American waters has not been yet pronounced upon by the British government." It is also said that when Macnab issued his orders for an attack upon the Caroline, he supposed she would be found upon Navy Island, and that he never contemplated an attack upon our shore. During the last session of the imperial parliament, adds the Hamilton Journal, lord John Russell was asked the question whether it was the intention of ministers to recommend her majesty to bestow any reward upon captain Drew (who commanded the party attacking) and others engaged in that affair, to which lord Russell replied no reward had been resolved upon, and as the question involved a subject of a very delicate nature, he must decline to answer it further. All this, if it turn out correct, and it looks so, throws a new light upon matters recently discussed in Washington, and makes the prospect of an amicable settlement very bright.

THE ORIENTALS. *Another seizure by the British.* By the brig Cipher, just arrived from S. W. coast of Africa, we learn that another American vessel, a Salem brig, has been seized by a British armsar, on the groundless suspicion of being engaged in the slave trade. The particulars so far as we have been able to gather them, are these: The brig Tigris, capt. Frye, of Salem, while lying at Ambriz, having her return cargo on board, and about to sail for home, was boarded and taken possession of, by order of the commander of the British cruiser Water Witch, and put in charge of a prize master. The alledged pretence for the seizure was the fact that a black boy, a native of the coast, was in the service of capt. Frye, on board the brig, probably in the capacity of cabin boy; nothing alarming, as it is very common for traders to that coast to employ the natives on board their vessels. The Tigris had been ordered to N York in charge of the prize master, and would sail soon—the captain and crew remaining in the brig. The cargo was not disturbed. She had on board about 20,000 lbs. of ivory and a quantity of coffee.

The T. is owned by Robert Brookhouse, esq one of our most active merchants, who has been extensively engaged in the African trade for many years. Capt. Frye is a young man, native of Salem, who formerly resided on the coast some years; and was on his first voyage as master. These practical manifestations of the British cruisers seem to indicate no intention to drive the American traders from the coast, and demand the immediate notice of our government. Instances of petty insolence on the part of John Bull's armed vessels towards the Americans, have been frequent on that coast; if every frivolous pretext is to be made the ground of a forcible seizure and detention, it will lead to serious trouble. [*Salem Register.*

STATES OF THE UNION.

LEGISLATURES OF THE RESPECTIVE STATES. The following is the political character of the several states of the union.

Whig—18 *states.*		*Van Buren*—7 *states.*
Vermont,	Maryland,	New Hampshire,
Maine,	Virginia,	South Carolina,
Massachusetts,	N. Carolina,	Alabama,
Rhode Island,	Georgia,	Arkansas,
Connecticut,	Louisiana,	Missouri,
New York,	Kentucky,	Tennessee,
New Jersey,	Indiana,	Illinois.
Pennsylvania,	Ohio,	*Doubtful.*
Delaware,	Michigan.	Mississippi.

The legislatures of all these states are, or will be, in session during the present winter, except those of New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, Tennessee and Mississippi.

MAINE.

Congressional election. Mr. Lowell, (V. B.) has, at last, been elected to congress in the Washington and Hancock district, by a majority of four votes. The entire vote stood as follows:

Lowell, V. B.	5,194
Noyes, whig,	5,051
Scattering,	139

MARYLAND.

Message of the governor. Since your last session, no material change has taken place in the financial affairs of the state. As they were then fully explained, and as additional details will be found in the annual report of the treasurer, it is only necessary for me to give a general statement of their present condition.

The debt of the state is now fifteen millions one hundred and nine thousand dollars; but when the stock, authorised by existing laws, shall have been all issued, it will amount to fifteen millions three hundred and forty six thousand.

The sinking fund, which, last year, was one million thirteen thousand three hundred and seventy two dollars, has been increased to one million, seventy-six thousand five hundred and thirty-three dollars.

For the year, ending the first day of the present month, the revenue, exclusive of sums received from internal improvement companies, and of those drawn from the special deposites, amounted to $253,678; and the disbursements, exclusive of payments to these companies, and of the interest on the public debt, to $259,468; and this statement shows the amount of the ordinary revenue and expenditures.

The whole receipts of that year amounted to $842,227; and all the expenditures to $345,288, which sum includes the payment of $585,819, on account of the interest of the public debt.

According to the estimate of the treasurer, the demands on the treasury, for the present year, will amount to $927,000, and the receipts to $306,905; which will leave a deficiency of rather more than $620,000. The surplus revenue, now remaining on deposite is $149,000, which, being deducted from the estimated deficiency, will leave a balance, to be provided for, of about $470,000; and after the present year, the annual deficiency will be upwards of six hundred thousand dollars.

This being the condition of the treasury, it is easier to perceive the necessity of making some provision to support the credit of the state, than to suggest such measures as will accomplish that object without being oppressive to the people.

In some of the states, a disposition has been manifested to rely upon the general government for the payment of their debts; and to claim for that purpose; the proceeds of the public lands. It is contended, that these lands were ceded to the general government, to be applied to the payment of the national debt; and that the debt having been paid, the states are now entitled to the revenue arising from that source.

A statement of the principal facts, connected with this question, will show, that the states have no just claim to the revenue arising from the sale of the public lands, and that they would derive but little benefit from it, if they had.

At the commencement of the revolutionary war, Virginia, New York, Massachusetts, South and North Carolina, Georgia and Connecticut, severally claimed such portions of the western country, as were included within their respective limits; and subsequently ceded them to the United States for the common benefit of the union. Previous to the cession, congress had given a pledge, "that the unappropriated lands, which might be ceded or relinquished to the United States, by any particular state, should be disposed of for the common benefit of the United States, and be settled and formed into distinct republican states."

The cessions were accordingly made; and it was stipulated in the Virginia deed, that the land ceded, "should be considered a common fund for the use and benefit of such of the United States as have become, or shall become, members of the confederation, according to their usual respective proportions in the general charge and expenditure, and shall be faithfully and bona fide disposed of for that purpose, and for no other use or purpose whatsoever."

The deeds from North Carolina and Georgia contain the same conditions as that of Virginia; while the other states relinquished their titles, in more general terms, for the common benefit of the union. When the cession was made by Virginia, congress had no power "to lay and collect taxes, duties and imposts," but was obliged to depend upon the state governments, for "their respective proportions of the general charge and expenditure." The public lands, in yielding a revenue to the general government, relieved the states, to the same extent, from their respective proportions of the general charge; and formed a common fund for the benefit of all the members of the confederation, according to the obvious meaning of the Virginia deed.

To consider the United States as having no other right to the western territory, besides that which was derived from the deeds of cession, is to place the subject in a point of view, the most favorable to the claims recently set up in behalf of the states. But to understand the question properly, it is necessary to consider the prior claims of the United States; and also the circumstances, under which Virginia and other states relinquished their titles.

From the earliest settlement of the colonies, controversies existed among them, respecting their territorial limits; which interfered with each other on the Atlantic coast, and with the pretensions of France and Spain, in running westwardly to the Mississippi river and the South sea. By the treaty of 1763, the western claims of Great Britain were limited to the Mississippi; and the extensive territory, claimed by France to the eastward of that river, was ceded to the British crown. After the declaration of independence, it was contended by some of the states, particularly Rhode Island, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, that the crown lands, "if wrested from the common enemy by blood and treasure of the thirteen states, ought to be deemed a common property, subject to the disposition of congress, for the general good."

Maryland protested against the exclusive claims of the large states, and insisted "that the country, unsettled at the commencement of the war, claimed by the British crown, and ceded to it by the treaty of Paris, should be considered a common property, subject to be parcelled out by congress into free, convenient, and independent states."

The large states differed among themselves, as to their respective limits, and each claimed a larger portion of territory than the rest were willing to allow. The claims of the union were derived from the conquest of the disputed territory by means of the common force, and from the treaty of peace, under which all the rights of Great Britain, both in the soil and jurisdiction, passed to the United States.

This subject was a source of constant irritation, and threatened a dissolution of the federal alliance. At length Virginia, New York, and the other states, which claimed the western lands, successively relinquished their titles for the common benefit of the union.

Whatever might have been the uncertainty of these conflicting claims, there can be no doubt, that, after the relinquishment of the state titles, they were all vested in the United States, on the conditions expressed in the deeds of cession; which, being accepted, formed a compact between the general government and the states. The ceding states relinquished a portion of disputed territory, which they could not have retained without dissolving the union, nor defended with their separate force. All the states secured the benefit of having a common fund provided, for discharging the debts and defraying the expenses of the general government; and for relieving themselves, to the extent of that fund, from "their respective proportions of the general charge and expenditure."

The United States were bound to indemnify the states for expenses previously incurred; and were obliged to purchase the Indian title, and make large preliminary expenditures, before the lands could be sold; and, if they were not entitled to the proceeds of sales, they assumed all the burdens of the compact, without deriving a single advantage from it. The states, however, evidently intended that the territory, and the revenue arising from it, should be surrendered to the United States, as a common fund, for paying the general charge and expenditure, or, in other words, for discharging the debts and defraying the expenses of the general government. In none of the deeds of cession is there to be found, a reservation of this fund for the separate use of the different members of the union; or any stipulation, that it should be applied exclusively to the payment of the public debt; or the slightest intimation, that it was to be distributed among the states for any purpose whatever.

The fourth article of the constitution recognises the territory as *belonging* to the United States.

Mr. Madison, in the 38th number of the Federalist, alludes to this territory "as a mine of vast wealth *to the United States*," and remarks, that "a very large portion of this fund has already been *surrendered by the states*." He then expresses the hope that the remaining states will give similar proofs of their equity and generosity, and that the whole territory will soon become "*a national stock*." The remaining states subsequently relinquished their claims, and the whole fund was surrendered to the union.

Judge Marshall, in delivering the opinion of the supreme court in the case of Johnson es McIntosh, declares, that "the states ceded that territory, generally, to the United States, on conditions expressed in the deeds of cession, which demonstrate the opinion, that they ceded the soil as well as jurisdiction, and, that in doing so they granted a productive fund to the government of the union."

It was granted, when the states were bound by the articles of confederation, to levy taxes for their respective proportions of "all charges of war, and all other expenses incurred for the common defence and general welfare." Whether these taxes were laid by congress or the states, they were to be paid by the *people* of the states; and it was equally important, in either case, to convert the public lands into a permanent fund for paying the debts and expenses of the union; which must otherwise have been provided for by oppressive taxes and imposts.

They were ceded by the states, and accepted by the United States, for that purpose; and it is difficult to conjecture, upon what authority they can be applied to any other use or purpose whatever.

It was, indeed, apprehended that a dissolution of the union might revive the territorial question, and create other disputes on the same subject. In the 7th number of the Federalist, it is urged as a reason for adopting the constitution, that if the union were at an end, "the states which have made cessions, on a principle of federal compromise, would be apt, when the motive of the grant had ceased, to reclaim the lands as a reversion. The other states would no doubt insist on a proportion, by right of representation. Their argument would be, that a grant once made, could not be revoked; and that the justice of their participating in territory acquired or secured, by the joint efforts of the confederacy, remained undiminished. If, contrary to probability, it should be admitted by all the states, that each had a right to a share of this common stock, there would still be a difficulty as to a proper rule of apportionment. Different principles would be set up by different states for this purpose; and as they would affect the opposite interests of the parties, they might not easily be susceptible of a pacific adjustment."

It is remarkable that the difficulties, anticipated, in relation to this subject, from a dissolution of the union, are likely to arise from the agitation of the scheme to distribute the proceeds of the public lands. The old states contend for a share, according to representation; the new states insist upon more, and some of them are disposed to claim all the unsold tracts within their limits. The southern states might claim as interest in proportion to their whole population; while the ceding states might expect a retrocession, on the ground, that the territory was no longer wanted for the purposes of the grant.

The land bill, passed by congress in 1833 and vetoed by general Jackson, provided for a distribution of the proceeds of the whole public domain, whether included in the original boundaries of the United States, or in the cessions of Louisiana and the Floridas. It proposed "to set apart for the benefit of the new states, twelve and a half per cent. out of the aggregate proceeds, before any division took place among the states generally." The new and old states were then to receive their proportions of the residue, and to "apply the amount received, either to the purposes of education, or the colonization of free people of color, or for internal improvements, or for debts, which may have been contracted by the states for internal improvements."

The bill proposed to distribute among the states, for state purposes, a fund which had been surrendered to the general government for national purposes; and to distribute it in a different proportion, for the separate use of the states, from that, to which it was intended to be used for the common benefit of the union. It proposed to appropriate the public lands, purchased from France and Spain, to the construction of state rail roads and canals, and to the support of state schools; to which objects, the revenue expended in that purchase could not have been applied. It will hardly be contended, that the general government has power over these subjects; or that congress has the authority to place the public money under the control of the state legislatures, to be expended in the exercise of powers reserved to the states.

This bill, which was in violation of the constitution of the United States, and of the compact between the general government and the states, was perhaps as free from objections as any other that could be passed for a similar object. The principle of distributing the revenue of the United States, in the manner proposed, can never be established, without disturbing the constitutional relations between the general government and the states, and finally destroying the limits, which were intended to separate their functions and powers. Congress and the state legislatures are now responsible to their respective constituents; and there will always be some check upon their extravagance, while they know, that each must provide the means of paying its own debts and expenses. But if the general government be made the collector of what the states are to expend, every restraint will be removed, and congress, under the influence of state claims and state creditors, will become the humble instrument for laying new taxes and heavier imposts, not "to pay the debts and provide for the common defence of the United States," but to redeem stocks, issued for the use of internal improvement companies, and which would increase, in proportion to the facility of their redemption.

If the public lands had become a mine of wealth, as expected by Mr. Madison, and the revenue from that and other sources, had produced an unavoidable surplus beyond the expenditures of the general government, there would be a strong inducement for amending the constitution, so as to authorise the application of it to the relief of the states. But the expenses incurred on account of the public lands, including the cost of purchase, have been greater than the receipts; and the whole revenue of the United States is not more than equal to the annual expenditures. Therefore, what ever portion of it is taken away, must be replaced by additional taxes on the people. The deficiency would be supplied by an increase of the tariff; and, as the duties on imported articles form a part of their cost, they are increased in proportion to the profits of the importers and retailers, till the tax finally paid by the consumer, is twice as much as the revenue paid into the treasury. Increased duties on wines, silks and other luxuries, would not affect the great body of the people; but the policy of protection enters into every adjustment of the tariff, and the American system, as it is called, is best supported by taxes on the implements of trade and husbandry, on the materials for building and equiping ships, on clothing, blankets, sugar, salt and other necessaries of life.

The people could derive no benefit from the distribution of any part of the public revenue, unless they were relieved, at the same time, from the necessity of paying back a much larger amount.—But when the advocates of this scheme speak of returning money to the pockets of the people, they mean that it is to be transferred from their representatives in congress, to their representatives in the different legislatures; that, instead of being used for the common benefit of the union, it ought to be applied to the separate use of twenty-six states. Under such a plan of distribution, the proceeds of the public lands would be at as great a distance from the pockets of the people as they are now; and whether this portion of the public revenue be claimed for the people or the states, it is well for both to reflect, that while they are appearing to be the advocates of state rights, they are really conceding powers to the general government, which may be extended to every object that requires the expenditure of money.

The assumption of state debts would probably follow, as a consequence of the distribution of the public revenue, and would only be an application of the same principle to a different object. It has already been contended, that the general government has the power to assume the debts of the states, not because it was granted, but because it has been exercised. The precedent referred to, is the act of 1790, by which congress assumed debts, to certain proportions, to the amount of twenty-one millions five hundred thousand dollars. But payment was not to be made to state creditors, if it could be ascertained that their certificates of debt were issued for any other purpose than for services or supplies towards the prosecution of the war.—The holders of these certificates were considered creditors of the United States, because the debts, of which they held the evidence, were contracted by the states in the common struggle for independence. If an argument can be drawn from this act, to prove that the general government has the power to assume state debts contracted for canals and rail roads, the question of power would be considered as settled, if continued appropriations were made by congress to aid the states in the construction of such works. Constitutional objections being once removed, the only obstacle to a general assumption would be found, in the difficulty of apportioning among the states, the benefit of shifting their burdens and responsibilities upon the union. The debt of Maryland is fifteen millions, and taking that as the scale of assumption, it would be necessary to create a national debt of at least five hundred million of dollars to relieve her from her present liabilities. The government stock, issued for this purpose, would pass into the possession of the states and their creditors, and form a fund for new enterprises, new banks, and for speculations of every kind, which, in the course of a few years, would produce the necessity for another assumption.

The public lands have been so often made the subject of executive communications, that I could not withhold my own opinions, without appearing to concur in the sentiments of others, nor express them without examining the question at greater length than is consistent with the proper limits of a message. It is for congress however, to decide how this question is to be disposed of; and whether it be determined that the public territory belongs to the states of the union, it will still be necessary for this state to resort to some other means for the support of her credit and the fulfilment of her engagements. Her portion of this fund, under the new census, would probably not exceed eighty thousand dollars a year, which would leave an annual deficiency of more than five hundred thousand, to be provided for in some other way. The legislature will, no doubt, carefully consider every circumstance connected with the debt and finances of the state, and will adopt such measures as they may deem necessary, to preserve the public credit, and provide for every just claim on the treasury.

The currency of this state consists of various kinds of paper, issued by banks under authority of their charters, by other corporations without authority, and by private associations and individuals,

ander the pretext of supplying their neighbors with change. These private issues will probably cease when specie payments are resumed, but the banks, the savings institutions, and other corporations, which have issued notes or certificates for small sums, will no doubt continue to exercise that privilege as long as it is found to be profitable. The small currency furnished by these corporations, though preferable in some respects to the notes of individuals, is more injurious to the public; because it is issued to a much larger amount, and has a more permanent effect in preventing the circulation of specie. If the people prefer the use of specie for change, and for dealings of trifling amount, they certainly ought to have their choice; and this they never can have, while small notes of every description are permitted to circulate through the state.

Many persons are under the impression that all the evils of a deranged currency have been produced by the measures of the general government; and that, under the administration of general Harrison, they will be removed without the aid of state legislation.

Without intending to discuss the general question of the currency, I will briefly state my reasons for believing that too much is expected from gen. Harrison's administration, and that it will not be in his power to correct the evils, of which so many complain.

The currency, which has been so much deranged, is the currency of the different states; and consists of paper of every kind, issued under the authority, or by the permission, of the state legislatures. If too much of this paper was put in circulation, it was the fault of the corporations that issued it; and if there were too many banks it was the fault of the states that chartered them. It has been supposed that the United States bank regulated the state banks, and prevented them from increasing in number. But it could only restrain the operations of other banks, by first receiving their notes, and then drawing upon them every week or month, for the balances due. It had no control over weak and discredited banks, because it would not take their notes; and could only regulate those, which were in high credit, and which could regulate each other, by the same process of frequent settlements. It was defective too, as a regulator, in this particular, that, when other banks discounted too freely and stood in need of restraint, it labored under the same difficulty, and required to be checked in its own movements; for the state banks very seldom extended their business, unless the national bank first set the example. Whenever it enlarged its discounts, they did the same; and then it was rather in a situation to require assistance, than to exercise a proper control. But if instead of being often a debtor, it had managed its affairs so prudently as to be always a creditor of other banks, there was nothing to prevent it from sustaining institutions, that were unsound, and injuring others that were worthy of the public confidence; and nothing to prevent it from giving the banks and merchants of a commercial city, great advantages over those of rival cities.

The national bank, however, might be prudent, vigilant and impartial, and still be inefficient as a regulator, because the state banks could always escape from its control, by refusing to pay specie, or by otherwise discrediting their notes; and thus place themselves out of reach of the regulating power, at the very time they stood most in need of it.

The condition of the currency in the several states, during different periods, furnishes the proof, that its value depends on state legislation, and not on the influence of a national bank.

The United States bank went into operation in 1817, and from that period to the year 1823, its influence was not perceptible in any of the states that encouraged excessive banking. The currency of Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana and Illinois, was as much depreciated, during the greatest portion of that period, as that of Mississippi is now; and was gradually restored to a sound state by the operation of their own laws, and by the determination of the people of those states, to rid themselves of paper money which had lost its value. The process, by which the people of Kentucky were relieved from their depreciated paper, is described in the following paragraphs, published in Niles' Register, in February, 1823:

"More good news.—Bills of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, to an amount of seven hundred thousand dollars, were burnt at Frankfort on the 15th ultimo. A few more good fires like this, and we shall begin to expect remittances from our friends in Kentucky."

"Kentucky is going on nobly in the work of burning paper money. There was lately another great purification of the currency by fire; 1,400,000 dollars, in notes of the Bank of Kentucky, besides the conflagration of the paper of the Bank of the Commonwealth, have been committed to the flames."

The U. States bank had then been in operation six years, without being able to equalize the exchanges between the western states and the eastern cities, or to restrain excessive banking, or to correct the evils of a depreciated currency. During that period, the notes of many of the banks in specie paying states, were at as great a discount as the currency of any western state; and throughout the whole country, banks continued to multiply and expand, as if no national bank had been employed in regulating their movements.

Some of the New England banks were able to continue specie payments during the last war, when there was no national bank, because their discounts were in proportion to their means. If the eastern states had chartered too many banks, or permitted them to run into every kind of excess, no national bank, no administration of the general government, could have prevented the depreciation of their currency.

The framers of the constitution of the U. States had no conception, that a national bank or any incidental power of the general government, could regulate or restrain the paper currency of the states; and therefore expressly prohibited them from emitting bills of credit. This restriction has been rendered nearly ineffectual by the agency of banks; and the states after giving birth to a numerous progeny of corporations, whose business it is to issue paper money, insist upon the necessity of a regulator to give their different currencies a uniform value.

The states have ample power over their own corporations, and their own paper money; and there is no necessity of making use of a fiscal agent of the general government for the management of either. If it be desirable to suppress the circulation of small notes, to prevent the increase of banks, to limit their issues, and to compel the payment of specie, the state legislatures can accomplish these objects, without the aid of a national bank.

Reports have been received from the Baltimore and Ohio rail road company, the Baltimore and Susquehanna rail road company, and the Annapolis and Elk Ridge rail road company, and will be submitted with other papers in a few days. No report has yet been received from the Chesapeake and Ohio canal company. The only information I have, in relation to these companies, is already known to the public or is contained in their annual reports.

The Annapolis rail road is finished to its intersection with the Washington branch of the Baltimore and Ohio rail road, and is now open for the conveyance of passengers and produce.

The Baltimore and Susquehanna rail road has been in constant operation since last spring, and now forms the long desired connexion between the city of Baltimore and the canals and rail roads of Pennsylvania.

The Tide Water canal has also been completed within the present year, and has already been the means of bringing a large trade to the city of Baltimore. The state has no interest in this work as a stockholder, and no pecuniary connexion with it, except as a creditor; but, in proportion to its extent, there is perhaps no other public work that will contribute so largely to the trade and prosperity of Baltimore. And the completion of this canal is not the less gratifying to our citizens, on account of the equal advantages which the people of Pennsylvania will derive from it, in securing, for their various products, a convenient outlet, and a choice of markets.

The affairs of the Eastern Shore rail road company have been settled, in pursuance of the act of the last session, chapter 323.

The commissioners appointed for that purpose, were arduously engaged for a considerable time, in examining accounts, ascertaining damages and adjusting claims against the company; and in disposing of the materials and effects which remained in the possession of its officers and agents. The books, maps and papers, belonging to it, have been placed in the land office, as directed by the act of assembly; and the final report of the commissioners will be transmitted to you, with other papers on the same subject.

Supposing the Eastern Shore rail road to be abandoned, the Baltimore and Ohio and rail road, and the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, are the only works which now remain unfinished. The rail road company will not probably require further aid from the state for two or three years, and will not suffer the interest on their portion of the public debt to fall on the treasury.

The canal is not only unfinished, but the company are without the means of continuing their operations. The debt, contracted for their use, is a dead weight on the state, and as it will remain till the whole line of canal is opened to Cumberland. While every one perceives the necessity of doing something, it is difficult to devise any practicable scheme for continuing the work. The state is without the means of raising money for that purpose, and it would appear to be a desperate experiment, to send a new set of bonds into the European market.

I have received two letters from the governor of Virginia, with a copy of the proceedings of the legislature of that state, in relation to the refusal of the governor of New York to deliver up certain fugitives from justice. These communications relate to a subject of deep interest to the people of Maryland and are intended to call the attention of the slave-holding states, to the necessity of some concert of action, if New York or other states should unfortunately persist in disregarding their constitutional rights. In giving to this subject the serious consideration to which it is entitled, you will, no doubt perceive the advantage of postponing legislative, action upon it, till the decision of the supreme court shall have been given in the case of Nathan Bemis and others. It will be recollected, that this case involves nearly every question that can arise respecting the constitutional rights of slave-holders, and the validity of such state laws as have the effect of obstructing the exercise of those rights.—The southern states are indebted to the justice and liberality of Pennsylvania, for an opportunity of bringing these questions to a decision in the supreme court. Mr. Meredith and Mr. Nelson, who have been employed as counsel to represent this state, have informed me that the case is now ready for trial; and there is very little doubt, that it will be brought to a termination before the adjournment of the legislature.

I consider it my duty to call your attention to an ordinance of the city of Baltimore, which is odious and oppressive to a numerous and meritorious class of our citizens; I mean the ordinance, approved the 12th of last March, and entitled: "A further supplement to an ordinance to preserve the navigation of the harbor of Baltimore."

Under the provisions of this ordinance, duties are levied, under the title of wharfage, on all articles "landed on the public wharves, from on board any vessels lying at said wharves, or placed thereon for the purpose of shipment or exposure for sale."—Goods or produce, delivered from vessels at the public wharves, or taken on board, are taxed with wharfage, "to be paid by the owner or consignee, or in the event of there being none, by the master of the vessel." If the articles are not landed on the wharves, but are merely transferred from one vessel to another, the wharfage is half price. I have been informed that the same kind of wharfage is collected by the owners of private wharves, and that no vessel can escape from it, unless she can find room, to land or take in her cargo, at some wharf belonging to the state. No one complains of the regular wharfage, which has always been charged upon every vessel, in proportion to her tonnage. The grievance is, that vessels lying at a wharf and paying wharfage, can make no use of it, without also paying a duty on every thing that is landed or taken on board. The articles, carried by the boatmen of the Chesapeake bay, never have an owner when this tax is to be paid; and the whole burden of it falls on the master or owner of the vessel.

Within a few days past, my attention has been directed to the proceedings of the convention of tobacco planters, lately held in Washington city—and particularly to the resolution requesting "the governors of the several states, engaged in the cultivation of tobacco, to call the attention of the legislatures of their several states, to the subject of the American tobacco trade in foreign countries."

Having had no time to examine this subject, or to consider the tendency of the measures recommended, I can only comply with the request of the convention, by calling your attention to their proceedings.

WM. GRASON.

Penitentiary. The report of the directors of this institution, made to the executive, shows as follows:

Abstract of prisoners received into the penitentiary from the 1st December, 1839, to the 30th of November, 1840, inclusive—104. For the following crimes:—stealing 61, felony 17, larceny 5, grand larceny 1, house breaking 1, receiving stolen goods 3, obtaining goods under false pretences 1, cutting down with intent to steal trees 1, passing counterfeit notes 1, giving a pass to a slave 1, assaulting and stabbing 1, assault and attempt to commit rape 1, assault with intent to kill 1, assault and battery with intent to kill 1, manslaughter 1, murder in the second degree 1, murder 3, arson 1, breaking the conditions of a pardon 1, robbing the mail 1—total 104—Americans 87, foreigners 17.

Prisoners discharged, their term of service having expired 68, pardoned 20, died 14, escaped 1—total 103.

Prisoners remaining on the 30th November, 1839, 328, received from the 1st December, 1839, to the 30th November, 1840, 104—total 432—discharged 103.

Prisoners remaining on the 30th Nov. 1840, 329.

Population. The following is the official statement of the number of inhabitants in each of the counties of this state, and the city of Baltimore, according to the late census, compared with that for 1830:

	1840.	1830.
Allegany,	18,704	10,609
Washington,	28,862	28,268
Frederick,	34,983	48,789
Carroll,	17,245	New county.*
Baltimore,	32,067	40,320
Harford,	19,901	19,919
Montgomery,	14,659	19,516
Prince George's,	19,483	20,474
St. Mary's,	13,244	13,459
Calvert,	9,095	8,900
Charles,	15,012	17,769
Anne Arundel,	29,535	28,295
Cecil,	17,362	15,432
Kent,	10,840	10,501
Caroline,	7,868	9,070
Talbot,	10,103	12,947
Queen Ann's,	12,523	14,397
Somerset,	19,504	20,166
Dorchester,	18,809	18,686
Worcester,	15,253	15,273
Baltimore city,	102,513	80,620
Total,	467,567	447,040

There are 157,926 white males, 157,645 white females; 29,114 free black males, 32,829 free black females; 45,970 male slaves, 43,749 female slaves. The total white population is 315,571, and the black 157,656. The federal population is 411,164.

The total population in 1838 was 447,040—and the increase in the last ten years has only been 20,527—out of the city of Baltimore the population of the state has decreased.

The new apportionment of members of congress is to be made under the new census. It is not supposed the ratio will be less than 60,000 federal population for each member, and if so, Maryland will only be entitled to seven members. Any increase on that ratio will reduce her representation in six.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Census for 1840. Washington city, white males 9,196, do. females 8,647, total 17,843; free colored males 1,949, do. do. females 2,859, total 4,808; slaves, males 949, do. females 1,084, total 1,713. Total inhabitants in the city 23,384.

Washington county, white males 1,098, do. females 891, total 1,989; free colored males 141, do. do. females 147, total 288; slaves, males 465, do. females 387, total 822. Total inhabitants in the county 3,069.

Georgetown, white males 2,290, do. females 2,834, total 5,124; free colored males 589, do. do. females 814, total 1,403; slaves, males 327, do. females 458, total 785. Total inhabitants in Georgetown 7,912.

Alexandria city, white males 2,748, do. females 3,010, total 5,758; free colored males 664, do. do. females 969, total 1,627; slaves, males 444, do. females 630; total 1,074. Total inhabitants in the city 8,459.

Alexandry county, white males 490, do. females 453, total 979; free colored males 110, do. do. females 125, total 235; slaves, males 173, do. females 127, total 300. Total inhabitants in the county 1,508.

Engaged in agriculture 384; in commerce 240; in manufactures and trades 2,278; in navigating the ocean 126; in navigating lakes and rivers 80; in learned professions 209; deaf and dumb, white 8; do. do. colored 4; blind, white 6; do. colored 9; insane and idiot, white 14; do. do. colored 7; universities 2; number of students 166; academies and grammar schools 26; number of scholars 1,339; primary and common schools 29; number of scholars 851; number of scholars at public charge 482; number over 20 years who cannot read and write 1,033.

Recapitulation of the several censuses.

Year.	*Free whites.*	*Free persons of color.*	*Slaves.*	*Total.*
1800	10,066	783	3,244	14,093
1810	19,079	9,049	5,895	24,023
1820	22,614	4,039	6,379	30,032
1830	27,563	6,159	6,119	39,834
1840	30,557	8,381	4,694	43,712

Interesting trial. A very interesting trial is now going on in the circuit court of this district, in which Wm. B. Stokes, Lucius W. Stockton, and Daniel Moore, surviving partners of Richard C. Stockton, are plaintiffs, and Amos Kendall, late postmaster general, is the defendant. The celebrated mandamus case, with the accompanying circumstances, must be fresh in the memory of our readers, and it disclosed the cause of original dispute. Of the present trial, we find the following report in the National Intelligencer.

The action came on for trial on Monday 28th December, and has occupied the court and jury ever since. The declaration, claiming damages 100,000 dollars, contains three counts. The first sets forth, in substance, that the plaintiffs and their deceased partner were contractors, under and in the name of Richard C. Stockton, for carrying the mail, and, besides performing the duties stipulated in their contracts, performed certain extra services; for which extra services the then postmaster general, (maj. Berry), in conformity with the law and usage of the department, caused credits to be entered on the books of the department, in favor of the plaintiffs, to the amount of $122,000; that the defendant was subsequently appointed postmaster general, and "wrongfully, oppressively," &c. caused the said credits, upon which payments had been made, to be suspended on the books, and recharged to the plaintiffs, so that it was untruly, unlawfully and oppressively made to appear on the said books that the plaintiffs were indebted to the department in the said sum of $122,000, whereby they were unable to obtain large sums of money legally earned by them as contractors for other services, and were subjected to great expenses, delays, injuries and embarrassments, and were greatly injured in their credit and business, and suffered great losses in complying with their contracts with the department, &c. &c.

The second count is for omitting, neglecting and refusing, for a long space of time—viz: two years—to pay to the plaintiffs, &c. contrary to the duties and obligations of his office.

The third count sets out the act of congress of the 2d July, 1836, by which the solicitor of the treasury was authorised and directed to settle and adjust the claims of the plaintiffs for the said extra services, and directing the postmaster general to give credit for the amount which should be found by the solicitor.

That the award was made for $161,563 89; whereby it became the duty of the postmaster general to give credit, &c. that he refused, &c.

The case was opened by Mr. R. S. Coxe for the plaintiffs, with a clear and forcible detail of the grievances complained of, embracing a long and systematic course of alleged acts of oppression, and obstinate disregard of the requirements of law and the obligations of office, overwhelming the plaintiffs with difficulties and embarrassments, under which one of the partners (Mr. R. C. Stockton) had sunk into an untimely grave. He recapitulated the various circumstances of aggravation characterising the case—the re-opening of matters settled by the defendant's predecessors according to law; the sudden charging of such an immense sum; the application of moneys earned from time to time afterwards, upon other contracts, to the satisfaction of this fictitious balance; the peremptory and arrogant refusal of the defendant to be governed by congress in the act of July, 1836; by the solicitor, who had been clothed with full powers, and who made his award; by the judiciary committee of the senate; by the unanimous vote of the senate; by the unanimous decision of the circuit court in the mandamus case; and, finally, the reluctant and tardy submission to the unanimous judgment of the supreme court—unanimous as to the condemnation of the defendant's act.

Mr. Dent opened the case for the defendant, who proposed to show that the plaintiffs were not contractors with the department; that no such award was made, as alleged; and that the defendant had done nothing more than his duty.

The evidence, principally documentary, has not yet been concluded on the part of the plaintiffs.

Counsel for the plaintiffs, Messrs. R. S. Coxe, M. St. C. Clarke and J. H. Eaton. For the defendant, gen. Jones and Mr. Dent.

VIRGINIA.

Popular vote of the state.

	Van Buren.	*Whig.*
Aggregate vote	43,993	42,501
	42,501	
Van Buren majority	1,892	
Whig majority in East* Virginia		1,791
Van Buren majority in West Virginia		1,298
Van Buren majority in Valley		1,879

*From Frederick and Baltimore counties.

*East Virginia is *Old* Virginia proper.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Extract from the speech of gov. Dudley, on the opening of the late session of the legislature.

As it is the part of wisdom to profit by experience, it is necessary and proper to refer to the causes of the revolution, and particularly where connected with our peculiar interest, the better to enable us to avoid the evil and embrace the good.

The Bank of the United States, which grew out of the necessities of the country, at two periods of great distress, (and which would seem almost to give sacredness to its existence), and which answered every purpose promised by its most sanguine friends, or anticipated by the public, was doomed to executive hostility, because it would not yield political obedience. It was rechartd by congress, but vetoed by the president. The public money was then removed from its lawful place of deposite, to the Bank of the United States, to the local banks, by the president, under the plea that it was unsafe. This ground, taken by the president, was disproved by a report from a committee of congress.

The senate of the United States became alarmed at these indications of violence and usurpation, and declared the removal of the deposites unconstitutional. The president appealed to the people, against both the bank and the senate—declaring the bank dangerous to the liberties of the country—a monster of foreign materials; and that a better currency could be given by the local banks, without the danger; and that the senate had done him gross injustice. The appeal was sustained. Nothing was recollected but his splendid and successful military career. Several of the state legislatures were filled by his partizans, who supported his opposition to the bank, and instructed their senators to expunge the resolution declaring his act unconstitution for removing the deposites, or to resign their seats to more unscrupulous hands; and it was done. Some yielded to the servile act, in defacing the journals of the senate; and others, through a cherished though mistaken abstraction, abandoned their posts; which has impaired, and, if continued, will destroy the most stable and valuable part of our constitution, and, in all probability, the government itself.

The house of representatives could not but feel the influence of the will of the people concentrated in the executive. His power was tremendous enough to intoxicate the brain of a less philosophical chief. The fate of the bank was decided. The deposites were retained in the local banks, and recommended to be loaned out. Banks increased rapidly, and discounted freely. The disbursements of the government increased some fifty per cent. or about twelve millions of dollars annually. Property and labor of all kinds rose in price. Public works were commenced, and some completed, of vast magnitude; and general prosperity reigned, not only in this country but in Europe. Up to 1834, under the operations of the "bill of abominations," the payment of the public debt, mostly due to Europeans, filled that country with money seeking investments; a great deal of which was taken by our states, banks, rail roads, canals and manufacturing companies, and returned to this country at a rate of interest higher than had been given by the government. Whether designed or not, this command and disbursement of large amounts of money, completely, at the time, covered the consequences of the destruction of the Bank of the United States, and gave to the country a hollow and fictitious prosperity.

Notwithstanding the great increase of expenditures, some forty millions of surplus had accumulated in the vaults of the local banks. Upon a previous occasion, the president had advised a distribution; and after a fierce struggle in congress, an act was passed directing it to be deposited with the states; and although his views had subsequently undergone a change, he reluctantly approved the measure.

Foreign capitalists, used to wars and convulsions, watched the operations of our government with a vision true to their interests; and, taking alarm at the attack of the president on foreign capital, his revolutionary spirit and daring usurpations, withdrew their funds, in time, to a place of safety. The banks commenced curtailing, to meet the provisions of the distribution act. But it was soon discovered that it could not, with other demands, be met; and a suspension of specie payments ensued throughout the land. A tremendous and frightful revolution, in every branch of business took place; and credit and confidence was shaken to its centre. Money became more scarce in both hemispheres; it seemed, indeed, to have vanished. Interest rose, and with difficulty negotiations could be effected on any terms. Instead of coolly investigating the causes, and applying such relief as his elevated and powerful position might command, to save thousands from ruin and distress, the president denounced the local banks as worthless and faithless—pursued them with an inveterate rancour—and turned upon them the full tide

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of public indignation—made them the stalking horse of the demagogue—robbed them of the people's confidence and paralyzed all their useful energies. But, by his own act, the deposite of the public moneys, the banks had been stimulated to wild expension—they were for the most part, controlled by his own political friends, and were the creatures of his devoted stales.

In the treasury circular, the president added another link to the already lengthened chain of executive usurpation. This circular required specie only to be received at the land offices, which checked sales, and, by further alarming the capitalists, added another blow to the already sinking credit of the banks. Congress *censured* on a vote of disapprobation, by a large majority in both houses, repealing the order. But the president placed it in his pocket, and thus defeated it.

The president's popularity was yet so powerful as to contribute very largely to the election of his successor, the present incumbent, whose other claims on the confidence and affection of the American people were certainly questionable. He promised, however, to tread in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor, and declared that it was glory enough to have served under such a chief; and the people were satisfied.

The present incumbent came into power at a period most unfortunate for himself and for the country. A reaction, as we have shown, had commenced—in a bloated and boasted prosperity; and he had pledged himself to the course best calculated to urge it on. He had, in his zeal to support the views of his predecessor, denounced a bank of the United States as unconstitutional, and cut off all relief from that quarter. The local banks have been denounced as unworthy of public confidence; and he sunk them yet lower by concurring in their condemnation. The affairs of the country had become desperate—money scarce, and bank notes depreciated—the prices of property and labor tumbling down—improvements suspended—and bankruptcies numerous. Indeed so gloomy were the affairs of the country, that the president convened an extra session of congress, to devise means of relief; to whom he gravely recommended the withdral of the public money from their former places of deposite, and to lock them up in safes and vaults, as the remedy.

As a part of his argument for a sub-treasury, he decried institutions which had been used, from the establishment of the government, as depositories; and which, in times of emergency, responded patriotically to the calls of government; and which had aided the great interests of this country to enter honorably the lists of competition, in all necessary and valuable works of improvement, with those of the old world. At the first moment of difficulty, they are condemned as unworthy of public confidence, and even dangerous to liberty. Again, in December, 1837-'38, this sub-treasury is pressed on the consideration of congress, as the grand panacea of all our woes.

Congress was composed of a majority of his friends, and it is quite immaterial whether they considered his project incompetent for the crisis, defective in principle, or nerveless in expediency—it was rejected.

The president now seemed to take the matter seriously to heart. The only measure he had concocted, by the aid of the secretary of the treasury, must not be treated so lightly. His forces are marshalled anew—the unfaithful discharged, and more supple tools put in their places. They open their battery on the dead bank. The dying and living banks they represent them as the hydra-headed monster, against which the former president had to exert his Herculean strength to keep in check. Corporations of all kinds were declared dangerous to liberty, to the poor and to democracy. Congress convenes, and the president drews a strong and vivid picture of the distresses of the country, and again recommends the locking up of the public money in safes and vaults, as the means of relief. This doubtless *was pro forma*, as he had no money in the treasury to be locked up. The fact that he has had to issue, from time to time, treasury notes, shows how preposterous it is to expect relief at present, at least, from a scheme on which the government is destitute of the materials to operate.

To make this sub treasury scheme a law, the state of New Jersey has been disfranchised—her legal and official attestations trampled under foot—her sovereignty violated—her rights disregarded and insulted, by the friends of the present administration in the house of representatives, by refusing seats to their body to persons regularly commissioned under her authority, and clothed with all the attributes of her sovereignty. By this act, every state in the union has received a blow which should not be disregarded. By the request of the governor of New Jersey, I herewith submit the resolutions of her assembly on this subject, marked A.

While the rights of New Jersey were being desecrated in the house of representatives, the senate was engaged in passing a resolution, gratuitously refusing to assume the debts of the states, alike insulting to their feelings and injurious in their character. If, under circumstances of peculiar hardship and distress, a state were to petition congress to assume her duties, and congress were to do so, it would not differ in principle from assistance granted to an ally in distress by war, or to the relief afforded Caracas suffering from the effects of an earthquake, or to New York when almost devastated by fire.—At all events, a state would be entitled to a respectful attention and friendly consideration, but to refuse without being asked, is marked with the grossest impropriety and injustice. The senate knew that many of the states were engaged in improvements of great importance, and depended on negotiating loans in Europe to complete them, and requiring unimpaired credit for advantageous success; which was necessarily injured by that action of the senate, and the works most probably defeated.

It is true that North Caroline has no public debt; but it is not the less injurious and insulting to her character, to be told by her servants, (who are presumed to know), in the senate chamber, that she is unworthy of credit; and such a declaration by the senate, when seen in distant parts of the world, where negotiations for money are sought, must be injurious to her credit, and probably would have defeated her object, if she had attempted to procure the loan contemplated by the act of your last session.

Now, gentlemen, I have shown you the destruction of the national bank, in total disregard of the wish of congress and the mercantile and commercial parts of the nation; the violation of law and contract in the removal of the public treasure from the place where the representatives of the country directed, under a false allegation; the issuing a specie circular, at the executive will, and the continuing its operation after congress had condemned it; placing the public money in favorite local banks, and urging them to use it in expanding discounts—and, because they could not return it when called for, denouncing and persecuting them; the outrage upon the sovereignty of New Jersey; the gross and gratuitous insult upon the character and credit of all the states; were enough, surely, without referring to the operations of trade, or the abuse of the banking privilege, to alarm capitalists as to the stability and integrity of our institutions—to banish money and destroy credit—in fine, to produce the terrible pecuniary revulsion which has shaken our country to its centre, bringing ruin and distress on thousands. And the sub-treasury remedy, gentlemen, for diseases like these! Surely the Sangrado theory never has been so graphically illustrated. The weakness and inadequacy of the proposed remedy is, indeed, like sporting with our wrongs and sufferings.

What good can result from the withdrawal of all governmental connexion—all its fiscal operations, from the banks, and leaving the states to regulate the currency among themselves as they best may? It is like separating the head from the body, and expecting their joint functions to be continued. The president says that the banks form a chain of dependence from one end of our country to the other, and that it "reaches across the ocean and ends in London, the centre of the credit system;" and with this chain of dependence, of mighty magnitude, he will have nothing to do, but leave us to the tender mercies of the English, to regulate our currency and credit, perfectly indifferent to our fate, so that the government and its officers get their dues in gold and silver.

The president certainly looks to a total destruction of all banks when he says, "it is moreover a principle, then which none is better settled by experience, that the supply of the precious metals will always be found adequate to the uses for which they are required. They abound in countries where no other currency is allowed." Like the fabled appearance of men in Rhoderick Dhu, it is only necessary *to will*, and we shall have a plenty of specie, which seems to be so dear to his feelings. He overlooks, or forgets entirely, the sacrifices to which we must submit to obtain it in competition with those countries where it is now held. It will be first necessary to make the balance of trade preponderate in our favor in order to effect this, (the aid of bank credit and our hitherto liberal and enlightened policy having been dispensed with). We must submit to the European and Asiatic prices of labor, their rigid economy, their grinding slavish habits of toil, before we can successfully compete with them in trade, agriculture and manufactures, or produce a balance in our favor to be discharged in coin. To expect a permanence of the precious metals from a forced and unnatural importation, would be about as rational as to attempt a suspension of the laws of gravitation.

The president says, "in a country so commercial as ours, banks in some form will probably always exist," and thinks the sub-treasury will deprive them of the character of monopolies, and be a salutary regulator, and keep them in check. In this expectation of the continuance of banks, he may be sincere; but the recent destruction of these institutions in the District of Columbia, shows very conclusively the wish and intention of his party. The collection of gold and silver in the dues of the U. States, may have some influence on the banks in the large cities, where large disbursements are made; and where the balance of trade concentrates, they will no doubt be least injured and enabled to exist; and no New York he must have had his attention fixed, when he made this assertion as to the probable existence of banks; but to remote places, agricultural and interior states, what other than a deleterious influence can it have, whence the specie must be drained constantly in payment of the dues to the United States, without any probability of an invigorating reflux.

It is due to the state, and necessary to a restoration of our happy, prosperous and honorable condition, as far as is in our power, to mark with unqualified reprobation, this infringement on the rights and credit of the states—this war on the institutions and capital of the country. For when the accumulation of wealth is the result of industry, economy and skill, is certainly honorable to the owner, and whether it consists in lands, chattels or stock, is unquestionably entitled to the stern protection of the law; and the person, it matters not what his standing or position in society, who indulges in the practice of misrepresenting and detracting from the value of either, deserves its severest lash. Let us put the seal of reprobation on the unfaithful officer who violates the constitution in letter or spirit. Let us inform the president that we consider the purposes of government to mean something more important, as the regulator of "trade and commerce with the states," than merely picking out the gold and silver from the currency, in discharge of the public dues, to pay out to the officers. That the currency of the country, no matter of what it consists, must be the medium of exchange, and is as essential to "trade and commerce with the states," as the circulation of the blood is to the animal existence, and as necessary to a healthy state to be regulated by a central power, as the other is to flow from the heart. Gold and silver are tests of the value of the currency, be it what it may, and if an applied, are valuable; but their intrinsic value is of small consideration, compared to the advantages of bank notes, checks and bills of exchange, as a medium of exchange. What power should apply this regulator? Certainly the United States, for none other can.

Counsellors. The following gentlemen were, on Friday, elected counsellors of state: Messrs. John A. Anderson, of Hertford; Willie Perry, of Franklin; Thomas McGehee, of Person; Johnson Busbee, of Wake; Isaac T. Avery, of Cumberland; James P. Leak, of Richmond; and Alfeo Goodwin, of Chatham.

French spoliations. The legislature of this state have adopted resolutions recommending their senators and representatives in congress to vote for the bill to pay the spoliations by the French previous to 1800.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Census. The total population of South Caroline, according to the last census, is 594,439, showing an increase of 10 per cent. during the last ten years.

GEORGIA.

The legislature of this state adjourned on Saturday week. A list of the acts which had received the approbation of the governor of the state up to noon of Monday following (186 in number) is given in the Milledgeville Recorder of December 29. The recorder adds that eight bills had not received (and probably would not receive) the sanction of executive approval. Among them were the quarantine bill in reference to the state of Maine, (intended as a set off to the refusal by the state of Maine to deliver up certain alledged fugitives from justice to Georgia), the Sumter county precinct bill, and the bill for repealing the act against carrying deadly weapons. [*Nat. Int.*

ALABAMA.

Banks. A letter from Tuscaloosa in the Mobile Chronicle, notices the following as among the proceedings of the legislature of that state:

"A bill was received from the senate authorising the banks in this state to purchase property under mortgage or deed of trust to the bank, when exposed for sale—provided that the bank shall in no case bid higher than the amount of the debt which the

property is hoteoded to secure in the bank. Anobar bill is before the annate, and has been ordered to a third reading, empowering the several boards of directors to compound and compromise with debtors, take property, &c. at the discretion of the directory. The bill also provides for the appointment of bank marshals in the several counties of this state. It is the most important measure of the session, in my humble opinion; and one indispensably called for by the exegency of the times, and the condition of the banks. It will certainly pass the senate, as it has already been ordered to a third reading (a test question) by a decided majority.—I think there is no doubt of its passage also in the house, without any material alteration or amendment."

Insurrection. The Mobile Journal says, there have been sundry rumors in town for some days of an intended insurrection, in Sumpter county, which has been detected and suppressed. Other counties were mentioned as the scenes of like events, among which we name Montgomery and Clarke. The causes for apprehending a servile rising are stated to have been many, but the principal among them was the statement of a Choctaw Indian named Henry, implicating a Choctaw chief, "Little Leader," as having projected a rising of the negroes and Indians against the whites, and confessing himself to have been employed as an agent. The Indians, chief and many slaves were consequently arrested, and the country put into a state of military defence. The arrest amounted to twenty or thirty. The examination of these parties occupied several days, when the Indians were discharged—no evidence appearing against them.

We copy the subjoined paragraph from one of the Alabama newspapers, been a confirmation of a report which we had seen before, but which, from its apparent improbability was at first rejected as untrue. If it be true, there was certainly very extraordinary negligence on the part of the electors, who, if perchance ignorant of the express requisitions of the constitution, ought at least, after travelling to the seat of government to give their votes, to have consulted, in their proceedings, the injunctions of the instrument from which they derived their authority in toto at all. We can scarcely believe the report. We yet trust, indeed, that the report is all a mistake, rather than that the electors of the state of Alabama should have made such a blunder as to vitiate their votes by their manner of giving them.

[*Nat. Int.*

Electoral vote of Alabama. It seems that, by informality in conducting the proceedings in the electoral college of this state, the vote of Alabama for president and vice president will be lost. The constitution of the United States provides that the mode of voting in the electoral colleges for president and vice president shall be by *ballot*—that the two shall be voted for by *distinct* ballots—and that these facts shall appear on the face of the certificate of election. According to the order of proceeding in the electoral college of this state, as given in our last paper, from the Tuscaloosa Monitor, the electors did not vote by ballot, and distinctly for each officer, but by *viva voce*—each elector rising when his name was called and responding "Martin Van Buren, of New York, for president of the United States, *and* Richard M. Johnson, for vice president." Of course this departure from the plan expressly laid down in the constitution of the United States will as effectually nullify and abrogate the vote of the state, when the certificates come to be opened and the ballots counted in Washington, as would the adoption of the *viva voce* system by an individual in our state elections destroy his vote. It was a strange oversight or culpable ignorance in the electors to conduct the proceedings as they did, but, under the circumstances of the great difference between the votes for general Harrison and Mr. Van Buren, one which will be attended by no worse consequences than the loss of Alabama's seven votes to Mr. Van Buren and his party in this state. Had the two candidates, however, been within a few votes of each other, the consequences might have been no less than the success of a man as president, without a majority of suffrages.

[*Florence (Ala.) Enq. Dec.* 19.

TENNESSEE.

United States senator. We learn from the Globe that the governor of Tennessee has appointed the hon. A. O. P. Nicholson, of Maury county, to supply the vacancy in congress occasioned by the death of Mr. Grundy. Mr. Nicholson is a Van Buren man.

OHIO.

Small notes. We learn that the resolution repealing the act which prohibits the Ohio banks from issuing small notes, has passed both branches of the legislature of that state, and only requires the signature of the governor to become a law.

INDIANA.

Governor Wallace's message. We are indebted to an intelligent correspondent for the following notice of the message of the governor to the legislature of the state of Indiana. [*Nat. Intel.*

I have been favored with a copy of the message of governor Wallace to the present general assembly of Indiana. I have carefully perused it, and with the utmost satisfaction. He touches with singular ability the various subjects worthy of legislative action. His recommendations evince a thorough knowledge of the peculiar condition of that young and growing state, and are marked with a prudent and comprehensive forecast. It is well known that the depressed condition of the pecuniary affairs of our country has arrested the prosecution of those schemes of internal improvement in almost every portion of the union which, a few years since, were commenced under such flattering auspices. Governor Wallace recommends that a few of the leading works, which have been partially prosecuted, be completed, and his views will commend themselves to the judgment of every unprejudiced reader. He recommends a reduction of the number of senators and representatives in the general assembly. He thinks it will materially lessen the public burdens, while a diminished number will discharge all the duties of a deliberative assembly with equal efficiency. I was gratified with the view of affairs he presents in the following passage:

"Restricting our observations to the narrower sphere of our own state, we find, even through the surrounding gloom which has gathered over the pecuniary condition of our citizens, enough to claim our most fervent acknowledgments to the Giver of all good. We have received from the Divine hand the choicest tokens of its favor. The teeming earth has rewarded the tiller of its soil. No desolating pestilence has invaded our limits, and filled our homes with lamentation and woe. The reviving spirit of enterprise has awakened to its labors, and cheerful industry has resumed its gainful pursuits. The means of education, moral improvement, and religious culture have been extended to every class, and their auspicious effects are seen as well in the general diffusion of intelligence as in the elevated character of the people. The sovereignty of the laws has been respected; a jealous observance of the public peace has eminently distinguished the conduct of our citizens; for, although we have just closed one of the most heated and exciting contests recorded in our history, yet they in no instance, as far as my knowledge extends, have permitted riot to disturb, bloodshed to disgrace, or intemperance to degrade any of their frequent and numerous assemblages."

Governor Wallace recommends to the legislature the propriety of adopting resolutions instructing the senators and requesting the representatives in congress from that state to use their exertions to procure the passage of a bill distributing the proceeds of the public lands among the several states. His views are worthy of consideration. He remarks as follows:

"With a view to relieve the people from the oppressive taxation which we see otherwise awaits them, I, on a former occasion, urged the propriety of claiming our distributive share of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands. The singular course pursued by some of the distinguished leaders of the present administration in congress renders it more imperative than ever upon the states to contend for the strict letter of their rights. I speak at least for Indiana. She has not asked, nor has she, directly or indirectly, intimated an intention of asking, the general government to assume the payment of her debts, nor, to my knowledge, have any of the states; yet we have witnessed a most disreputable effort, in a certain quarter, to discredit the good faith and resources of the states, upon the gratuitous assumption that there was an intended movement on their part to accomplish that purpose through the agency of the national legislature. By the deeds of cession of the several states, and especially of Virginia, the ceded lands were designed as a common fund for the use and benefit of all the states then admitted, or that might afterwards be admitted, into the union. The general government was created a trustee, with powers and duties clearly defined. Its authority over the national domain evidently consists in faithfully carrying into effect the beneficent object of the ceding states, and its obligation to do so is solemn and imposing. From 1832 to September the 30th, 1838, the fund derived from the sales of the public lands amounted to $63,443,308, and the sales since made have largely increased it. Have we not, therefore, a right to demand of this trustee our share of the fund, and especially of that portion of it which has accrued since the extinction of the public debt? According to the distributive principle of Mr. Clay's land bill, Indiana would be entitled to about $3,000,000. The fate of that bill is known to the nation and is a subject of poignant regret. Congress having, by appropriate legislation, given utterance to the public will, in the only form in which it could be authentically expressed, that will was contemned and defeated by the arbitrary and unprecedented action of the executive branch of the government. The aggravated injustice of that act of the late president is equalled only by the presumptuous insolence of the friends of the present executive in congress, in impeaching the honor of the sovereign states which form our glorious union, and denouncing them as bankrupts in fortune and in fame. We are cheered, however, by the auspicious promise of the future—by the hope that the constitutional limitations of the government will be respected, whilst its powers are exercised wisely for the good of the whole people, and that the public will, the only legitimate foundation of republican institutions, will be obeyed by the public servant. I beg to suggest to you the propriety of instructing our senators and requesting our representatives in congress to demand, as a matter of right on the part of Indiana, her distributive share of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands. With those funds at your disposal, you can exempt the people in a measure from taxation, promote the cause of education, prosecute our system of internal improvement, and greatly increase the wealth and prosperity of the state."

The governor makes the following pointed observations in relation to the legislation of congress over the District of Columbia:

"It affords me pleasure to comply with the request of the citizens of the city and county of Washington and the county of Alexandria, by presenting to you a copy of the address of their delegates to convention assembled, to the people of the United States and to their several legislatures. No adequate motive can be assigned for the extraordinary legislation which forms the ground of complaint, other than the fixed determination of the majority in congress to punish the frank and unreserved expression of opinion on the part of the people of the District. This insufferable breach of justice and good faith, perpetrated by the selected guardians of the nation's honor and the people's constitution, should create a sensation reaching to the remotest limits of our wide spread country. It is in keeping with the conduct of those who disfranchised a sovereign state, and trampled under foot the right of the people to select their representatives, with a view of carrying into effect the repudiated policy of their chief. With such, right and might are synonymous terms. The withdrawal of the charter of the banks was done professedly to carry out the policy of government in reference to the currency. So wide is the variation, however, between the profession and the practice of the men who laid their ruthless hands upon those institutions, that it is in vain to seek in that pretext for the motive that led to the destruction of the fiscal agencies deemed necessary in the District for the protection of commerce and industry. The change in its municipal charter, relative to the elective franchise, in defiance of the wishes of the inhabitants, was an indefensible exercise of power.

"It is of incalculable importance to every community that the safeguards and peculiar institutions which it deems necessary to the efficient preservation of the peace, good order and safety of society should be preserved inviolate. The District having no representative, congress should exert a protecting care over her interests, and faithfully reflect her views in relation to her own domestic polity. An enlightened nation will not silently acquiesce in the asserted right of congress to make experiments upon the District, and to tamper with her most precious interests, against the known and expressed will of her people. Referring you to the masterly and eloquent address for detailed information, permit me to submit to you the propriety of adopting such resolutions as the scene of justice and the promptings of sympathy may suggest."

ILLINOIS.

Capitol. The house of representatives of Illinois has passed a resolution for the appointment of a joint select committee to inquire into the expediency of repealing all laws providing for the removal of the seat of government from Vandalia to Springfield, and to provide for the removal of the seat of government back to Vandalia until the state debt is paid; and that they report by bill or otherwise. Upon this a writer from Springfield remarks: The object of it is to cut off all further appropriations to complete the state house until the state debt is paid, which cannot possibly be done for the next forty years, even if we had the means, as the bonds will not mature for that length of time and upwards; and yet if this economical representative from Bond

cao succeed in bis plan, the state house, upon which over 200,000 has been aapended, would remain unfinished, and suffered to go to ruin, as another evidence of the instability, folly and uncertainty of Illinois legislation.

Wa published yesterday a latter from Springfield, Illinois, giving an account of the rejection by the legislature of tha bill to provida for tha paymeot of the interest oo the state debt. The Louisville Journal received yesterday, says:

"We oow learn from a genticman direct from Springfield, that afterwards, on Monday the 14th, a resolution passed the house, and subsequently the senate, providing for the hypotbecation, in New York, of bonds to the amouot of $300,000 for the paymeot of the interest due io January. The fond commissiooer was to proceed forthwith to New York to arrange the matter. The difficulties io the way of a general arrangement for meeting the state liabilities are, that the loco focos desire to exclude from such arrangement all bonds, aven in the hands of innocent holders, where tha consideration for them bas not actually been received by the state; and that they are not willing to pledge the resources of the state to meet the interest of the bonds issued and to be issued."

MISSOURI.

The St. Louis Evening Gazetta gives the annexed abstract of the message of governor Boggs, submitted to the legislature of that state at the opening of its present session.

It will be seen that the governor sets his face against most of the projected improvements. The Iron Mountain rail road; making slack water in the Maranec; making a canal from tha Maranec; slacking the water in Salt rieer; would all do some good, but thao they cost too much money. The Osage river and Grand river however are exceptions; and so the friends of internal improvement, rather than gat no bread, most content themselves with half a loaf.

The state it will be seen is not much in debt, and has got a surplus in the treasury.

Tha currency bill of the last legislature is abandoned by governor Boggs, who thinks it right anough to let the people swap big dogs for puppies, in their private transactions, and not to be troubling a loan with legislative pains and penalties, because he is willing to take, for example, dried leaves for smoked ham; both parties having their eyes open.

He says that since the settlement of difficulties and agreement upon a "truce" betweeo tha council of Iowa and the county court of Clark county, of which however he did not approve, there has beeo no disturbance on that frontier. He urges that Missouri should insist upon the boundary she has been contending for and go before congress with a memorial to that effect.

The state university will next yaar be opened for pupils.

The superintendaot of schools may be aapected to report. Meanwhile the governor recommends that tha proceeds arising from the sales of 16th sections be deposited in the state bank for the benefit of the several towoships interested. The governor thinks that tha money will be safer there than in the several counties, and we agree with him. The whole amouot of this fund is supposed to exceed $300,000.

Tha anti-Mormoo forces have received in payment for their services only a hundred thousand dollars or one-half the amount appropriated. This was owing to the fact thet the money could not be borrowed.

The state has got a bad name, says the governor, by reason of tha Mormon difficulty; and the governor wishes the avidence in the case published so as to retrieve her reputatioo. For our part, wa think gov. Boggs, by his indiscreet management of that affair, has contributed to the very evil of which he complains. But wa doubt not the world at large can discriminate between a gang of marauders and the good people of this state.

FLORIDA.

Late Indian news. The steamar St. Mathews, capt. Van Vechteo, arrived at St. Marks on Friday last, after a short passage from Tampa Bay.

Captain Van Vechten brings letters of a recent date from the U. S. officers in that neighborhood, which together with the verbal information brought, are of a very gratifying character. It is the prevailing impression of all at Tampa Bay, that the Indians are anxious for peace; and although they are crafty and treacherous themselves, and suspicious of craft and treachery from others, yet that they are heartily tired of the war, and that means will be found to produce an arrangement satisfactory to them and the whites. We hope it may turn out so.

Tiger Tail, with his warriors, was still at Fort No. 4, and lively hopes were entertained by officers and men, that our Indian difficulties might soon be closed. [*Tallahassee Star, Dec.* 22.

We learn from Jacksonville that several families have been murdered in Columbia county, within a few days, and great consternation exists among the inhabitants.

Orange crop. The St. Augustine Herald contradicts the report that the orange crop of Florida would yield an increase of $20,000 this year over last; and adds, the largest crop ever knowo here was two millions of oranges, which at 75 cents per hundred would amount to $15,000. In 1835, all the trees were destroyed, and the young trees have produced somewhere towards 100,000 oranges, worth about $1,000—that's all.

TWENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS—2d SESSION.

SENATE.

December 30. The bill to establish a board of commissioners to examine and decide upon claims against the United States was taken up; and, having been read a third time, and the question being on its passage—

Mr. *Calhoun* rose, and assailed the measure as one of the most pernicious character. He had, however, often expressed his views on the subject; and now only desired to record his vote against the principles of the bill. He asked for the ayes and noes.

Mr. *Mangum* had an earnest desire to give a more careful examination to the measure. It went to change the fundamental policy of the government in regard to claims against the United States; and he hoped the senate would consent to let the bill lie on the table for a short time, so that the members who have only recently taken their seats might have no opportunity of examining it.

Mr. *Hubbard* expressed his assent to the proposition; but urged the necessity of early and favorable action on the bill. If it should be passed as it had been reported, it would greatly relieve the business of congress.

Mr. *Henderson* objected to the bill on the general grounds of its conferring too large a discretion upon the board, and as not being well calculated to affect any benefit to the claimants.

Mr. *Linn* made an earnest and animated appeal to the senate, in favor of the measure. He was surprised that the senator from South Carolina, in opposing it, had not presented some substitute; for certainly the system now pursued by congress in reference to these claims was as bad as possible.

Mr. *Calhoun* said that the land bill he had introduced, would be a *substitute*, in some respects; for it would rid congress of the largest class of claims and hand them over to the states. He then spoke strongly against the bill, as bestowing far too much discretion and power on the commissioners.

Mr. *Hubbard* said he had heard the arguments of the senator from South Carolina over and over again every session since the bill was first introduced; and yet the bill had been passed three times by the senate.

Mr. *Sevier*, of Arkansas, assailed the bill with great vehemence. He regarded it, as in fact, superseding every department of the government; and if it should pass, congress might as well be abolished. It would be only a useless body, not worth keeping up.

After some further conversation, in which Mr. *Huntingdon* expressed his concurrence in the general wish for time to consider the character of the bill, it was ordered to lie on the table for the present.

Mr. *Crittenden*, from the committee on the judiciary, reported a bill establishing a uniform bankrupt system throughout the United States.

Mr. *Critteaden* took occasion to say that in all important features, it was an exact copy of the bill which passed the senate at the last session. There were some slight alterations; but these were not material, and did not affect the principle of the measure.

On motion it was made the special order for Thursday next.

The bill to authorise the secretary of the treasury to procure steam vessels for the revenue service, was finally passed, and sent to the house for concurrence. The senate then adjourned.

December 31. The *vice president* laid before the senate a letter from the war department, covering a report of the chief engineer in the ordinance department, showing the most eligible situation for fortifications on Lake Champlain, near Lower Canada.

The following memorials and petitions were presented and appropriately referred:

By Mr. *Sturgeon*, from the president of the Norristown and Valley Forge rail road company, asking for an extension of the bonds given for payment of duties on rail road iron.

By Mr. *Ruggles*, two memorials, each signed by forty odd individuals, citizens of Maine, remonstrating against the repeal of the fishing bounty.

Mr. *Pierce* asked permission to employ a clerk to the committee on pensions on the ground of the onerous duties imposed, and the necessity that existed for frequent conference with the department. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. *Norvell*, from the committee on commerce reported with amendments, the bill authorising the erection of light houses and light boats, and the establishment of certain buoys and beacon lights.

Mr. *Merrick*, from the committee for the District of Columbia, reported the bill to authorise the issuing of letters testamentary and of administration to heirs in the District of Columbia.

Mr. *Nicholas*, on leave introduced a bill to authorise experiments to be made of the application of steam power for harbor defence.

The following resolution, offered yesterday by Mr. *Tallmadge*, was taken up and adopted:

Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury report to the senate a list of the drafts drawn by the treasury department, or by its order, between the 28th of February, 1839, and the 4th of July last, and also since the 4th day of July last, that have been protested for nonpayment, or that have been presented for payment and not paid on presentment, or that remains unpaid, exhibiting, in a tabular form, the date of such drafts; the names of the payees, the names and office of the drawers, and the place where payable, the time when payable, the amount, the time when presented, and the time when protested.

The bill to create an additional land office in the state of Michigan, and for other purposes, was taken up; and, after being advocated by Mr. *Norvell* and opposed by Mr. *Porter*, the question on engrossment was taken, by yeas and nays, when there appeared for it 16, against it 22.

Mr. *Merrick* moved to take up the bill to revive and continue the existence of the banks of the District of Columbia, with a view to make it the special order for Monday next.

Mr. *Benton* said there were a great many other orders set for that day.

Mr. *Tappan* did not see the necessity of any hurry on the subject; it mattered little whether the banks were chartered or not this session, as they still continued to do business as usual, as well without their charters as with them.

Mr. *Merrick* said he would not contradict the assertion of the senator from Ohio; but, he must say, that his information was very different. The banks could do no business—they could not receive a dollar on deposite, even from a member of congress.

Mr. *Tappan* asked if the senator had not read in the newspapers of the day their advertisements?

Mr. *Merrick* said those advertisements related to matters incident to the privileges granted by the act of the last session. It was a matter of great moment to the people of this District that this matter should be speedily disposed of. Ever since the 4th of July last, the inhabitants of this District have been deprived, by an act of congress, of those privileges that were extended to the citizens of the circumjacent states. Why was this? Why should they not be placed on the same footing as the inhabitants of Maryland and Virginia? He hoped that justice at least would be extended. The object he had in coming Monday for its discussion was with a view to obtain an early action on the subject, in compliance with the anxious wishes of the citizens.

Mr. *Clay*, of Alabama, suggested that it would be better to fix the day for Thursday next; which Mr. M. having acceded to, that day was fixed for the discussion.

The bill to confirm to the state of Indiana the lands selected by her for that portion of the Wabash and Erie canal which lies between the mouth of the Tippecanoe river and Terre Haute, was taken up as in committee of the whole, and, after a debate by Mr. *Tappan* against the bill, and Mr. *Smith*, of Indiana, in support of the claim of that state, the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading by a large majority.

On motion of Mr. *Buchanan*, the senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business; and, after speeding some time therein,

The senate adjourned till Monday next.

January 4. The senate, to day, was occupied chiefly with the consideration of the bill introduced by Mr. *Benton*, under the following title:

"A bill to establish a permanent prospective preemption system in favor of settlers on the public lands who should inhabit and cultivate the same, and raise a log cabin thereon."

Mr. *Clay*, of Ala. and Mr. *Benton* advocated at considerable length the provisions of the measure, and the general principles of the pre-emption policy.

Mr. *Prentus*, of Vermont, opposed the measure in a clear and forcible speech.

Mr. *Mangum* called upon the authors and leading supporters of the measure to give a more explicit exposition of its character, and of the meaning of its provisions than they had yet vouchsafed. He then proceeded to express his decided hostility to the whole system which they wished to establish. He thought it unfair and unjust, and calculated to operate for the benefit exclusively of the border population, and against the interests of the old states.

At the suggestion of Mr. *Mangum*, the phraseology of the bill was so modified as to limit the benefits of the bill to free white persons. He also moved to amend the bill so as to limit its benefits to citizens of the United States.

Mr. *Calhoun* asked what were the regulations of the new states themselves, as to aliens holding land; and intimated that he would, by his vote, conform to their practice.

Mr. *Clay*, of Alabama, said that, so far as he knew, aliens were permitted to hold land in all the new states, and no inconvenience had resulted from the practice.

Mr. *Smith*, of Indiana, suggested the propriety of postponing the further discussion of the bill for the present; so as to allow time for more deliberate consideration. He stated his impression to be, though he did not speak from certain knowledge, that the laws of Indiana do not allow aliens to hold land.

Mr. *Buchanan* evowed his readiness to meet the proposition of Mr. *Mangum* with a decided negative. The question, he said, had been raised in 1838, and after discussion, was decided against imposing any such limitation, so as to exclude foreigners.

Mr. *Clay*, of Kentucky, spoke with great animation and earnestness, in favor of the proposition to limit the peculiar and extraordinary privilege conferred by the bill to *citizens of the United States;* and avowed his readiness to cast his vote now as he did in 1838.

After a few remarks from Mr. *Buchanan*, Mr. *Benton*, and Mr. *Clay*, of Alabama, the question was put and decided in the negative: ayes 12, noes 30 So the amendment proposed by Mr. *Mangum* was rejected. The bill was then laid over till to-morrow.

Numerous petitions and memorials asking for the passage of a law establishing a uniform system of bankruptcy, were presented to-day.

Mr. *Clay*, of Alabama, called up the bill introduced by him providing for the reduction and graduation of the price of the public lands.

But it was passed over at the suggestion of Mr. *Clay*, of Kentucky, who said, before the discussion should be begun, he wished the information which he had called for by resolution, relating to the public lands, to be before the senate.

Mr. *Smith* from the committee on the judiciary made an unfavorable report on the memorial from the territory of Iowa, asking for a certain change in its fundamental laws.

The bill to confirm to the state of Indiana the land selected by her, for that portion of the Wabash and Erie canal which lies between the mouth of Terre Haute and Tippecanoe river, and for other purposes, was passed, and sent to the house for concurrence.

Numerous petitions and memorials were presented and appropriately referred. The senate adjourned.

January 5. The *vice president* submitted a communication from the governor of the state of Missouri, transmitting a copy of a law of that state for the settlement of the boundary between Missouri and Iowa.

On motion of Mr. *Benton*, the bill was ordered to be printed, and referred to the committee on the judiciary.

Also, a communication from the treasurer of the United States with a statement of the contingent expenses of the post office department; which was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Also, a communication from the navy department, transmitting sixty copies of the Navy Register for 1840; which was laid on the table.

A number of petitions were presented.

Mr. *Graham*, in pursuance of previous notice, asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill to cause monuments to be erected to the memory of brigadier general Francis Nash and brigadier general William Davidson; which was read twice and referred to the committee on revolutionary claims.

Mr. *Norvell* submitted the following resolution, which was considered and agreed to:

Resolved, That the secretary of war communicate to the senate such additional reports as have been received since those formerly submitted, in reference to the construction of the Potomac aqueduct; and also, such further information as he may have in reference to the examining of the timber for the use of said aqueduct.

Mr. *Porter* submitted the following resolution for consideration:

Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury be requested to inform the senate in what cases the payment of undisputed claims, arising under the treaty between the United States and the Stockbridge and Munsee Indians, ratified on the 16th May, 1640, has, on presentment at the treasury, been suspended or delayed, and the case or causes of such suspension or delay, and particularly that he state such cause or causes in respect to two claims, of $675 each, in favor of Mead, Kellogg & Co. of Detroit, Michigan, assignees in part of Robert Kookapot and John T. Hendricks.

Several private bills were then read a third time and passed.

The bill making compensation to the state of New Hampshire for the services of her militia, coming up on its third reading—an animated discussion arose, in which Messrs. *Pierce*, *Crittenden* and *Hubbard* participated.

Mr. *Clay*, of Kentucky, would like to have some further opportunity to examine this case. There were one or two questions which suggested themselves to his mind: whether there had been an actual invasion of this territory by a foreign power was one; and if not, was there a threatened invasion, or imminent danger of an invasion? And then there was another question: supposing there was a threatened invasion, was there time to apply to the general government to repel this threatened invasion? for to the general government belonged the decision whether there should be peace or war.—No case less than one of extreme urgency would justify the state authorities in deciding on a question of a threatened invasion, and incurring so expense which perhaps the general government might not think proper. It seemed to him (Mr. *Clay*) that it was proper to ascertain all these facts: had there been a military invasion? had there been a threatened invasion? and if so, what had New Hampshire done under the circumstances? Would it not be extending to the state authorities the power of the general government, if there was time to communicate with the general government, if, without the countenance of the general government, they undertook to engage in a conflict with another power? All these matters were worthy of inquiry; and therefore, he would suggest the propriety of laying the bill for the present on the table.

Mr. *Hubbard*, in the meantime, would refer senators for information to a report made by Mr. Howard, the chairman of the committee on foreign relations in the house in January, 1839.

Mr. *Clay* said he would take an opportunity to examine it.

The bill was then laid on the table.

The bill making compensation to the state of Maine for the services of her militia, was read a third time and passed.

The bill to establish a permanent prospective pre-emption system in favor of settlers on the public lands who shall inhabit and cultivate the same, was taken up in committee of the whole, and occupied the remainder of this day's session.

The senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday Dec 30. After the reading of the journal, Mr. *Adams* asked leave to offer the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the investment in the stocks of the several states of the union, of funds held by the government of the United States, in trust, as to the amount of the sums so invested, and of the interest thereon, an assumption by the United States of the debts of the said several states, in the event of their failure punctually to pay the same.

Resolved, That the purchase, by authority of any executive department of the United States, of the bonds of any of the states of this union, at the nominal value, or with a premium thereon, and the subsequent sale of the land bonds at a discount, is an unwarrantable and wasteful dilapidation of the public funds.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the executive government of the United States to require of the government of each and every state of this union, (on whose stocks, investments of the public moneys held in trust by the government of the United States have been made), punctual payment in specie or its equivalent, of the interest and stipulated in said stocks, and repayment of the principal as soon as possible by the terms of the contracts, upon which such stocks have severally been issued.

Resolved, That the further investment of any public funds of the United States in stocks of the several states ought forthwith to be prohibited by law, and that the committee of ways and means be instructed to report a bill for that purpose.

Mr. *Adams* moved a suspension of the rules of the house for the purpose of considering the resolution.

Mr. *Cave Johnson* objecting, the resolutions were laid over, under the rules of the house, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. *Samson Mason* asked leave to offer a resolution requiring the secretary of war to report to this house the state of our affairs in relation to the Choctaw Indians, &c. &c.

Mr. *Giddings* moved to suspend the rule of the house for the consideration of this resolution; which motion failed, and the resolution was laid on the table.

The motion before the house, being to reconsider the vote on the appropriation bill and its amendments—Mr. *Shephard* spoke at some length in support of the amendment as passed, and vindicating his conduct, as a member of the committee on naval affairs, in offering it.

The gentleman from Massachusetts had taken it on himself to say that there was something unfair in the amendment he had moved—something of a trick. He asked the speaker if it was in order.—He did not seize a sly opportunity to thrust it on the house—and he hid on this occasion behind the speaker's decision. But the gentleman thinks otherwise—he did not doubt his skill in parliamentary rules, nor the dignified manner in which he urged them on the house.

He would briefly state some reasons in favor of his amendment. This was the first time (continued Mr. S.) in which we had been called on to appropriate money for this navy pens on fund. It was a new bill—not an ordinary appropriation bill to carry into effect a particular law. The passage of the act of 1837 has destroyed this fund, therefore it was strictly in order to consider all the acts relative to that fund. He agreed with the speaker on this point of order.

But if it was out of order, it was too late to make any objections on this point. If the gentleman did make his objection day before yesterday, it was a poor argument now for the reconsideration of the vote.

Another objection to this act was, that it was too hasty. Who makes this objection? Why, a gentleman from Massachusetts, and another and a third. Do they want time to consider this act? If a young member had told them he wanted time to consider it, it might be proper; but his surprise was that old members should tell them so. The subject had been before the house previously, at last session, and it was to be supposed that they had examined it. He had been told by a distinguished officer this morning, that the amendment was proper. But what was the act of '37? Was that a deliberate consideration of the house? If he mistook not, it was sneaked through at the last day of the session. He had looked for the yeas and nays on that vote, but had not been able to find them. The gentleman from Massachusetts, furthermore said, yesterday, that the second section of the bill was inconsistent with the first. That the first section ordered the secretary to pay certain sums of money, and the second section repeals the law under which the payment was required.

Why does not the honorable gentleman (continued Mr. S.) see that there were several laws requiring the payment of this money—the law of 1800—and this money is needed for previous laws; so the gentleman's opposition on that score is obviated.—The gentleman also said that I had misstated the act of '37. What did I say? That, throughout the pension laws, there was one general plan: That those should receive pensions who had suffered in the cause of the country; and also that the second section referred to the time in which persons disabled in the navy should receive their pensions. He found in the National Intelligencer, this morning, a report of his remarks, which stated precisely what he did say? This report of his remarks would show that he was right, and the honorable member wrong. It was a common practice (he said) to take up false issues. He hoped the day would not be spent in this manner. What is the question before us?—Whether the act of '37 is right or wrong? Whether we are called on to repeal it or not? He would give his opinion in a few words. In 1800 the navy was in its infancy.

The act of 1800 was to encourage the navy—to induce persons to enter into it, and it was necessary at that time. The object of congress was to hold out inducements to gentlemen to enter into it. He showed that it was for the support of the navy.—What is the navy pension fund? The proceeds of prizes were laid aside to be given to seamen, marines, &c. who had been disabled in the service of the country. What is the act of '37? Subsequently to the act of 1800 many acts passed. That the pension fund should go to those who had suffered in the service of their country, was the feature of all the acts prior to '37. If any officer, seaman or marine,

died, leaving a widow, or children, they should receive half-pay from the time of their death. This was a different act,—not that those who had been disabled or fought gallantly—but those who died—they might have been drunkards, or cowards,—but if they died, their children were entitled to this navy pension fund. It was not carrying out the act of 1800. It was a violation of the pledged faith of the country—and the congress that passed that act acted in violation of their faith. This act did rank injustice to the gallant soldier; and this is the act about which you have heard such lamentations before this house.

In six months of the very first year of its passage it had taken from the navy fund upward of 329,000 dollars. Can any man wonder that the fund is gone? As to the purchase and sale of stocks, on which the gentleman had commented with so much severity, what better could have been done? (asked Mr. S.) We had more money than we wanted at that time, the stocks of the states were on a par. If we had not purchased, there would have been a hue and cry about discrediting the states. He admitted that some money had been lost, but the secretary or nobody else was to blame.

The effect of his bill would be in cast off this drain from the fund, which, for the last four years, had amounted to $250,000 annually. The *true* rule on this subject was laid down in the law of 1800, that those who have suffered in the country should be remunerated for it. The act of 1800 made a distinction between the brave and cowardly—the act of '37 had destroyed it.

He noted another objection. That the widows had made their calculations on receiving this fund—that on this, the children had been sent to school, &c. But this was no argument that they should continue to receive the $48,000, which they had received, annually for four years. He had now finished what he intended to say: If he was not mistaken, Mr. *Adams*, yesterday, used the word *dishonorable*, in connection with this matter. He understood it was applied to the house, but a friend had suggested that it was applied to him, (Mr. S.)

Mr. *Adams* said he had said no such thing—that the gentleman himself did not understand it thus, but it was on the wisper of a friend.

Mr. *Shepard* was very far from wishing to do injustice to the gentlemen. The honorable gentleman had done him injustice—all he would say was, that he wished that the honorable gentleman would be more charitable. That no man in this house could do more good than could Mr. *Adams;* if in case of excitement, he would seize the opportunity of coming up as a mediator—as a link between Washington and the present generation.

Mr. *Thomas* wished to give a little information on this subject. He had a letter in his hand from the navy department, saying that the Cincinnati stock had been sold, (he was inquired of how they had sold). The secretary did not say whether at par or not.

Mr. *Anderson* had been informed that they sold for $62 per $100 of stock.

Mr. *Thompson*, of South Carolina, spoke at some length, in opposition to the act of '37. *Its* appropriations were unjust. He was opposed to the reconsideration of the bill:

Mr. *Anderson* inquired whether the bill the gentleman from Massachusetts designed to offer, was the bill approved by the committee.

Mr. *Reed* answered that it was, with the exception of the last section.

Mr. *Anderson* said that if the act of '37 was repealed, it would revive the act of '34, and that was of the same nature. He hoped that the house would take the first opportunity to look into this bill, which has been reported by the committee on naval affairs. He hoped the amendment would not be reconsidered.

Mr. *Monroe* was decidedly in favor of the repeal of the law of '37; yet he had voted against the amendment of the gentlemen from North Carolina, because it was not proper nor sound legislation to amend an appropriation bill by repealing a law of much moment to the navy. He was in favor of paying what is now due to pensioners; and that we should bring up a law properly digested and pass on it as we ought. He hoped that they would reconsider this bill and pass the appropriation bill, and act on the necessary bill, which might be reported by the committee.

Mr. *Everett* dwelt at some length on the subject, which was imperfectly heard, and which we are not able to give.

Mr. *Reed* had been reported somewhat erroneously as to his debate on the subject. He did not mean to denounce with so much severity the act of '37. But it was indiscreet and unwise. He opposed paying pensions according to the act of 1837.—He spoke of his constituents—they had done more fighting the battles of the country than any other, and they had never come here to ask for pensions. He hoped the house would reconsider this bill, leaving out the amendments, and take up the bill brought forward by him and adopt it.

Mr. *Naylor* was in favor of bringing the discussion to an end. He thought the vote respecting the law of '37 hasty and unwise.

That all laws when originated were imperfect, and it was by the emendations of experience that the most perfect laws were formed.

That, part of the law of '37 was defective, and ought to be repealed, leaving that which was sound. He hoped that the motion would be reconsidered—that the appropriation bill would be passed, and that some bill would be brought forward obviating the defects of the law of '37.

Mr. *Jameson* moved the previous question.

Mr. *Turney* moved that the house adjourn, which was carried; and the house adjourned.

Thursday, Dec. 31. The *speaker* laid before the house the following communications:

1. From the president of the United States, transmitting a report from the secretary of state, in compliance with a resolution of the house of the 23d inst. calling upon him to communicate, "if compatible with the public interests, copies of all the correspondence between this government and the government of Great Britain, relative to any proceeding on the part of that government which may have a tendency to interrupt our commerce with China.

2. From the secretary of state, in compliance with the provisions of the act of March, 1799, communicating "an abstract of all the returns made to that department by the collectors of the customs, pursuant to the act of the 28th of May, 1778, for the relief and protection of American seamen, showing, as far as said returns have been received, the number of seamen registered in each port of entry in the United States, during the year commencing on the 1st of October of the last, and ending on the 30th of September of the present year."

3. From the treasury department, in reply to the resolution of the house of the 17th inst. respecting the condition of the custom house buildings at Philadelphia.

4. From the president of the United States, transmitting a report from the secretary of state with accompanying papers, in answer to a resolution of the house, calling for information relative to the burning of the steamboat Caroline. [For which see page 290.]

The above communications were severally referred and ordered to be printed.

Also, the following letter from John C. Rives, on the subject of the printing:

Globe office, Washington, Dec. 30, 1840.

Sir: It is known to you, and to the other members of the house of representatives, that Francis P. Blair and myself were elected printers to the house in January last. Under this election, I expected that *all* the printing for the house during the twenty-sixth congress, would be sent to me to execute; and as I superintend that branch of our business, I engaged men, and provided materials sufficient to do it with at least the customary despatch. I was informed yesterday that the clerk of the house had sent a very large report to the stationer of the house to be printed by him, and that the stationer was actually printing it, or having it printed.

Since I received this information, I have turned to the clerk's account of the expenditure of the contingent fund for the last year, where I find that he has paid other persons for printing which I think should have been executed by the printers to the house.

The persons engaged by me to work on congressional documents exclusively, have not had more than three or four days constant employment since the commencement of this session. There has been some work for them every day, but not enough to employ them the whole day. They are engaged by the week, and we have to pay them, whether they work or not. Now, if the clerk of the house has the power to have the congress printing executed at other offices, when there has been no failure at our office in executing it promptly, I desire to know it as soon as possible, so that I may either reduce our force, or make some arrangement with the clerk to get enough of it to keep our hands employed.—The prices now paid to us by the house of representatives are so low, that we must sink money, unless we can keep the hands which we have engaged to do its printing, constantly employed; and upon some kinds of printing we sink money, even when all our hands are employed upon it.

The clerk of the house and myself have had a controversy about the binding of the documents, which I wish to bring before the house.

Soon after the adjournment of congress, in July last, the clerk sent word to me to deliver the documents which we had printed for the house, to S. D. Langtree, to bind. I refused to do it. It has been the invariable custom, ever since I became acquainted with the manner of executing the congress printing, which is now thirteen years, for the printer to bind all the documents that he prints for congress. Whenever a printer has been elected, during that time, he has as invariably fitted up a bindery, as he has a printing office. I had purchased a great part of the materials for the binding, and had engaged workmen to do it, and had folded a great quantity of the work, before the clerk sent me word that he wished the documents handed over to Mr. Langtree to be bound. The correspondence between the clerk and myself, which I presume he has on file, will fully explain our controversy about the binding. I wish congress to decide between us as soon as possible, as it is necessary that the binding shall be forwarded. Respectfully,

JOHN C. RIVES.

Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, speaker house reps.

Mr. *Adams* said he would take that occasion to inquire whether a report of the committee on the printing of the house had been made at the last session; and if so, whether it had been printed.

Mr. *Davis*, of Indiana, said there were two reports on that subject, which had been laid before the house, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. *Adams* said he had never been able to get a sight of the reports, although very anxious so to do. Neither himself nor other members could procure copies of the documents ordered to be printed at the last session, being more than five or six months ago. This letter, however, from Messrs. Blair & Rives, explained it, and it appeared that the delay was all owing to this controversy between them and the clerk of the house.

Mr. *Lewis Williams* moved to refer the letter to the committee on accounts; but the motion was subsequently withdrawn.

Mr. *J. W. Davis* moved the following:

Resolved That a select committee be appointed, and that the letter of J. C. Rives, just read, be referred to that committee.

Mr. *Morgan* offered an amendment instructing the committee to inquire as to whether the clerk was *interested* in the contract with Langtree & O'Sullivan for furnishing stationery to this house.

Mr. *Reed* submitted an additional amendment instructing the committee to extend the inquiry to the lithographing and engraving of maps.

After some debate of a desultory character, the amendments were withdrawn. The resolution of Mr. *Davis* was then agreed to; and,

On motion of Mr. *Adams*, the letter ordered to be printed.

Mr. *Adams*, on leave, reported a bill from the committee on manufactures, entitled, "a bill to insure the more faithful execution of the laws relating to the collection of duties on imports;" which was read a first and second time, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. *Barnard* asked the consent of the house to introduce a bill (of which intention he had given previous notice) on the subject of bankruptcy.

Objection being made, leave was not granted.

The next business in order was the motion of Mr. *Giddings* to reconsider the vote by which the bill making appropriation for the payment of the navy pensions had been passed, containing an amendment repealing the act of 1837.

The previous question, on the reconsideration, having been demanded by Mr. *Jameson*, Mr. *Adams* endeavored to prevail on him to withdraw it.

Mr. *Jameson* was willing to oblige the gentleman from Massachusetts as soon as any member of the house, but could not, consistent with his duty, withdraw the call.

The call for the previous question was then seconded, and the main question, on the motion to reconsider, ordered to be put; and, being put, it was decided by yeas and nays, as follows: yeas 69, nays 108.

So the house refused to reconsider, and, as far as it is concerned, the act of 1837 is repealed.

Mr. *Fillmore*, after adverting to the great importance of the president's message in relation to the burning of the Caroline, moved that 5,000 extra copies of the same, with the accompanying documents, be printed.

Mr. *Pickens* hoped the motion of the gentleman from New York would prevail. The documents were of the highest importance.

The motion to print was then agreed to.

At a subsequent stage of the proceedings,

Mr. *Alford*, moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the above motion had been agreed to, and called for the reading of the documents, which were read accordingly.

Mr. *Alford* said he was happy that he had moved the reconsideration, and that he was now satisfied,

having heard the papers read, that they ought to be printed. He was satisfied that the answer of Mr. Forsyth was a good state rights paper; and he should think that his instincts of justice were blunted by party spirit, if he were capable of doing injustice to that officer under any circumstances.—He (Mr. A) hoped that the party strife which had just passed had not blunted the instincts of justice of the great whig party of the United States, nor of the state rights party, of which he had lived an humble member, and of which he hoped to die a member. He was satisfied that the rights of the empire state of New York had been vindicated by the secretary of state in an able and dignified manner; and he was sorry to say that this was the only paper coming from that department that he could commend in that light.

As regarded his sympathy towards the northeastern territory, he, as a southern man, had not more than he ought to have; but he did know that the lion of England had been growling for his prey on that northeastern boundary long ago. As an American citizen, he felt humbled at the reflection that, under the administration of Martin Van Buren, the eagle of his country had cowered under the lion of England; he felt humbled that a country which, even in the days of the revolution, was strong enough to defend its rights, should now permit the queen of England to deprive them of every thing. Aggression after aggression had been committed, and it would continue to be so so long as the head of the executive government failed to defend the doctrines contained in this document. Mr. A. then withdrew the motion to reconsider.

Mr. *Stanly* renewed it.

Mr. *Holmes*, of South Carolina, said he was quite delighted with this debate; not, however, because the incidental question of state rights had been introduced, for that was about the same thing as the constitution, which every man construed according to his own taste. But he was delighted because the gentleman from Georgia had given his approval to at least one act of the administration. He was glad that one member of the opposite party had the generosity to acknowledge them in the right for once. The gentleman had, however, touched on the very important subject of the northeastern boundary. He had said that the lion of England had growled, while no paid no regard to it, &c. Now, he (Mr. H.) wished to know whether the remarks made by that gentleman were to be considered ominous of the future action of the new administration? Were we not to judge, from the remarks made by one of its friends, that we were to be precipitated into a conflict with this mighty power, prepared and armed at every point, and that, too, for a line of demarcation? If they were to rush into the conflict—if the south was to be prostrated, he was thankful that gentlemen had shown their hands, that the south might know that one of the results attending the triumph of this great party, was a question of territorial war.

Mr. *Alford* replied to these remarks, and said that he had not spoken in behalf of the coming administration. He had it not in his eye or his mind at the time he spoke; he knew nothing of its secrets nor its intentions. He had no conference with its friends, nor had his advice ever been asked. He spoke for himself—he spoke the sentiments of his own heart, when he said that the lion of England had growled for its prey on the northeastern boundary. Whatever might be the opinion of the gentleman from South Carolina, [Mr. *Holmes*], he (Mr. A.) would express his belief that, if ever the issue of which the gentleman spoke did come, the state of South Carolina would be seen in the first ranks, gallantly defending the honor, and maintaining the rights of the nation. This much he could say—he being one of the first born of nullification out of South Carolina—that South Carolina would be the last to hide her head, if the country should ever be engaged in a war with Britain. His own wish was, that we never might have war with her on this or any other question, if it could be honorably avoided.

For the part which he had taken in the recent victorious struggle, he claimed no honor distinct from his colleagues and his country; and in characterising as he had done the communications of Mr. Forsyth, he (Mr. A.) had done only that which a sense of justice dictated.

Mr. *Cushing* said the matters contained in the correspondence just read, were sufficiently grave in themselves; and they had acquired additional gravity incidentally from the remarks of the gentleman from Georgia, (Mr. *Alford*), and of the gentleman from South Carolina, (Mr. *Holmes*); and he (Mr. C). had a few words to say on both points.

Mr. C said that the correspondance contains the first distinct official avowal on the part of the British government, that the attack on the Caroline was authorised by the government. Mr. Fox says it is well known to have been so authorised. Mr. C. denied this. It was about two years since Mr. Stevenson addressed an earnest letter of remonstrance and demand of explanation to lord Palmerston on the subject; to which lord P. stood mute to this day, neither avowing nor disavowing, justifying nor refusing to justify the outrage. Mr. Forsyth was correct in his allusion to this part of Mr. Fox's letter as a novelty. It was true that the British government had indirectly sustained the act by bestowing honors and emoluments on the parties engaged in it, such as McNab and Drew; but no direct official declaration of the attack on the Caroline having been previously authorised by the British government had been made before this, to his (Mr. C's) knowledge.

Mr. C. said he concurred entirely with Mr. Forsyth in opinion of the inadmissibility of Mr. Fox's demand for the release of McLeod. He was arrested in New York, by the legal authorities, to be legally tried for an alleged act of murder and arson committed in New York—let him be tried by the laws of New York to whom jurisdiction of the case belongs.

Besides, if col. Prince could murder in cold blood the prisoners he made in the frontier troubles—if the authorities of Upper Canada had a right to try, condemn and punish others of the prisoners—if Great Britain might promote Drew and knight McNab—by the same right should New York try McLeod, and if guilty hang him.

Mr. C. said these remarks were called for by the tenor of the correspondence laid before the house. But now for the other point.

On hearing these papers read, the honorable gentleman from Georgia (Mr. *Alford*) avowed the sentiments of patriotism, which I (said Mr. C.) trust are felt not less warmly by the gentleman from S. Carolina (Mr. *Holmes*)—which I trust burn unquenchably in the breast of every American. He spoke in the language of indignant truth of the acts of assentation and concession, on the part of the present administration, to acts of aggression on the United States committed by Great Britain. In doing this, the gentleman from Georgia frankly declared, that he was utterly his own individual sentiments, as sentiments only, and as the sentiments of an individual only. They are sentiments such as I, at least, approve, and had hoped the gentlemen from South Carolina would approve.

But the gentleman from South Carolina, looking beyond this, treats the remarks of the gentleman from Georgia as the avowal of a plan, on the part of the party which is about to enter into power, a plan of settled hostility against Great Britain.

On hearing this charge, Mr. C. could not but revert to the incidents of the great public controversy which the country had just gone through, to the speeches he had listened to in congress and at the hustings, and to the press as it continues to speak down to this very moment, in its reproaches of him and his political friends. What is it that we hear again and again imputed to us, by the thousand voices of the orators and newspapers of the administration? Why, that we forsooth are the allies of Britain; that Harrison, the gallant old hero of Tippecanoe and the Thames, that he and his friends come into power as the hirelings and instruments of England. Has not this been wrung in our ears day after day, and hour after hour, for the whole year back? Yes, sir. And now what is the complexion which the charge assumes, now when the country has passed judgment on this administration? Not that we are the hireling allies, the tools of Britain, but that we are taking power with a fixed purpose of enmity against her—and as if without cause, in the mere wantonness of hostility.

Mr. C. said that, like the gentleman from Georgia, he spoke not for the new administration, but for himself, and as an individual. He felt bound to make this distinction, because his individual sentiments on the questions between the United States and Great Britain were well known, having been expressed by him often heretofore, whether discreetly or not, yet with freedom which, as an individual, he had the right to use, in the honest expression of his deliberate convictions.

Mr. C. said then, as to both these contradictory charges against the coming administration, that he believed, for himself, nay, he would go further and say, that he knew they were alike equally groundless. We who are about to enter into power came neither as allies or friends of Britain (in any exceptionable sense) nor as enemies; but as Americans; Americans animated with the feelings which belong to Americans; resolved, at all hazards, to maintain the rights of our country against every and any foreign power; never doubting that if, by the continued aggressions of Britain, even the most powerful of the governments of Europe, we be dragged into a third war, we shall fight that war as gallantly and as triumphantly as we have already fought a first and a second war with Britain; but resolved, also, if we honorably may, to maintain the peace of the country, anxious to do it, and to promote the internal prosperity of the union and the harmony of the states by means of peace, and repelling the idea of any set purpose of war.

I repeat (said Mr. C.) that so far as I know the objects of the friends of general Harrison, we undertake to act as Americans, and as Americans only. And I thank heaven that these United States are about to have a president who is not professing to be a northern man with southern feelings—no, nor a southern man with northern feelings, but professing to be what he is, a western man with American feelings, and with the honor, the peace, and the interest of the United States, such equally dear to his soul.

Mr. *Duncan* demanded of the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. *Cushing*) when and where the administration had charged the whigs with being the "tools of Great Britain." Let the member lay his finger upon the place where it had been asserted by any paper, or present, if he could, any such extracts to the house. The whig party had not been charged by the Van Buren press with being the "tools" of Great Britain; but they *had* been charged with being under the influence of the moneyed aristocracy of that country—under the influence of British gold. And, said Mr. D. I would advise gentlemen, before they engage in such debates as these, first to clear themselves from that charge. Let the gentleman from Massachusetts pause before making such a charge against the democratic party, and clear his own party from the just charge of acting under the influence of the moneyed aristocracy of Great Britain. Mr. D. here desired the clerk to read an extract from a paper he held in his hand; but the *speaker* was understood to say that the subject on which the gentleman was speaking was not in order on a motion to reconsider the printing of documents.

Mr. *Duncan* was perfectly willing to speak in order; but if he was out of order in showing the falsity of a charge against the administration, why was not the gentleman who made the charge called to order? Mr. D. said the charge against the democratic party having been made, and he having denied it, he was now about to *prove* that the whigs and the institutions of the country were governed and managed by the moneyed aristocracy of England.

After some conversation of a desultory character Mr. *Stanly* withdrew his motion to reconsider. So the question was no longer before the house.

A number of private bills from the senate were twice read and referred.

Mr. *Mason*, of Ohio, asked leave to move a resolution which was read at the clerk's table; and no objection being made, the resolution was introduced, and it was agreed to, and is as follows:

Resolved, That the secretary of war be directed to report to this house in what manner that part of the 20th article of the treaty between the United States and the Choctaw nation, made at Dancing Rabbit Creek, and dated Sept. 27, 1830, has been executed, which stipulates that "for the benefit and advantage of the Choctaw people, and to improve their condition, there shall be educated under the direction of the president and at the expense of the United States, forty Choctaw youths for twenty years.

And that he communicate copies of all such regulations as may have been adopted, of orders issued, and correspondence had, relating to the execution, of that stipulation, and state what amount of money has been appropriated, and what amount expended on account thereof; what agent or agents have been employed, their names, number and compensation; whether an academy or other school has been established for the education of the Choctaw youths, and at what time and place; whether teachers have been employed, and the names, number and compensation of each; what number of the Choctaw youths, or other persons, if any, have been received into, or educated at, such school, and at what cost per scholar; what buildings, if any, have been erected for the accommodation of such school, and at what cost; and what branches of learning have been taught them; and how many pupils have graduated, and in what term of time after their admission; and what is the present number of teachers and pupils belonging to the school.

And that he be require to make a similar report and statement in regard to the execution of so much of the same article of said treaty as provides that fifty "thousand dollars, viz: twenty-five hundred dollars annually, shall be given for the support of three teachers of schools for twenty years."

Mr. *Adams* presented a letter which he considered in the nature of a petition, from a Mr. Attree, of New York, who considered his character as a reporter and a man injuriously assailed by the reading, in the house of representatives, by Mr. *Monroe*, of New York, of a letter from Mr. Jaffary of that

city, in which a report made by said Attree was represented as a burlesque of a speech delivered by Mr. Jaffary at a certain meeting held in New York, and by the remarks of Mr. *Monroe* and Mr. *Wise* thereon. Mr. A. said he did not know the individual, nor did he know he had ever seen him, unless it might have been once, when he was engaged in reporting a lecture which Mr. A. had delivered (on any thing but politics) shortly before the commencement of the present session; but he presented and would ask for the reading of the letter as an act of justice to the persons concerned.

Some remarks fell from Mr. A. which related to the part Mr. *Monroe* had taken in the debate on the bill reported by Mr. A. for the prevention of frauds on the revenue.

The letter having been read—Mr. *Monroe*, of N. York, expressed his surprise and regret that the honorable gentlemen from Massachusetts had thought it proper to bring a matter like this before that solemn assembly. The communication, as published in the Herald, had reached the city the night before, and Mr. M's attention had been called to its supposing it might contain something personal to himself and the honorable gentleman from Virginia (Mr. *Wise*). He had carefully examined it to see whether the writer, in any part of it, had taken exception to the course of the honorable Mr. *Wise* and himself in what they had said, a few days since in relation to the report of Mr. Jaffary's speech, and he did not so understand the writer. In what Mr. M. had said, on the spur of the moment, he had had no intention to call in question the qualifications of Mr. Attree as a reporter, or the accuracy of the Herald; but he had, on the perusal of his report of Mr. Jaffary's speech on the necessity of the merchants of New York employing an agent at Washington, been led at once to conclude that it must have been a burlesque of the speech actually delivered; for he could not believe that any one, who wished, as Mr. Jaffary did, to prevent the passage of a law in congress, could ever be so blind to his own interests as to make such a speech as that given as his in the New York Herald.

But further Mr. Jaffary had himself published to that very paper, a letter or card, positively denying the correctness of the report, and representing it as a caricature of his remarks; which card had been published in the Herald, without editorial comment or remark, to his knowledge. Hence Mr. M. concluded, of course, as any man would naturally conclude, that the report was admitted by the editor to have been, as it was charged to be, a mere playful burlesque. Mr. M. said he was not there to defend Mr. Jaffary, nor was he there to assail any one. When the report of Mr. Jaffary's letter had been read, he perceived that it had more effect in the house than he could have thought it at all likely to have; and apprehending that the character of the great body of the merchants of New York might possibly be injuriously affected by the impression it produced, and from the comments of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. *Adams*] on the proceedings of the meeting at which it had been delivered, Mr. M. as in duty bound, had risen in their defence, and had endeavored to show that they were in no wise justly implicated. As to this Mr. Attree, Mr. M. had no doubt he was one of the best reporters in this country. He had said nothing against his capacity or character, but he had honestly supposed the report was a burlesque. He repeated that he had not risen to defend Mr. Jaffary or to attack the editor or reporter of the Herald, but merely to perform a duty to his constituents, by preventing misapprehension on this floor. As an evidence of the total contempt to which this whole matter was regarded in New York, in all the letters he had received from that city, not a word was said in any one of them about it. In fact, it was too ridiculous an affair for Mr. M. to have any thing further to do with, and he washed his hands of it.

Mr. *Adams* said that, if the gentlemen from New York, Mr. *Monroe*, had alluded to him as intending, in any remarks, he had submitted, to injure the character of the merchants of New York—

Mr. *Monroe* promptly interposed to disavow any such idea; he was fully aware that the honorable gentlemen from Massachusetts would be one of the very last men unjustly to assail the reputation of so respectable a body of men, or of any other class of citizens throughout this country.

Mr. *Adams* said this was sufficient for him. No man cherished a higher respect for the merchants of New York than he did; those, especially, who were, in a proper sense, American merchants. But the meeting, calling itself a meeting of the merchants of New York, consisted of a very different description of persons, being composed, chiefly, of Scotchmen and Yorkshire clothiers, the very men against whose frauds the bill he had introduced was aimed. As to the remark of Mr. Jaffary on himself, he should say nothing, save to that portion of them which charged him with "having been closeted for two hours with the collector of New York" when Mr. A. was coming on to congress—to which he plead guilty; he had been closeted with that officer, though not quite for two hours. He had gone at the request of the collector, who, hearing of his being in the city, had sent a note to him to see him at the custom house; and in that conversation the collector had expressed a very strong desire that that portion of the bill to prevent frauds on the revenue, which Mr. A. had formerly reported to this house, should be reported again. With Mr. Hoyt or with Mr. Benjamin F. Butler, Mr. A. could claim little political sympathy; but he had gone as he was requested; and there it was stated to him that the frauds complained of were going on still, and that the bill was as necessary now as it had ever been; and the collector had observed that his successor, whoever he might be, would find it so. The secretary of the treasury entertained the same degree for the passage of the bill. And Mr. A. would do both these officers of government the justice to say that he believed, in this matter, they were disposed to discharge their public duty with fidelity; and he was willing, in this thing, to give to the proper wishes of the treasury department all the support in that house he was able.

Mr. *Waddy Thompson* moved that so much of the president's message as relates to military affairs be referred to the committee on military affairs.

Mr. *Adams* objected. He said that the practice for several years had been for the house to go into committee of the whole on the state of the union, and for some friend of the president then to portion out the president's message among the appropriate committees, by which means the whole of the document came under the consideration of the house. It was a good practice, and presented the only mode by which the house could get full possession of every part of the message. But, within the last few years, examples had crept in which he hoped, for all future times would stand as warnings and not as admonitions, of not considering the message in committee of the whole, but of individual gentlemen picking out particular subjects in it, and having them referred to their own committees. This practice was not only irregular, but highly inexpedient and injurious, producing utter confusion in the legislation of the house. It prevented the house from getting the whole message under its discussion; and that which it did discuss was discussed under exposure, every moment, to the previous question, by which free discussion and full and ripe consideration was prevented. Here a gentleman wanted one particular portion of the message referred to the committee on military affairs, but as Mr. A. considered the portions of the message on that subject as highly important, he desired the whole message should first be considered in committee of the whole on the state of the union; and he felt the rather anxious on this point because the gentleman at the head of the military committee at the last session had proposed to add some 1,500 to 1,600 men to the standing army of the United States. If the house did go into committee of the whole, Mr. A. should very probably deliver sentiments on several of the subjects it contained very different from those expressed by the president. He hoped the gentleman would change his motion.

Mr. *Thompson* consented, in pursuance of this suggestion, to change his motion for one to go into committee of the whole on the president's message, and make it the special order on Monday next. He denied, expressly, that the bill to which the honorable gentleman had alluded as introduced last session did propose to augment, by a single officer or man, the standing army of the United States; but its object was to protect a frontier exposed to the utmost dangers from savage depredation and massacre.

The motion, requiring two-thirds, was not agreed to.

Whereupon Mr. *Thompson* gave notice that he should renew his motion on Monday next.

While petitions were being presented to-day, Mr. *Garret Davis*, of Kentucky, asked leave to move the following resolution, which was read and objected to:

Whereas the majority of this house, about the close of the last session of congress, did decide that Peter D. Vroom, Philemon Dickerson, William R. Cooper, Daniel B. Ryall and Joseph Kille, were "entitled to occupy as members of the house of representatives the five contested seats from the state of New Jersey;" and said majority, with the exception of the members on the committee of elections, had had no opportunity of examining the testimony relating to said contested seats, and yet refused to permit said testimony to be read to the house, and proceeded to adjudge and decide the right to said seats in utter ignorance of the merits of the contest; therefore,

Be it resolved, That the aforesaid decision of the majority of this house ought to be rescinded, set aside, and held for naught.

Resolved, That this house will, in conformity to all precedent, to the decency, dignity and justice of such proceedings, and to the sanction of their oaths and their duty as judges of the case, thoroughly examine the testimony, taken by its order, in relation to the conflicting claims to said seats, and will then impartially decide the right of the said Peter D. Vroom, Philemon Dickerson, Wm. R. Cooper, Daniel B. Ryall and Joseph Kille, of the one part, and of John B. Aycrigg, Charles C. Stratton, J. B. Maxwell, William Halsted and T. Jones Yorke, of the other part, to them.

On motion of Mr. *Cushing*, all the memorials and other papers on file in relation to French spoliations previous to 1800, were referred to the committee on foreign affairs; and he gave notice that he should call the attention of the house to this subject on Tuesday, the 7th of January next.

Mr. *Lane* obtained leave to introduce a bill to confirm to the state of Indiana the land selected by her for that portion of the Wabash and Erie canal which lies between the mouth of the Tippecanoe river and Terre Haute, and for other purposes; which bill was twice read, and referred to the committee on the judiciary. The house adjourned.

Monday, January 4. At the usual hour the house was called to order. No chaplain being present the clerk proceeded immediately to read the journal.

The *speaker* then laid before the house the following communications; 1. from the first comptroller of the treasury; 2. from the navy department; 3. department of state; 4. war department; 5. from the clerk of the house of representatives, relative to his proceedings concerning the public printing, denying that he had any interest in the contract.

After some conversation on the subject of reference of the latter,

Mr. *Morgan* moved to lay it on the table, and that it be printed; which was negatived.

Mr. *Cave Johnson* moved to refer it to the select committee appointed on that subject; which was carried.

A number of petitions were then presented from the different states.

Mr. *Anderson* reported a bill making new provision respecting navy pensions, and repealing certain acts respecting them, and moved to refer to the committee of the whole on the state of the union, and that it be printed—carried.

After the presentation of a number of reports, Mr. *John Q. Adams*, from the committee to investigate the house document of last session No. 185, respecting the Amistad, reported that they had investigated the case. That there had been a falsification of the document; the word "sound" had been substituted for "ladinos," and that it had been done at the office of the Globe.

Mr. *Barnard* presented a modification of the resolutions offered by him some days since on the subject of the finances.

Mr. B. after the reading of the resolutions as modified, rose and was about to proceed with some remarks; when Mr. *Smith*, of Maine, and Mr. *Hand* asked that the message from the president of the United States (which had just been announced) be read, as it contained matter of importance in relation to the tariff, &c.

Mr. *Barnard* would yield the floor for the mere reading of the message, but that would probably call for other debate, and he declined so doing.

He then spoke at some length, but was interrupted; a motion being made by Mr. *Smith*, of Maine, that the house now take up the orders of the day.

Which motion was carried: yeas 79, nays 68.

A message was received from the president of the United States, communicating some additional correspondence that had taken place between Mr. Fox, the British minister, and Mr Forsyth, the secretary of state, relative to the burning of the Caroline and the case of McLeod. The message and documents were read. [For documents see page 290.]

Mr. *Fillmore* moved that the message with the accompanying documents, be referred to the committee on foreign relations, and 5,000 extra copies thereof be printed.

Before taking his seat, Mr. F. desired to make a remark in reference to the communication from the minister of Great Britain, in regard to his statements about the Caroline. The boat belonged to a man in the city of Buffalo, by the name of William Wells, a peaceable citizen. It neither belonged to the patriots, nor was it under their control or authority—and what reason is there (he asked) for the appellation that is given to that boat, by the minister of Great Britain, who has called it a *piratical*

vessel. He believed it to be an entire mistake. It had no connection with the patriots. The simple facts were these: Wells, during the time that the insurgents were occupying Navy island in the Niagara river—which island is on the Canadian side of that river—was the owner of this boat. He applied to the custom house for a license to run that boat as a ferry boat at Schlossieg. The boat was duly licensed at our custom house, and went down the river on the day previous to its destruction, and stopped at Schlossieg. It passed over once or twice, carrying passengers that afternoon, and returned again to our own shore, and was moored at our own wharf—not within the *national* territory of the United States—but the undoubted territory, as much as this where we now stand. There it was left in the peaceable and quiet charge of the watch of the boat, who were wholly unarmed. The proof is, that there was but one solitary arm on the boat, and that a pocket pistol, without ammunition and without being loaded. While the boat thus lay at our wharf, she was attacked by an armed force, which it now appears was sent from the Canadian shore for that purpose—was attacked without any warning, and one or two persons killed—the boat itself taken out into the stream above the falls, set on fire, and sent over the falls. This was the outrage—the arson that has been complained of—and this murder of one of our citizens wholly unarmed, who had his brains beat out, and was found the next morning on the wharf; and there is good reason to believe that some others went over the falls in the boat, who had been killed or so wounded as to be unable to make their escape.

This presents something of a difficult question. By the laws of the state of New York, this was a murder, and the person committing the murder and arson is liable to be tried and punished by the laws of this state, and neither the government nor the executive of the government has (as he could conceive of) control over the case unless the government of Great Britain should see fit to respond by entering into some treaty with us, and this matter be compromised, and this individual who is now put on his trial for murder could in this way be pardoned, and in no other way can it be done. He was uncertain whether it could be done in this way, but this was the only way. But if the same spirit is manifested by the powers at home that seems to have been by the minister of Great Britain, the necessary course of events must be a concussion between this country and Great Britain.

Mr. F. had no doubt that McLeod would be tried—he hoped he was innocent—but if guilty, had no doubt that he would be executed unless it is prevented by the treaty-making power between this country and Great Britain.

Mr. *Pickens* hoped there would be as little as possible said or done in this juncture of excited feelings. He hoped the communications would be laid on the table and printed.

Mr. *Underwood*, of Kentucky, objected to the printing five thousand extra copies. The principles involved were of very great importance. It has been averred by the British minister that the perpetrator of this murder, in a profound time of peace, was not amenable to the laws of our land. This is asserted on the principle of national law—suppose we consent to this? What is necessary to bring the case within the principles of national jurisprudence? That the order should come from the supreme authority of that country that thus sends her invading force into our territory. We had yet seen no order. Lord Palmerston has even, to this very hour, preserved profound silence on this subject. Now, sir, I am inclined to think that if an inferior officer attached to the navy of Great Britain, without authority, invades our territory to time of peace, and takes the life of our citizens, that such person, in every sense of the word, is a murderer, and liable to be punished as such if we can get hold of him. He wished the committee on foreign relations to give the house their opinion on this point, and to do this with a view to other measures which may possibly grow up out of this. There were other things involved in this correspondence of very deep moment to this country: and that is the question in reference to the jurisdiction of the states and the union; and to this point he wished the committee on foreign affairs to turn their attention, and report whether the United States have any right to interfere, and whether the question is not altogether within the jurisdiction of the state of New York. He deprecated collision between the United States and Great Britain, but if Great Britain should encroach on us, and urge us, then he hoped to see the *United States take possession of the mouths of all the rivers that have their sources in the United States.*

Mr. *Davis*, of Indiana, had watched with some degree of solicitude these questions, but what was altogether more humiliating, in his estimation, was the *crouching sycophancy* on the part of the United States towards Great Britain. What is the nature of the correspondence? You are told that your citizens are perjured outlaws, and your courts of justice are espoused as a mere mockery. Has it come to this, that the people of this country have no rights to be defended?

The present executive has some intimations that his course has not received the sanction of the people. If Harrison shall come up to the mark, and demand retributive justice, he shall have in this act, at least, my humble and hearty co-operation. He had heard so much about *amicable* correspondence, that his ear was wearied with it. He wished that this "lend of the lion heart and eagle eye" should not crouch to Great Britain even in the relinquishment of a single acre of land. He had such American feelings as he trusted they all had—such as urged him to say that this correspondence before the house by the British minister was an unwarrantable and unjustifiable attack on the rights of American citizens.

Mr. *Waller* thought no advantage would result on the debate of the question in this shape—and having already had a sufficient exhibition of *patriotism* moved the previous question.

Mr. *Granger* asked that the previous question be withdrawn to enable him to say one word. He said that the person who is involved in this controversy and soon to be brought to his trial in western New York, was not to be denied the right of impartial trial, which is granted to every one in this country.

When McLeod shall be brought to his trial, he will have every advantage the law secures to him, and the trial shall be as cool and dispassionate as the trial of one of our citizens. If, on trial, he shall be found innocent, he will be acquitted—if proved guilty, will be condemned; and if condemned, will be executed—his execution being due to the supremacy of the laws in that State.

This act performed—if the British government should hastily undertake to redress this supposed wrong, she will find in western New York the same blood that was there in 1812, unbought by British gold—unbought, and only to be bought by that love of country which pervades the people, and the whole people. He had no fear that the nation would ever crouch to the British lion. She will act calmly and dispassionately; will execute her laws; and when properly executed, the gentleman from Indiana need not fear that the general government or New York, will quail before the British lion.

Mr. *Hand* offered an amendment to the resolution, which was lost.

The question recurring on the motion to refer the correspondence to the committee on foreign affairs, and that five thousand extra copies thereof be printed, was carried.

And, on motion, the house adjourned.

Tuesday, Jan. 5. Mr. *Stanrod* asked to be excused from further service as a member of the committee on revolutionary pensions on account of ill health and an affection of his eyes. His request was granted, and another member will be substituted in his place on that committee.

The *speaker* laid before the house sundry communications, viz:

1. A letter from the governor of the state of Missouri, transmitting the copy of an act of the general assembly of that state, entitled "an act for ascertaining and settling the northern boundary line of the state of Missouri." Referred to the committee on the territories.

2. A letter from the postmaster general, transmitting a statement of the disbursements for contingencies for his department for the last year. Referred to the committee on expenses in the post office department.

3. Another letter from the postmaster general, accompanied with a copy of the abstract of the offers for carrying the mails made within the year preceding the 1st of July, 1840. Laid on the table.

The *speaker* announced the special order set for this day on the report of the committee of elections made at the last session on the memorial of Charles J. Ingersoll contesting the right of Charles Naylor to a seat in the house as the representative from the third district of the state of Pennsylvania, when Mr. *Medill* moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That the petitioner, Charles J. Ingersoll, be permitted to appear at the bar, and that he or *such* as *the sitting member* have leave to address this house on the subject of the contested election for the third congressional district of Pennsylvania.

And the question having been taken, the resolution was agreed to, without a division. But Mr. *Lewis Williams* rose and moved a reconsideration of the vote thus taken.

In assigning his reasons for this motion, Mr. W. said he did not understand that Mr. Ingersoll claimed a seat; he did not understand that that gentleman came here for the purpose of vindicating his own right, or the right of those whom he professed to represent. The case, therefore, it seemed to him, Mr. W. could not be properly advocated by Mr. Ingersoll himself; neither had any other individual within that congressional district such a right. The course proposed by the resolution was, therefore, irregular, unusual and improper. He, Mr. W. had no objection that Mr. Ingersoll should come here and sustain his own right to a seat; but, so far as he, Mr. W. knew, that gentleman did not himself claim to occupy the seat of Mr. *Naylor*.

Mr. *Medill* did not know, he said, how the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. *Williams*) came to the conclusion that Mr. Ingersoll did not come here for the purpose of vindicating his own right to a seat. By reference to the files of the house, it would be seen not only that a memorial had been presented by a large proportion of citizens of the third congressional district of Pennsylvania, but also that there was a petition from Mr. Ingersoll himself, in which he set forth that frauds were committed in the election there, and that, if justice was done, he would himself be placed in the seat which was now occupied by Mr *Naylor*. The matter was referred to the committee of elections. Two reports were made, (which were presented to the house about three days before the close of the last session); one of the reports sustaining the sitting member, and the other declaring that the election had been carried by fraud. That was the question which now came up for the decision of this house. The committe of elections had discharged their duty by taking all the testimony they could collect and presenting their views. It now remained for the house to determine which of the two reports was correct, and whether the seat belonged rightfully to the sitting member or to the gentleman who appeared here to claim it. Why the gentleman from North Carolina undertook to intimate that Mr. Ingersoll had withdrawn his claim to the seat, he (Mr. M.) could not undertake to say; but he knew that *he* had neither heard nor seen any thing to justify such a conclusion. And Mr. Ingersoll was now here demanding to be heard at the bar of this house.

Mr. *Fillmore* called for the reading of the resolutions presented by the minority of the committee of elections and the concluding part of the report, in order to see whether there was any thing about Mr. Ingersoll retaining his right to the seat.

And the same having been read—Mr. F. said he believed that the circumstances of this case, so far as they were material to the decision of the question, were substantially these: Mr. Ingersoll, with various other citizens of Pennsylvania, presented a petition to this house, alleging that there had been fraud in the election in the 3d congressional district of that state, and praying that it might be set aside, and, as he (Mr. F.) believed, also claiming the seat for Mr. Ingersoll, although on that point he (Mr. F.) did not speak positively. The committee of elections went into the investigation of the subject, and took testimony; and the majority of the committee came to the conclusion that no fraud had been shown, and recommended a resolution for the adoption of this house, setting forth that Mr. Naylor was duly elected. The minority of the committee also made a report, [as would be seen on reference to the documents], impugning the validity of Mr. Naylor's election; but, if he, (Mr. F.) remembered right, not contending that there was any evidence before the committee to show that Mr. Ingersoll was elected. He, (Mr. F.) therefore, under such a state of facts, considered the contest now in the same light as if the question had been raised by any other citizen of the state of Pennsylvania; and he was willing to give his vote on that ground for the right of any citizen to contest the seat of any member of this house. It did not result, as a matter of necessary consequence, that the opposing candidate was to be the only contestor in the right of the seat; it was a right which belonged to any citizen who thought Mr. Naylor was not properly elected. The house, in his view, was to act in a judicial capacity—as a court of justice—and the only question as to the mode in which this house would act, was a question of convenience. It had been found convenient and expedient in all courts to counsel on both sides of litigated questions. It might not perhaps be an inherent right to have counsel; but it was convenient and expedient; and it seemed to him that the claim to have them was as perfect here as it could be *in* a court of justice. Here was a case brought before the house for its adjudication; and, to his opinion, Mr. Ingersoll, who had raised this question, should be permitted to be heard as well as Mr. *Naylor*. And it seemed to him, (Mr. F.) that it made no difference whether the former claimed the seat or not. The contest was equally important to

the country; and the right of the citizens to have the wrong corrected, if wrong existed, was equally good. He should, therefore, vote against the reconsideration.

Mr. *Briggs* was understood to say that he thought the house had committed a great error, at the last session of congress, in refusing the members from New Jersey who claimed their seats an opportunity of being heard at the bar of the house. Now, here was a case from the state of Pennsylvania, in which Mr. Ingersoll claimed that the election of Mr. *Naylor* was effected by fraud, and that, if justice were done, the sitting member would be removed from his seat. He (Mr. B.) knew of no case within the last ten years in which a person claiming a seat had not been heard at the bar of the house. He thought it was the right of Mr. Ingersoll to be heard.—There was great propriety in his being heard upon the ground suggested by the gentlemen from New York, (Mr. *Fillmore*). He (Mr. B.) thought that it would be not only inexpedient, but manifestly unjust, when a rival candidate came here to contest the right of a man who was in his seat, and who claimed that right—it would, he repeated, be most manifest injustice not to hear him at the bar of the house. It was right that the sitting member should also be heard. He (Mr. B.) hoped that the vote would not be reconsidered; and that the house would do that justice in this case which was refused to the five members from the state of New Jersey.

The *speaker* gave the floor to Mr. *Mason*, of Ohio, who yielded it to enable Mr. *Garret Davis* to ask for the reading of the memorial of Mr. Ingersoll, (above referred to). The memorial not being at the moment on the clerk's table—

Mr. *Mason* considered the resolution offered by his colleague (Mr. *Medill*) as a very proper one. He (Mr. *Mason*) had entertained the same opinion at the time the New Jersey case was before the house, and he had then the honor of offering a resolution of the same import as this; but which under the influences then prevailing, was rejected by an inexorable majority, some of whom were at this present moment engaged in attempting to have the inestimable privileges there claimed extended to one of their own friends. Where then was the desire of these gentlemen that the parties coming here by virtue of documents emanating from the highest authority of the state should be permitted to plead their case at the bar of this house? He was glad, however, to see a returning sense of justice, as indicated by the resolution now proposed. The unexampled outrage perpetrated in that case had reached the ears of the people, and they had responded to it in terms which he hoped, would be remembered after the existence of the present congress. They were now, he hoped, about to return in the good old practices of the republican school, according to which, as he had read and understood them, it was the privilege of a person who had been returned to this house as a member, and of him who contested the validity of the return, or the truth of the election, to appear at the bar and be heard "by himself or his counsel," (to use the words of his own resolution of the last session, which had been scowled down by a fierce majority). It was proper, therefore, that the resolution should have been adopted, and he hoped that it would not be rescinded.

It was proper, however, that the vote should be reconsidered, for purposes of explanation. He wished to know whether Mr. Ingersoll claimed a seat in this house by virtue of an election by the people of Pennsylvania. He (Mr. M.) supposed that it was with a view to ascertain that fact that the reading of the memorial had been called for. For his own part, he would give counsel not only to the contesting member, but to the humblest of the constituency who had given a vote and who believed that the election had not been rightfully achieved. He wished this house to be considered a great court of justice as well as the grand inquest of the nation; and that the great rules of right should not be turned aside to secure political objects or party purposes. Some atonement was due to the constitution and to the violated privileges of this house, and he hoped it would now be made, and that those who might hereafter be in a majority in this house would avoid, as contamination, the precedent which had been set at the last session of congress.

Mr. *Cushing* said he was in favor of hearing the petitioner, according to the motion made by the gentlemen from Ohio, (Mr. *Medill*). He (Mr. C.) was in favor of that motion for the reasons already submitted by other gentlemen, and for this further reason. On referring to the record, he found that all the proceedings in this case were based upon a petition of Mr Ingersoll. The petition set forth that he was duly elected, and he claimed the seat, to which he said he was duly elected, as against Mr. *Naylor*—the returned and sitting member. That was the record. These proceedings were in continuation of that record. The question before the house was, what disposition should be made of that petition of Mr. Ingersoll. And upon that petition, (record as it was), and upon the usage of the house, he (Mr. C.) thought that Mr. Ingersoll was, in justice and in equity, entitled to be heard.

He objected, however, to the form of the resolution, and he asked the attention of the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. *Medill*) to it. It was unusual in its terms, and there was one expression to which he (Mr. C.) objected. The resolution was to the effect (he did not recollect the precise words) that Mr. Ingersoll should have leave to be heard as well as the sitting member. Now, Mr. *Naylor* was a member of this house, *de facto* at least, as the gentleman from Ohio admitted; he (Mr. C.) said, a member *de jure;* but, at all events, Mr. *Naylor* was a member *de facto*, and therefore, as such, he had as much right to speak as the gentlemen from Ohio or as he Mr. C. himself had, and it did not need a resolution of this house to give that right.

The very mention in the resolution of leave to speak was a denial of his right to speak. He wished the gentleman would modify the terms of his resolution. They were unusual, contrary to precedent, and, in words and in spirit, a denial of the unquestionable right of the sitting member.

Mr. *Medill* did not think that the resolution contained any such denial. It only provided that the petitioner should be placed on the same footing with Mr. *Naylor*; and he did not, therefore, see the necessity of the modification suggested. He hoped Mr Ingersoll would be permitted to go on.

Mr. *Cushing* said that if the words he objected to meant nothing, they were not needed there; and that, if they meant any thing, that meaning was a broad one. He must, therefore, vote in favor of the reconsideration unless the words were struck out by general consent.

Mr. *Lewis Williams* rose to withdraw his motion to reconsider; but, before doing so, he said he thought that this proceeding had in many respects been irregular. When the house authorised the committee of elections to send for persons and papers, it adopted an unusual and unprecedented course. He believed that from the foundation of the government to this day, no committee of elections had been clothed with that power; and for the plainest of all reasons, that when the house bestowed this power, it invested the committee with inquisitorial power—it made it a prosecutor instead of a judge. How many drafts had been made on the contingent fund in consequence of this power being given to the committee to send for persons and papers; a committee which, by the constitution and rules of the house, was solely and exclusively a judge.

He wished to know to what capacity Mr. Ingersoll presented himself here to day—whether as a claimant of the seat occupied by Mr. *Naylor*, or as the attorney and agent of the people who joined with him in the petition to this house. This was his chief object in making this motion to reconsider. The gentleman from Ohio, Mr. *Medill*, had stated he did not know how he, Mr. W. had come to the knowledge of the fact that Mr. Ingersoll did not claim the seat in his own behalf. Certainly he, Mr. W. had not spoken from the record. His attention had not been particularly drawn to that point; but what had been said by the gentleman from Ohio himself, Mr. *Medill*, appeared to him, Mr. W. to corroborate the opinion that Mr. Ingersoll was not here to claim the seat for himself. The most that was pretended was, that Mr. *Naylor* was not entitled to his seat; and the finding of the minority of the committee would be, at all events, a justification to him, Mr. W. for the opinion he had expressed. It never was his intention to limit the right of speech here on these important subjects. He was disposed to hear Mr. Ingersoll, but he wished to know in what capacity he appeared. It was, he repeated, with this view that he made the motion to reconsider; but, as many of those with whom he was in the habit of acting seemed to be opposed to it, he would withdraw the motion.

Mr. *Cushing* renewed the motion, (solely he explained, for the purpose of effecting the modification he had named).

Whereupon, by general consent, Mr. *Medill* modified his resolution by striking therefrom the words "as well as the sitting member."

And then Mr. *Cushing* withdrew the motion to reconsider.

Mr. *Barnard* renewed it.

He desired to ask a question of the gentleman from Ohio, Mr. Medill. He, Mr. B. took it for granted that, having submitted the motion in relation to Mr. Ingersoll being heard at the bar of the house, he, Mr. *Medill*, must be acquainted with the fact whether it was the intention of that gentleman in addressing the house to do so in the way of a personal claim to a seat?

Mr. *Medill* (who was very imperfectly heard) was understood to disavow any greater familiarity with the views of Mr. Ingersoll than other gentlemen on this floor possessed; and in recommend the gentleman from New York, Mr. *Barnard*, to address his inquiries to Mr. Ingersoll personally.

Mr. *Barnard* (having first called for the reading of the first sentence of the report of the minority) proceeded to say, it was evident from that report that not one of the minority of the committee—not even, he presumed, the gentleman from Ohio, Mr. *Medill*, himself—had any idea of presenting to this house an issue upon the question whether Mr. Ingersoll was or was not entitled to a seat. It was true that Mr. Ingersoll had petitioned for his seat. The subject was sent to a committee; that committee had examined it, and had come into this house with a unanimous report, in one respect, that was to say, that Mr. Ingersoll was not entitled to a seat. Was the house disposed to go behind that report?

A point of order as to the relevancy of these remarks was here raised by Mr. *Turney*; but the *speaker* having decided that they were not out of order—

Mr. B. proceeded. He took it for granted that Mr. Ingersoll did originally ask the house to consider his claim to a seat; but what he (Mr. H.) meant to say was, that now the only issue before the house was the question presented by the minority of the committee—namely, whether the election should be declared utterly void, or should be sent back to the people to decide it. The question then was whether there was any law or precedent, or any propriety in allowing Mr. Ingersoll to be heard on this subject. There was just as much propriety as there would be in permitting any other man in that district, or in the nation, to be heard. If the house wanted council to speak to them on this question, which was a question peculiarly for the house to decide, they could get counsel where they pleased.

Mr. B. contended that the house was now about to set a precedent. A great wrong was committed at the last session; and he was not for doing another, a second wrong, because one had been already done. There was no example on record in the history of this, nor, he supposed, of any other country, where an individual was permitted to come to the bar and to discourse on such an issue as was here presented. He regarded this as a matter of great consequence.

Mr. B. offered the following as a substitute for Mr. *Medill*'s resolution, in case the motion to reconsider should prevail.

"That Mr. Ingersoll have leave to be heard at the bar of this house in favor of his right to a seat in in this house in place of Mr. *Charles Naylor*."

Mr. *Garret Davis* said that when a seat was contested in any legislature, as a general principle both gentlemen claiming had the right, by courtesy and parliamentary usage, to be heard. For what had Mr. Ingersoll petitioned? If for a seat for himself, he had a right to be heard, because he petitioned for something which he claimed as belonging to himself personally. As he (Mr. D.) understood the matter, Mr. Ingersoll insisted on his right to a seat, and in support of that claim he had a right to be heard; but in no other state of circumstance had he that right. If it were otherwise, every individual whose name was appended to the petition had a right to be heard.

Mr. *Hubbard* moved the previous question; but withdrew it on the request of

Mr. *Alford* who submitted a few remarks, the object of which was to show that an issue had been made up between Mr. *Naylor* and Mr. Ingersoll—the one having and the other claiming the seat—and that issue could in no wise be changed by the action of the committee of elections, but was to be decided, one way or the other, by the house in a judicial capacity; that the issue had not been changed; and that Mr. Ingersoll had a right to be heard in his own behalf.

After some remarks from Messrs. *Alford* and *Barnard*, the previous question was called by Mr. *Turney*, (who met all appeals for its withdrawal with a negative), and there was a second to the call. The main question being on the motion to reconsider the vote on the resolution of Mr. *Medill* was ordered, and, being taken, was decided in the negative, yeas 41, nays 140.

The *speaker* thereupon informed Mr. Ingersoll, (who appeared at the bar) that the house had passed a resolution that he should be heard, &c.

Mr. Ingersoll then rose and addressed the house in support of his claim, and had proceeded about an hour, when, without having concluded, he gave way for a motion to adjourn; which, having been agreed to, the house adjourned.

CHRONICLE.

ABOLITION. About the 1st November last,—that is, immediately after the late presidential election in Pennsylvania,—a highly respectable correspondent in Philadelphia wrote us that Thomas Earle, the abolition candidate for vice president, voted the Van Buren presidential ticket in that city. This item was copied at the time into the National Intelligencer, and a letter from Mr. E. published in that paper of yesterday, declares that the statement is unfounded in fact.

[Balt. Amer.

BONES OF BLACK HAWK. We gather the following facts from the Burlington (I. T.) Hawk-eye.

These bones which were stolen from the grave about a year since have been received and are now in the governor's office. The wampum, hat, &c. which were buried with the old chief, have been returned with the bones. It appears that they were taken to St. Louis and there cleaned; they were then sent to Quincy to a dentist to be put up and wired previous to being sent east. The dentist was cautioned not to deliver them to any one until a requisition should be made by gov. Lucas. Gov. L. made the necessary requisition; and they were sent up a few days since, by the mayor of Quincy and are now in the possession of the governor. He has sent word to Nashea-kuk, Black Hawk's son, or to the family, and some of them will probably call for them in a few days. Mr. Edgarton, the phrenologist, has taken an exact drawing of the skull.

BUNKER HILL MONUMENT. We learn from the Boston Morning Post the following particulars respecting the cost of the Bunker Hill monument. The original cost, for the entire height of two hundred feet, as estimated by Mr. Willard, the architect, was $87,000 The work, so far as built, has not much exceeded this estimate. The receipts of the association, since its organization, have been as follows:

First subscriptions of members,	$54,010
Legislative donation,	10,000
Ladies' subscription,	2,500
Raised on mortgage of land and monument.	23,400
Subscription through Mechanics society,	21,000
Lease of land,	1,359
Tax for ascending monument, about	2,000
Donations of two citizens,	20,000
Proceeds of September fair, 1840,	32,000
	$166,269

The mortgaged land was sold in October, 1834, for $25,000, which paid that debt. The actual receipts, therefore, have been over $166,000, which is much more than double the original estimates of the cost.

These facts are not stated to censure any one, but simply to justify the people of New England, who have been most unjustly charged with want of generosity and patriotism, in not completing the monument. It will be seen, that, at the first, a sum was promptly raised within three thousand dollars of the whole estimated cost. Having done that, it was difficult to raise additional subscriptions, after it was supposed the requisite sum had once been provided, and but for the ladies, it never could have been done. To them belongs the crowning honor of the achievement, and the lofty column, when completed, will be no less a monument of their perseverance and patriotism, than of the deeds of our fathers.

[Philad. North Amer.

THE NORTHEASTERN BOUNDARY. Major Graham and party passed through Bangor recently, on their return from running the meridian line north of the monument, at the head of the St. Croix river. The Whig says, the line has been run as far north as the Aroostook river, at which place the new line is about half a mile east of the old line. One portion of the party has been engaged in taking a line from the side water at Calais to the monument, and thence following major Graham. The survey will be resumed in March, and carried through in the course of the season to the St. Lawrence river.

A late number of the Frederickton Sentinel states that the presence of the detachment of the 66th regiment in the Madawaska settlement, in connected with the unjustifiable proceedings and coarse threats of the individual in charge of the armed posse of the state of Maine, stationed at the mouth of Fish river. It is rumored that these troops are shortly to be replaced by an armed civil posse, similar to that maintained by Maine, and that a block house is to be constructed on the Madawaska settlement, for their accommodation.

COTTON CROP. We have already noticed the fact that the crop in South Carolina is considerably deficient—and we have now before us a special message from the governor of Alabama, in which he says, "the cotton crop of the present year has been generally gathered, and the quantity raised has fallen so far below the most reasonable calculation, that, without a forbearance on the part of creditors, not to be expected, the pecuniary distress of the people for the next year will be unprecedented and ruinous"—and calls upon the legislature to adopt such measures for the relief of the people as may be deemed expedient and proper. *[Amer. Farmer.*

A writer in the New York Journal of Commerce, who appears to be well informed on the subject, says that notwithstanding the complaints which have been made of short crops in the cotton growing regions of our country, the stock on land in Liverpool at the latest dates was in excess 183,000 bales, compared with the same period in 1839, and that the prices of the article are comparatively lower in England than in this country.

COLORING MARBLE. The art of coloring marble, so as to give it the richest and most beautiful tints has been recently carried to great perfection in Italy, by M. Cicori. A solution of nitrate of gold penetrates about the twelfth of an inch; it gives a beautiful violet purple. A solution of verdigris gives a green color; solution of dragon's blood also penetretes marble, giving it a beautiful red. It is penetrated by all alcohol tinctures of coloring woods, such as Brazil wood, campeachy, &c. The alcoholic tincture of cochineal, mixed with a little alum, produces a very bright color, which penetrates far into the marble, and makes it resemble the red marble of Africa. Orpiment dissolved in ammonia, quickly dyes marble a yellow color, which becomes more vivid the longer it is exposed to the air. The solvent which causes coloring matters to penetrate farthest into the marble is wax. Verdigris, which has been boiled in wax, and applied to marble quite hot, penetretes to the extent of nearly half an inch, and produces a fine emerald.

DEATH OF JUDGE PRENTISS MELLEN. The Eastern Argus of Thursday, mentions the death of Prentiss Mellen, of Portland, aged seventy-six years. The Argus says—"Mr. Mellen was the oldest member of the bar in this country. He has practised here, we believe, since 1798. He was made chief justice of Maine, at the time of the separation from Massachusetts, and continued in that distinguished station, until about six years ago, when he went out on the constitutional limitation. After that period, he engaged in the practice of the law again, with almost youthful zeal, and continued in it until the sickness of which he died. He has filled a large space in our community, and will long be remembered as a worthy citizen, and an able jurist."

NEW DECISION. The circuit court of Illinois has decided that aliens *not naturalized*, who have resided in that state six months next preceding an election, have a right to vote. The case has been carried up to the supreme court. *[N. Y. Standard.*

The decision is not new in Illinois—a judge of a lower court having made a similar one. The constitution of the state embraces a provision allowing the privilege of voting to all aliens, who have been six months within her borders, even if they are not naturalized.

DECISION OF THE BARRY CASE. *Guardianship of an infant.* The Albany Argus of Thursday says: "This case, which has enlisted much of the public attention, and received the adjudication of several judicial functionaries, was last evening decided by the court of last resort, having been under argument before that body during several days past. The court for the correction of errors, by the decided vote of 19 to 3, has *reversed the decision of the supreme court*, and affirmed that of judge Inglis; thus giving the custody of the infant in dispute to the mother—the child being a female, and at the time of the institution of the proceedings appealed from, but two years of age."

CASE OF MCLEOD. The examination of Alexander McLeod before judge Bowen, in this village, has been closed. It resulted in remanding him to jail until he enters into recognizance of $5,000 for himself, with two sureties of $2,500 each, for his appearance at court, to answer to the charge of being one of the gang concerned in the murder connected at the time the steamboat Caroline was burned. The testimony given in, is very contradictory—several witnesses tending to implicate the prisoner, while others swore positively to his being elsewhere on the night of the burning of the Caroline. If upon trial, the accused should succeed in establishing an alibi, and an acquittal follow, the question growing out of that affair, will of course be postponed. But if on the contrary, a jury shall adjudged him guilty, then will the case assume a serious aspect. Our national government would not if it could, and could not if it would, interfere with the decisions of the courts of New York for an offence committed against the laws of this state; the penalty must be inflicted. On the other hand, the act for which McLeod is arranged has been sanctioned by the British government, and she is bound to protect her subjects. How then, in such a contingency, a collision between the two nations is to be avoided, it is not easy to foresee. *[Niagara Cour.*

PUBLIC LANDS. The New York Standard remarks that the public lands ceded from Great Britain to the old thirteen states, and purchased from France and Spain since, have left this nation possessed of perhaps even now, a *thousand million of acres* of land, which will be worth, if sold progressively, as required by the settlers, at least *two thousand millions of dollars*. The disposition of this immense domain, or the appropriation of the proceeds, is a question of great importance to the people of this country, and requires their serious consideration

IMPORTANT INDIAN TREATY. The Fort Wayne Times (La). states that at the late Indian payment at the Forks of the Wabash, the Indians made a proposition to sell their lands; and that gen. Milroy (although not officially authorised by the government) took the responsibility, "while they were in the humor" of treating with them for about 500 000 acres, being the whole of the Miami lands in this state. The price agreed to be paid is about $1 10 per acre, and the Indians to move west in five years. The lands are worth $10 per acre, hard as the times are, and there is little doubt the general government will confirm the treaty.

[New Albany Argus.

JUDICIAL SALARIES. The chief justice of the supreme court of the United States receives a salary of $5,000. The judges of the supreme court of Louisiana receive the same salary. The associate justices of the supreme court of the United States receive $4,500. The highest salary of any judicial officer in Maryland is $3,600; in Massachusetts and South Carolina, $3 500; in Virginia, $2,720; in Pennsylvania, $2,666 67; in New York and North Carolina, $2,500; in Georgia, $2,100; in Mississippi, $2,000; in Maine and Tennessee, $1,800; in Alabama, $1,750; in Kentucky, $1,500; in New Hampshire, $1,400; in New Jersey, Delaware and Ohio, $1,200; in Vermont, $1,175; in Connecticut and Missouri, $1,100; in Illinois, $1,000; in Indiana, $700; in Rhode Island, $650.

LYNCHING. A singular act of lynching was perpetrated recently at the Oberlin theological institute, of Ohio. Some of the members detected a young man named Norton, in writing discreditable annonymous letters to young ladies of the institute. The members, among whom was a licentiate of the institute, named H. C. Taylor, proceeded to inflict summary punishment, profanely prefacing their proceedings with prayer. They secured the man's person, gagged and blindfolded him, and then inflicted 25 lashes on his bare back with a cowhide. They then directed him to leave the town forthwith, without going to his room.—The licentiate, it is hardly necessary to say, has had his license taken from him.

MAILS. The mails which were made up at Cincinnati, for New York, on the 10th, 20th, and 26th November and 2d December, have been stolen from the bags. This information was received on the 24th ult. by the postmaster at Cincinnati.

THE MURDERER OF ELLEN JEWETT. Robinson, the murderer of Ellen Jewett, whose trial and acquittal left a stain upon the tribunal before which he was arraigned, went to Texas, where he has since lost his right arm—that arm with which he planted a hatchet into the forehead of a frail, but to him an unoffending girl, and with which he then applied an incendiary torch to the bed where she lay weltering in blood, thus attempting to conceal the murder by committing arson: that right arm, we say, has been cleft from his shoulder in a fight with the Mexicans.

Nor is this the only retribution that has visited the guilty. It will be recollected that Furlong, the infatuated grocer, who went into court and committed volantary perjury, by swearing that Robinson was in his store on the evening of the murder, became a maniac and drowned himself. *[Alb. Jour.*

SALT TRADE. During the year 1839, there were manufactured at the works in Onondago county, 600,000 barrels of salt. Of this quantity, 183 500 passed through the Welland canal; 142,500 bushels through the Erie canal via Buffalo, and the residue—being 274,000 barrels, found a home market.

This year the manufactures commenced operations on the first of June, and continued for seventy-five days, during which time 400,000 barrels of salt were made. Of this amount about one quarter has already been received, principally at one house in this city and a similar number of barrels despatched through the Welland canal for the western market. A small portion more will be received at this point this fall, and the balance retained for a market immediately in the vicinity of the saltmake.

The cost of transporting this commodity from Syracuse to this city—a distance of 200 miles—is about 30 cents per barrel; and from this city to a point upon lake Michigan, 50 cents per barrel is charged.

Three-fourths of the quantity required for Ohio consumption, is taken on board at this place and carried gratis—masters of vessels preferring salt to the labor of loading with ordinary sand ballast, when merchandise is not to be had. We have now in the market some 12,000 barrels, which is held at $1 94.

[Buffalo Com. Adv.

STRABISMUS. The New York Star says: The operation for the cure of squinting is performed, we believe, in from two to four minutes—and the charge is *from one hundred to one hundred and fifty dollars.* The discovery is a very important one, and we think the benefits derivable from it should not be confined solely to the wealthy. Could not the practitioners who have introduced the operation in this country afford to perform it at a less exorbitant charge?

SUGAR CROP. The Attakapas Gazette of the 19th, says it is now fully ascertained that the sugar crop of this state will fall short at least one-fourth of previous expectations. The cane touched by the last hard frost, and which has been left standing, is entirely lost. As an instance of the trifling quantity of sugar made from it, we will state that from twenty arpents of such cane, on a plantation in this parish, barely three hogsheads of a very inferior article have been made. The cane cut down before the last frost however, is still sound, yield tolerably well and makes excellent sugar.

TRADE. The trade in breadstuffs between Ohio and Upper Canada is becoming quite large and important. During the past year the shipments from Cleveland to ports in Upper Canada were 896,550 bushels of wheat and 70,936 barrels of flour.

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NILES' NATIONAL REGISTER.

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FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The packet ship England, capt. Waite, arrived on Wednesday evening from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 9th ult. She brings London dates to the evening of the 8th—five days later than our previous advices. The intelligence was favorable and interesting.

ENGLAND.

There is a decided improvement in the money market, caused in part by the favorable intelligence from China and the Mediterranean, but in part also by a general improvement in business. The export of specie to the continent had ceased; stocks had generally improved: wheat was at least firm at former rates; and cotton at Liverpool had slightly improved, and was in active demand. In short, things were looking decidedly better than for many weeks previous.

FRANCE.

The triumph of the king, the Soult-Guizot ministry and their pacific policy is complete. The ministerial address to the king was carried on the 4th by a vote of 247 yeas to 161 nays, after a stormy debate in which the personal integrity of Thiers was directly impugned, and a chaos of an hour ensued. The little Talleyrand would seem to be effectually prostrated.

By the packet ship La Duchesse d'Orleans, Havre papers of the 9th Dec. are received. The funeral of Napoleon was to take place on the 15th.

The remains of Napoleon, having been placed, at Cherbourg, on board a steamboat, the solemn train passed by Havre at day break on the morning of the 8th. The steamer with the remains was painted black, with torches burning on the bow and stern and around the tomb. A long retinue of steamers followed. The shore was lined for a mile with national guards. In Paris a hundred thousand men were under arms. The excitement was very great among the people, but the strong military arrangements left no apprehensions of disorder.

The London Standard of the 12th December, received by the Garrick at New York, says: The restoration of the remains of Napoleon seems to have excited a feeling in Paris, of which no other part of France affords any symptom.

The body of Napoleon. The latest Parisian journals contain the official account of the disinterment of Napoleon's remains, and their removal on board the frigate *Belle Poule*, under the supervision of prince de Joinville, assisted by count Rohan Chabot and captain Alexander, commissioners appointed, the one by France and the other by England, to superintend the exhumation.

The body appeared to have suffered little change in the twenty years which has passed since it was inhumed. The three coffins—of which the exterior one was mahogany, the second lead, and the third and last mahogany—having been cut through, and the white satin sheet which covered the body removed, the form and features of the great departed lay exposed to the view of a group of his old and faithful followers who were permitted to be present, and of many who now gazed upon them for the first time. The features were so perfect, and retained so completely their natural form and character, that general Gourgaud, involuntarily exclaimed on beholding them, "*Bon! tres bon!*"

The *proces verbal*, drawn up by Dr. Guilliard, surgeon of the *Belle Poule*, after reciting the precautions used in opening the lids of the several coffins, continues thus:

"Something white, which appeared to have become detached from the lining, covered, as if with a thin gauze, all that the coffin contained. The cranium and forehead, which adhered strongly to the satin, were partially stained with it, but very little was seen on the lower part of the face, on the hands, or on the toes. The body of the emperor was in an easy position, as when it was placed in the coffin; the upper members were laid at length, the left arm and hand resting on the left thigh; the lower limbs were slightly bent; the head a little raised, rested on a cushion. The voluminous skull, the high and broad forehead, presented themselves, covered with hard and yellow teguments closely adhering to them. Such appeared also the contour of the orbits, the upper edges of which were furnished with the eyebrows. Under the eyelids were still to be distinguished the ocular globes, which had lost very little of their volume or form. The eyelids were completely closed, adhered to the subjacent parts, and were hard under the pressure of the finger. Some eyelashes were to be seen on their lodges. The bones of the nose and the tegument which covered them, were well preserved; the tubes and nostrils alone had suffered. The cheeks were full: the teguments of this part of the face were remarkable for their softness to the touch and their whiteness. Those of the chin were slightly blue, a tint they had borrowed from the beard, which had grown after death. The chin itself had undergone no change, and still preserved the peculiar type of the face of Napoleon.

"The thin lips were parted, and three of the incisive teeth, very white, appeared under the upper lip, which was a little raised towards the left. The hands were perfect, not having undergone the least change. Although the joints were stiff, the skin preserved that peculiar color which is only to be found in the living man. The nails of the fingers were long and adherent and very white. The legs were in boots, but in consequence of the opening of the seams the last four toes were not on each side. The skin of these toes was of a dead white and furnished with nails. The anterior region of the thorax was much depressed in middle, and the sides of the belly hard and sunk. All the members covered by the clothing appeared to have preserved their shapes. I pressed the left arm, which I found to be hard and diminished in thickness. As to the clothes they appeared with their colors, so that the uniform of the horse chasseurs of the old guard was to be recognised by the dark green of the coat and its bright red facings. The grand cordon of the legion of honor was across the waistcoat, and the white breeches were partly covered by the hat, which was placed on the thighs. The epaulette, the star and other decorations attached to the breast, had lost their brilliancy and turned black. The gold crown of the cross of officer of legion of honor had alone preserved its polish. Vases of silver appeared between the legs, one surmounted by an eagle which rose above the knees; they were found entire and closed. As there were adhesions between these vases and the parts they touched, I uncovered them a little, the king's commissioner not thinking it right that they should be removed for the purpose of closer examination."

The *proces verbal* goes on to state that the above particulars might have been more full, but they were sufficient to show that the preservation of the body was more complete than circumstances of the autopsy and inhumation warranted an expectation of. It then proceeds:

"This is not the place to inquire into the causes which have to this extent arrested the progress of decomposition; but there is no doubt that the extreme solidity of the masonry of the tomb, and the care taken in making and soldering the coffins of metal, have powerfully contributed to this result. However this may be, I feared the effect of the atmosphere upon the remains, and was convinced that the best means of preserving them still longer was to exclude them from its action. I eagerly complied with the desire of the king's commissioner, that the coffins should be immediately closed. I restored the wadded satin to its place, after having sleeped it in creosote, and then caused all the wooden cases to be closely fastened as possible, and those of metal to be hermetically soldered. The remains of Napoleon are now in six coffins—one of tin, a second of mahogany, a third of lead, separated from that within by sawdust and wedges of wood, the fifth the sarcophagus of ebony, and the sixth the outer case of oak."

The process of opening the tomb commenced at half past 12 o'clock on the 15th of October, but in consequence of the strength and solidity of the masonry it was 10 o'clock at night when the workmen arrived at the coffin.

The sarcophagus in which the body was deposited for transmission to France, and all the paraphernalia, were of the most magnificent and costly description, and the funeral apartment in the *Belle Poule* was fitted up in a style of gloomy grandeur which must have given it a most imposing appearance. The pall which covered the sarcophagus was of heavy crimson velvet besprinkled with golden bees, trebly bordered with gold embroidery and ermine, and had worked through the whole of its rich fabric a white cross of silver threads, to all appearance like lace. At each corner was an eagle surrounded with stars—all embroidered in gold.

LATER. The packet ship Oxford, Rathbone, brings London papers to the 18th Dec. There was great activity in the dock yards, indicating that foreign operations were anticipated, whether in the eastern or western hemisphere, their policy is evidently to prepare for contingencies.

The markets remain as at former dates, except cotton, which had advanced one-eighth of a penny.

Interment of Napoleon's remains in Paris. The great pageant of interring the remains of Napoleon in the Invalides took place on Tuesday, 15th December. The whole line of the procession from the banks of the Seine to the Hotel des Invalides was adorned on both sides with military trophies, and a more magnificent pageant, all the accounts agree in saying, has never been witnessed, even in Paris. From four in the morning, undeterred by the coldest day that has been experienced, during the present winter in France, thousands proceeded to the several advantageous positions which different localities presented for the viewing of the procession.

At nine o'clock the first gun was fired, on the bank of the Seine, at Courbevoie, where a park of artillery was stationed. This became the signal for the commencement of the proceedings of the day. From the temple, erected on the left bank of the river, the Abbe Coquereau and a numerous clergy, in full canonicals, then issued and proceeded towards the steamer La Dorade, which had been brought close up to a wooden esplanade, forming a communication between the shore and its deck. His royal highness the prince de Joinville met them as they approached between two lines of troops, and, after the exchange of salutations turned towards the vessels lined by the sailors from La Belle Poule, a body of whom proceeded to raise the coffin, and transported it to the temple, the priests going before, chanting, according to the usage of the Catholic church.

The remains of the emperor were deposited there for two hours, the religious rites which were performed, having lasted thus long. The immense concourse of people who were assembled at the spot, viewed this portion of the proceedings in solemn silence, the roar of artillery alone sounding through the atmosphere.

SPAIN.

There is nothing of interest from the peninsula, except that tranquillity is maintained under the regency of Espartero.

There is a general calm on the continent.

EGYPT.

The pacha knocks under. He has had an interview with com. Napier at Alexandria, and offered to relinquish Syria, restore the Ottoman fleet, and abandon all pretensions on the single condition

of retaining the hereditary government of Egypt. This the commodore guarantees him. It is stated that the official despatches from com. Napier announcing these facts had arrived in London.

SYRIA.

Another terrible disaster occurred at Acre on the 6th November, three days after the capture of that place, by the explosion of another powder magazine within the fortress. The number killed and wounded amounted to 280. The sufferers were chiefly natives, including many women and children; but there were also about 20 British seamen and marines killed, and several officers and men wounded. Amongst the latter are brigadier sir Charles Smith, commanding the land forces; capt. Collier, of the Castor; lieut. Johnson, and the rev. Mr. Kinton, of the Princess Charlotte. No light had been thrown on the immediate cause of this calamity.

The British fleet remains on the coast of Syria, and the men suffer from fever and dysentery.

Ibraham pacha has encamped on the plains of Rocah, under Mount Lebanon. His army now consists of 12,000 infantry and 2,000 cavalry. Emir Beschir is pressing on his flanks. Hebron has declared for the sultan.

CHINA.

The English have commenced hostilities in earnest. They have taken the city and island [or islands] of Chuson, on the east coast of China, after a feeble resistance. The fort of Amoy had also been battered down, and the mouths of several principal rivers were placed under strict blockade. But these measures have thus far had no effect but to exasperate the Chinese, who are making every effort to resist the invaders. The governors of provinces have conformity refused to forward any communication from the British to the emperor. *Lin* is particularly active and vigorlag. All foreigners have been ordered to quit Canton, and it is understood that the English blockade of that port is henceforth to be rigorous. It is also given out that the English are about to make a decisive demonstration, probably on Pekin itself.

INDIA.

By the arrival of the overland mail from India at London on the 7th, we have important advices. The British have revenged their temporary reverses in Affghanistan, by a signal defeat of their enemies, headed by Dost Mahomed. The following is the clearest account:

Letters from Cabul of the 20th of September, give the particulars of a decisive victory obtained over Dost Mahomed, on the 18th, at Bamsen, by a small force under brigadier Dennie, consisting of six companies of the 35th native infantry, six pieces of horse artillery, and between 400 and 500 of the Schah's troops. The enemy were 10,000 strong, headed by Dost Mahomed and the Walee Khoosn, in person. They left three Sidars and 500 men dead on the field, together with their entire baggage, standards, and the only piece of ordinance in the possession of Dost Mahomed, who fled seriously wounded.

The death of Dost Mahomed is reported.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT, *by and with the advice and consent of the senate.* Joseph Genois, to be register of the land office at New Orleans, La. vice P. A. St. Martin, resigned.

Julius De Muo, to be register of the land office at St. Louis, Mo. from the 25th February, 1841, when his present commission will expire.

James M. Strode, to be register of the land office at Chicago, Ill. from the 27th of December, 1840, when his late commission expired.

Purdy McElvain, reappointed register of the land office at Marion, Ohio, from 8th January, 1841.

Matthew Gayle, reappointed receiver of public moneys at Cahawba, Alabama, from Jan. 11, 1841.

Edward F. Comegeys, receiver of public moneys at Tuscaloosa, Alabama, vice Wm. G. Parish, resigned.

Rev. Martin P. Parks, of Norfolk, Virginia, to be chaplain and professor of geography, history and ethics, at the military academy, West Point, in the place of the rev. Jasper Adams, resigned.

THE CASE OF THE SENECA INDIANS. For some years past a treaty between the United States and the Seneca Indians, says the Baltimore American, has been the subject of considerable discussion, and various difficulties have prevented its final ratification. Several publications have been recently made which throw light upon the subject, and disclose a series of frauds which are as bold as they are artfully contrived.

The Senecas hold lands in the state of New York to the extent of about 119,000 acres, worth probably two millions of dollars, as they include some of the most fertile tracts in the state. At the close of the revolutionary war, Massachusetts claimed an interest in this land as a portion of the territory of the Six Nations. A cession, however, of the right of jurisdiction was made by Massachusetts to New York—the former state reserving a right of pre-emption to the lands themselves. This pre-emption right was purchased by Samuel Ogden in 1791, which by several transfers had now come into the hands of a company known as the "*Ogden Land company.*"

It appears to have been for some time past the object of this company to involve the U. S. government in a treaty with the New York Indians for the removal of the latter. Two small bands or portions of the tribe were induced to apply to president Monroe, during his administration, for leave to negotiate with the Menomonies for certain lands near Green Bay. Difficulties arose which the government was obliged to settle. A treaty was concluded with the Menomonies in 1832, by which 500,000 acres of land were provided as a home for the New York Indians at an expense to the United States government of $20,000. Yet with the making of this treaty it appeared that the main body of the New York Indians had nothing to do. In 1837 new efforts were made to procure the removal of these Indians. Five persons were engaged to effect this object within a specified time for a stipulated price—say $20,000 or $25,000 each. We have not room for the various details of this business. The purpose was to have the government purchase lands in the west for the Senecas, and to obtain a transfer of the lands in New York to the Ogden Land company. The most dishonorable and fraudulent means were used according to the published statement of the transaction, to obtain the signatures of the chiefs to the necessary articles; and a treaty, apparently genuine, went up for ratification to the United States senate more than once. The president in his message of 1839, says: "No advance towards obtaining the assent of the Senecas to the amended treaty in council, was made; nor can a majority of them in council now be obtained;" and again:—"That improper means have been employed to obtain the assent of the Seneca chiefs, there is every reason to believe."

The treaty was referred in the senate to the committee on Indian affairs, who reported a resolution for rejecting it. The senate, however, in March, 1840, passed a contrary resolution by the casting vote, it is said, of its presiding officer; and the president issued his proclamation accordingly soon afterwards. It is a matter of dispute whether this ratification is valid or not—the constitution requiring a majority of two-thirds.

A contemporary journal published in the interior of New York remarks on this subject:

"We hope that one of the first steps taken by the United States senate, in the session which has now commenced, will be to bring up this matter again for consideration. The testimony contained in the volume before us shows a series of frauds of the grossest kind. It appears that out of the whole Seneca tribe, consisting of 2,503 Indians, only 146 were found willing to remove. The chiefs who agreed to join the emigrating party were bribed to do so by granting them permission to remain on their lands, while those who were not willing to go, were, by the treaty, to be expelled at all events. Signatures were procured from men in a state of senseless intoxication; chiefs were created by a spurious election, for the purpose of signing the treaty, and every kind of threat and promise were used to obtain the assent of the chiefs. These things must be looked into and the wrong must be redressed.

"The Ogden Land company will gain by this fraud if it be allowed to stand, 119,000 acres of fertile land, worth, it is estimated, more than two millions of dollars. The United States are to pay for it."

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Duties on silk goods. Should the revenue bill of Mr. Adams, now before congress, become a law, the duty on the following articles will be 23 *per cent. ad valorem*, viz:

Black and colored silk cravats.
Ribands of every description.
Fancy hdkfs. of every description.
Silk pocket hdkfs. of every description.
Lineo cambric hdkfs.
Suspenders, hats, gloves, hose, socks and mits.
Silks, shawls, scarfs, veils.
Umbrellas and parasols.
Embroidered cashmere and velvet shawls.
Braids, corset laces, cords, galloons and laces.
And every article of silk manufacture, or of which silk forms the chief value, "*except* silk pieces of goods sold by the yard measure."

There was a debate on the 13th on a motion of Mr. *Adams* to fix upon the 27th for the consideration of the bill. The motion was defended by Mr. *Adams* and opposed by Mr. *Jones*, of Va. Mr. *Cushing*, of Mass. replied. The yeas and nays were at length ordered upon the motion, and resulted in the affirmative, yeas 64, noes 52. No quorum voting the house was compelled to adjourn.

The oil trade of the union. We are indebted to the Boston Patriot for a table giving the number of arrivals of vessels with oil into the United States for 1840. At New Bedford and Fairhaven, there were 70 ships and barques, 11 brigs and 1 schooner, with an aggregate of 63,465 barrels of sperm oil, and 75,411 of whale. The next important place is Nantucket, at which 22 ships and barques arrived, and 3 schooners, with an aggregate of 42,330 barrels of sperm, and 2,275 of whale. The total arrivals were 175 ships and barques, 42 brigs and 6 schooners, with an aggregate of 156,445 barrels of sperm, and 203,441 barrels of whale. The Patriot states that the arrivals of sperm oil, for 1840, exceeded those of 1839, by about 15,000 bbls. while the whale oil fell short about 20,000 barrels. It may be well to notice here, that the exports of sperm oil to England this year have exceeded those of any previous year, from 15 to 20,000 bbls. having been exported, which would leave about the same quantity for home consumption in 1840 as we had in 1839. The great and continuing decrease of import (nearly two-thirds decrease within 20 years), into Great Britain, will hereafter exercise a greater influence on our prices of sperm oil, than we have heretofore felt, as the different manufacturers have greatly increased the use of sperm oil; thus in case of an over import into the states, and prices are low, it will be taken for export.

Trade of the United States and Mexico. The inland trade between the United States and Mexico promises to be greatly benefitted by a bill which passed the senate. It proposes to extend the drawback system to the exportation of foreign goods from Independence, in the state of Missouri, and Van Buren and Fulton, in Arkansas. Both of these towns is on a great river, to wit: the first on the Missouri, the second on the Arkansas, the third on the Red river. The Globe says that these towns, if the bill passes the house of representatives, become ports of entry, and it will greatly accelerate the important inland trade between the valley of the Mississippi and the southern parts of the Mexican republic.

POSTAGE. The following propositions indicate the extent and nature of the projected alterations in the present system of postage and mail transportation they are from the late report of the postmaster general:

"1. The entire abolition of the franking privilege, as an exclusive personal right, with the exception of the executive and the heads of departments.

"2. A limitation by law of the maximum rate of compensation for the steamboat, rail road and coach service.

"3. The equalization of postage on newspapers and other printed matter, with an advance of one hundred per cent.

"4. A revision of the tariff of letter postage, with a reduction of twenty-five per cent."

UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN. The following are the additional documents which were communicated to congress on Monday of last week, by the president, relative to the affair of the steamboat Caroline:

Mr. Fox to Mr. Forsyth.

Washington, Dec. 29, 1840.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th inst. in which, in reply to a letter which I had addressed to you on the 13th you acquaint me that the president is not prepared to comply with my demand for the liberation of Mr. Alexander McLeod, of Upper Canada, now imprisoned at Lockport, in the state of N. York, on a pretended charge of murder and arson, as having been engaged in the destruction of the piratical steamboat "Caroline" on the 29th December, 1837.

I learn with deep regret that such is the decision of the president of the United States, for I cannot but foresee the very grave and serious consequences that must ensue if, besides the injury already inflicted upon Mr. McLeod of a vexatious and unjust imprisonment, any further harm should be done to him in the progress of this extraordinary proceeding.

I have lost no time in forwarding to her majesty's government in England the correspondence that has taken place, and I shall await the further orders of her majesty's government with respect to the important question which that correspondence involves.

But I feal it my duty not to close this communicatioo without likewise testifying my vast regret and suprise at the expressions which I find repeated in your letter with referenca to the destruction of the steamboat Careline. I had confidantly hoped that the first erroneous impression of the character of that avaot, imposed upoo the mind of the United Statee government by partial and exaggarated representatinas, would long siuce havn been effaced by a more strict aad accurate axamination of the facts. hurh au iovestigation must even yet, I am willing to believn, lead the United Stetes goverement to the same cnoviction with which her majesty'e authorities on the spot were impressed, that the act was one in the strictest sense of self-defonce, rendered absolutely necessary by the circomstances of the occasion, for the safety end protertion of her majesty's subjects, and justifiad by the same motives and principles which, upon similar and well known occasions, have governed the conduct of illustrious officers of the U. States.

The steamboat Carolina was a hostile vessel aogaged ie piratical wer against her majesty's people, hired from her owners for that express purpose, and knowo to be so beyond the possibility of doubt.

Tha place where the vessel was destroyed was nominally, it is true, within the territory of a friendly power, but the friendly powar had baan deprived, through overbearing piratical violence, of the use of its proper authority over that portion of territory. The authoritias of New York had not even been abla to prevant tha artillery of tha state from being carried off publicly, at mid-day, to be used as instnments of war against her majesty's subjects. It was under auce circamstances, which it is ta be hoped will never recur, that the vessel was attacked by a party of her majesty's people, captured aad destroyad.

A remonstrance against the act in qnestion has been addressed by the United States to her majesty's governdhent in England. I am not authorised to pronounca the decision of her majesty's goverement upon that remonstrance, but I have felt myself bound to record, to tha maaatima, the above opinion, in order to protest ie the most solemn manner against the spirited and loyal conduct of a party of her majesty's officers and people being qualified, through au unfortunata misapprehenstoo, as I believe, of the facts, with the appellation of outrage or of murder.

I avail myself of this occasioe to reoew to you the assurenca of my distinguished consideratioo.

H. S. FOX.

Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Fox.

Department of state.

Washington, December 21, 1840.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt nf your notn of the 29th instant, in reply to mine of tha 26th, on the subject nf the arrest and detantion of Alex. McLeod, as one of the perpetretors of the outrage committed ie New York when the steamboat Caroline was seized and burnt. Full evidence of that outrage has beea presented to her majesty's government with a demand for redress, and nf coursa no discussion of the circumstaaces here can be either oseful or proper, nor can I suppose it to be your desire to invita it. I take leeve of the subject with this single remark, that the opinion so strongly expressed by you nn the facts and principles involved in the demand for reparatioo on her majesty's government by the U. States would hardly have baan hazarded had you been possemad of tha carefully collected testimony which has been presanted to your government in support of that demand.

I avail myself nf the occasioe to renew to you the assnrance nf my distinguished consideration.

JOHN FORSYTH.

Honor to the brave! The Richmond Enquirer stales that nine swords voted by the general assembly, at different periods, to certain officers, natives of Virginia, in testimony of their gallantry in the last war, have been at length delivered, and are placed in the executive chamber. Tha governor has appointed the 22d of February next for the presentation, when the officers who will receive them, and several other military and naval characters of distinction, are expected to attend. The devices and ornamental work on the blades and scabbards are said to be very appropriate, and executed in the best atyle. The followiog are tha officers to whom (or their representatives) these swords will be delivered.

Army—Gee. Roger Jones; col. George Armistead; major Th. M. Nelson; capt. Richard H. Bell.

Navy—Capt. Th. Ap. Catesby Jones; capt. Ch. W. Morgan; capt. Elisa F. Valaite; capt. Hugh N. Page.

Marine corps—Col Archibald Handetsoo.

THE ARMY.

Extract from the report of major general Macomb. After the secretary of war's report, follows the report of major general Alexander Macomb, the commanding general of the army—who gives a faithful idea of the coodition of our army, and reports it as in daoger of becoming inefficient by the number of ineffective officers, from age, infirmities, wounds, &c. belonging to it, that demands the attention of congress. The remedy he proposes we give below ie his own words, and think them not only judicious, but meriting the attectioo of the nation:

"In my last annual report, I recommended that some provision be made for keeping the corps of officers effectiva, by allowing such of them as should, from age, wounds, or other infirmities, be unfit in perform their respective duties, to retire from activa service on their pay proper, as a means of support, without any other emoluments; and reported a plan by which it could be effected without any additional cost to the nation, but, on the contrary, would be productive not only of efficiency ie the service, but a real saving of expense to government; and I beg leave here to repeat the plan, presenting it in the shape of a bill."

This bill provides that when an officer shall heva served twenty years, and becomes disabled, he shall relire on his pay proper, without amolaments. His place supplied by promotion. The officer promoted drews his former pay only, with the emoluments of the retired officer.

The general-in chief makes another suggestion, we think not only good but equitable, and are surprised that it has not been acted upoo before. It is as follows:—

"I hope I may be excased for again drawing the attention of the department to the fact, that there is no provision made by law for the widows and orphans of the officers of the regular army who may die in conseqaence of wounds received, or diseases contracted by exposure, in the service; while there is a provision nf that nature for all other descriptions of troops, whether militia, rangers, sea-fencible or volunteers, as will appear by the act of the 4th of July, 1836. There are the widows of several meritorious officers and soldiers now suffering by the deprivetioo of their natural protectors, who heva sacrificed their lives in their country's service, to whom the extension of the provision of that law would be a great relief; and I am sure, with a knowledge of that fact, you will see the justice of urging on congress the application of the benefits of that law to the widows and orphans of the members of the regular army who havn thus died in the service of their country."

Extract from the report of the adjutant general. The report of the aggregate number of men in the army is 10,570—1,967 recruits required.

The aggregate number of officers and soldiers, militia included, belonging to the army service in Florida under general Armistead, is 5,161; the number of recruits required is 2,328.

The number of recruits enlisted last year has been 6,316; out nf that number Baltimore has furnished 153.

Colonel Totten the chief engineer, in reporting opon the defances of the country, makes mention of the following, which greatly interests Baltimore, and we do hope our representatives will urge the matter on congress without delay.

"*Fort on Soller's Point flats, harbor of Baltimore, Maryland.* In renewing the propositinn contained in the report of last year, to commence this work, I take leave to cony what was then stated.

"With Fort McHenry as the only defensive work belwees Baltimore and the Chesapeake bay, that city is wholly without defence against an attack by land—such, for instance as was undertakee by the English daring the last war—and is, at the same time, inadequately protected from an attark by the river.

"The first step to be takee, ie the creation nf e better system of defence for this harbor, is the erection of a streng casemated battery on the ooter extremity on Soller's Point flats—a work projected by the board of engineers many years ago. This work being completed, the channel of the river will be powerfully commanded; and an enterprise advancing against the city from North Point, or along the opposite shore, will be liable to be cut off from all retreat by troops throwo across the river, or send down the river, and landed near the work.

"The position is a good one; the work is indispensable in the security of Baltimore; and, as much time must necessarily be consumed in raising the foundatioo out of water, it seems important that immediate measures be taken for the commencement of the work; and to this end a small appropriation is asked for next year."

Extract from the report of the surgeon general. The surgeon general reports on the 30th September there were 362 sick, 547 convalescent. Total, 909, in the army, and 254 deaths during the last year—which seems to us a very small number, considering the many sickly positions occupied by the army and the arduous duties it has performed during the last year.

Promotions, &c. The following promotions have been made since the publication of the last "general orders" (No. 51) announcing promotions:

First dragoons. 1st lieutenant E. Steen to be captain; 2d lieutenant L. P. Davidson to be 1st lieutenant; brevet 2d lieutenant J. W. T. Gardiner to be 2d lieutenant.

Third infantry. 1st lieutenant J. Van Horne to be captain; 2d lieutenant J. Currier, to be 1st lieutenant; brevet 2d lieutenant D. S. Irwin to be 2d lieutenant; brevet 2d lieutenant T. Jordon to be 2d lieutenant.

Fifth infantry. 2d lieutenant N. B. Rossell to be 1st lieutenant.

Sixth infantry. 2d lieutenant J. Hendrickson to be 1st lieutenant; brevet 2d lieutenant J. D. Bacon to be 2d lieutenant.

Resignations. Captain J. S. Van Dervaer, 1st dragoons; 2d lieutenant A. R. Lawlin, 1st artillery; assistant surgeon G. A. Williams.

Deaths. Captain A. Lewis, 3d infantry; 1st lieutenant S. Whitehorne, 5th infantry; 1st lieutenant W. D. Berrian, 6th infantry.

Late from Florida—more Indian murders. We learn from the Charleston Courier of Wednesday, that the Indians have committed more murders in Florida, and that, too, in the immediate vicinity of the U. S. military stations.

It appears that lieutenant Sherwood and a Mrs. Montgomery, wife of lieut. Montgomery, of the 7th regiment of infantry, were riding out for pleasure, a few days since, under an escort of soldiers, and, when only two miles from the military post at Micanopy, were hied on by a party of Indians. Lieut. Sherwood, Mrs. Montgomery, a sergeant major and two privates of the escort, were killed. Mrs. M. was from Cincinnati, and had been married but a short time.

The news was brought to Fort Fanning by express on the 29th ult. Five privates were missing at the time the express left Micanopy.

Two wagoners, on the road from Pilatka to Fort Russell, were shot by the Indians on Tuesday last. They had started out a few hours in advance of the escort, and were shot 7 miles from Pilatka.

Extract of a letter from brigadier general Armistead, commanding the army of Florida, to the secretary of war, dated

Head quarters army of Florida,

Tampa, December 20, 1840

Sir: Your letter of the 3d instant has been received, and the suggestions and instructions therein contained will receive immediate attention.

It is with great satisfaction that I inform you that the Indians are daily coming in at different posts. Echo-emethla, the chief of the Tallahassees, came in at Fort No. 4, a few days since, and there is reason to believe that the greater part, if not all his people, will follow his example. From the position of this tribe, adjacent to the settlements, its removal is particularly desirable.

A considerable number of the Seminoles proper is expected at Fort Armistead (Bore Sorasota) in a few days. The people acknowledge for their chief He-le-too-chee, one of the delegation, who is sanguine that they will consent to emigrate.

A runner was despatched on the 19th to the camp of Wild-cat, who is said to have known nothing of the rupture at Fort King. He has been invited to come to this place with an assurance that he shall receive no injury, nor be coerced to emigrate.

I have not yet been able to communicate with Sam Jones, or with the band of Spanish Indians, but hope soon to find the means of doing so. Should the Seminoles and Tallahassees generally consent to emigrate, it will doubtless have a favorable affect on the Micasukies and other more hostile bands.

The Savannah Republican of Monday last says that the news in relation to the capture of the Indians by col. Harney, is confirmed by the arrival at this port last evening of the schooner Laurana, capt. Swasey, in 24 hours from St. Augustine.

"It appears that col. Harney, at the head of 90 men, came upon a camp of some 60 Indians about 25 miles from Key Biscayne. The Indians were at their breakfast. The attack was '*sharp, short and decisive*,' and the result most fortunate. Ten of the warriors were killed in the encounter, or hung afterwards, and forty-five women and children were taken prisoners. Col. Harney lost one man killed, and five were wounded. The prisoners were brought into Key Biscayne, from which post col. H. again set out on the 28th ultimo, with a detachment of 75 men, in quest of Sam Jones' camp, to which one of

the warriors, who was spared to act as a guide, promised to conduct him."

The following is a letter from judge Marvin to the editors of the Tallahassee Floridian, giving some additional particulars of the expedition of col. Harney:

On board the brig Waculla,
St. Mark's, Dec. 31, 1840.

DEAR SIR: News had arrived at Key West before my leaving there that col. Harney, of the U. S. A. about the 15th instant, had a rencontre with the Indians in the interior of the everglades. With a force of about ninety men he entered the everglades in canoes, guided by John, a negro who was captured by the Indians in 1835, from his master, Dr. Crews, and who escaped and came into the camp at Cape Florida a few months since. The negro conducted the colonel though the everglades to the Indian town, and he surrounded it and fired upon them, killing one or two Indians, and taking thirty-eight prisoners. In the assault the chief of the band, Chai-ki-ka, escaped, but was pursued several miles by one of the dragoons, and overtaken and shot.—Among the prisoners taken were ten warriors, nine of whom were hung; the life of the tenth being saved for a future guide. The rest of the prisoners were women and children, and were all spared and taken to the post at Cape Florida.

This band of Indians is known as the Spanish band, and the same who murdered Mr. Cooley's family and several others at Cape Florida, and captain Walton of the light ship, and Dr. Crews. They are the same Indians, too, who surprised col. Harney a year since, at Caloosahatchie, under Macomb's treaty of peace; and the same who recently burned and destroyed the settlements on Indian Key, killing men, women and children, and mutilating their bodies in a most barberous manner. This band of Indians, with this same Chai-ki-ka at their head, have been the terror of the south for years, and have probably drank as much white blood as any in the territory.

The colonel recaptured thirteen or fourteen of Colt's rifles, taken from him at Caloosahatchie by the Indians, and about two thousand dollers worth of goods carried off by the Indins from Indian Key.

This affair of colonel Harney's will do more to strike terror into the Indians, and bring about a real peace, than any thing that has occorred for a long time. The everglade is no longer the refuge of the Indian. His own fastnesses are penetrated by the white man.

Colonel Harney is about again to penetrate the everglades, in pursuit of Sam Jones—he now having a guide to conduct him to his town. He is to be joined by several officers in the navy, and a company of marines, who are now upon the coast.—Energy like this will soon end the war, and with less loss of life than temporising measures.

The Floridian also contains the following extract of a letter from Tampa Bay in reference to the pacification of the Indians:

Tampa, Dec. 23, 1840. "Tiger Tail's son and brother, with several others, have come into Fort King, and surrendered themselves. Tiger Tail himself is daily expected. On his arrival, the party will be sent to Tampa under an escort, which is required as a security against interruption from the Miccasukies. Among the delegation is a nephew of Echo-emathla, the principal chief of the Tallahassees. This man was sent out to bring in that chief, and has returned with him, his son, and six or eight others, who are now at Fort No. 4, near Cedar Keys. The son has gone out again to bring in his father's brother, but has not yet returned. So far, then, as the Tallahassee tribe is concerned, the prospects are certainly flattering. A portion of the delegation are now in the neighborhood of Peas Creek, collecting their brethren, the Seminoles proper. Seventy or eighty of these had, some time since, already collected, and were on their way in, but were unfortunately alarmed and dispersed on seeing an armed boat's crew, who were out scouting. Such assurances have been sent to them, and explanations made, as to leave little doubt of their coming in now; and they are expected at Charlotte's harbor in about ten days, where they will be met by their chief, Holotoochee, (the principal chief of the delegation), who has promised to bring them from Tampa there to a steamboat.

"The delegation (from Arkansas) has also sent to Coachoochee, one of the most active and formidable of the Miccasukie chiefs, by one of his people, (who lately came in with a flag of truce and surrendered himself), in the hope to induce him to come in. This Coachoochee has an uncle in the delegation, who has sent urgent entreaties to him to come and listen to what he has to say."

Later. Lieut. colonel Harney has started again, in connection with a detachment of officers and sailors from lieutenant McLaughlin's command, and a party of marines, under lieutenants Sloan and Wilson, for Sam Jones' camp. They are accompanied by the negro John, who was wounded in the former encounter, and no Indian prisoner.

Captain W. B. Davidson, of the 3d artillery, died of the disease contracted in the everglades.

THE NAVY.

The United States sloop Concord, commander Boerum, bound to the coast of Brazil, dropped down to Hampton Roads yesterday morning, and will sail first fair wind.

[*Norfolk Bracon, December* 29.

The United States frigate Constitution and the United States schooner Shark left Guyaquil on the 3d October, all well.

The United States sloop St. Louis at Callio, all well.

The United States frigate Macedonian, commander Jesse Wilkinson, arrived at Pensacola on the 21st ult. one month from Norfolk. Subsequently she exchanged salutes with the French corvette Sabina.

The United States brig Consort lieutenant commander Powell, arrived at Pensacola on the 23d, from St. Josephs, having completed the surveys of that harbor, and of Apalachicola.

The United States steamer Missouri was launched at New York on the 7th inst. in handsome style.

The New York American states that a court martial was convened at the navy yard on Monday, for the trial of three midshipmen. The court is composed of captains Renshaw, Perry, Cooper, Salter; commanders Paulding, Williamson, McIntosh, McCluesy and Sands. John McKeon, judge advocate.

STATES OF THE UNION.

"THE FAITH OF THE STATES." In a paragraph on this subject the Cincinnati Republican utters the following commendable sentiments:

We feel no honest pride at the noble stand which our countrymen have taken on this subject. The purpose is fixed all over the land *never to violate the faith of the states*. A few bold and unprincipled men, reckless of obligation, and regardless of duty, have dared to defend an opposite action. But such conduct has been repelled by the nation. In an hour of distress and darkness, when no aid was looked for, and hardly a hope of relief was felt, the states, as one man, have declared that their faith should remain unbroken. Let all doubts on this subject be now dispelled. This people are faithful, and the states will always prove their fidelity by meeting fully and promptly whatever engagements they may make. Not one of them will forfeit its word, or dishonor its name.

That portion of the union, which is bounded west by the Mississippi, north by the Great Lakes, east by the Alleghany river, and south by the river Ohio, contains at present nearly four millions of inhabitants. The remainder of the great valley of the Mississippi, is believed to contain about four millions more.

MAINE.

According to the official account, the vote at the late congressional election in Oxford district was as follows:—Long, (W.) 3,687, Littlefield, (V. B.) 4,399, scattering, 732. The 18th inst. is appointed for another trial.

Governor. The legislature of Maine are examining the returns: the contest is very close between the two governors. *Kent*, it is understood, according to the Boston papers, leads *Fairfield* a few votes, but there being about 100 scattering votes no choice may have been made. In that case the legislature will elect a governor who will assuredly be Edward Kent.

VERMONT.

Fugitive slaves in Vermont. The legislature of Vermont, has passed an act regulating the proceedings on claims for runaway slaves. Its most important provisions are, says the Boston Traveller, that the claim must, in all cases, be passed upon by a jury—that if the decision is against the claimant, the alleged slave shall never again be molested upon the same claim, and any subsequent arrest, or removal of the alleged slave out of the state, under any process whatever, shall be punished as kidnapping—that the state's attorney shall appear for the alleged slave, receiving his compensation from the state—that the alleged slave shall be entitled to subpœnas without charge—that the claimant, before his claim is ascertained, shall give a bond to the state, in the penal sum of $1,000, conditioned to pay all costs and expenses, justly chargable upon him, two dollars a week for the support of the alleged slave while in custody, and one hundred dollars to the alleged slave, besides his damages, if the claim is not sustained—and finally, that any attempt to remove any alleged slave without the authority of law shall be punished with a fine of $500 to the party aggrieved, and imprisonment in the state prison for not more than ten years.

[*Pilot.*

MASSACHUSETTS.

The legislature of this state assembled Wednesday morning in the state house, at Boston. The house of representatives was called to order at 11 o'clock, A. M. by Isaac P. Davis, the senior member from Boston. George Ashman, of Springfield, was elected speaker, on the second ballot, and Luther S. Cushing re-elected clerk. The senate was organized by the re-election of Daniel V. King, as president, and Charles Calhoun, clerk, without opposition.

Election. Tenth congressional district. No member of congress having been chosen in this district at the late elections, a new trial took place on Monday, which resulted in the choice of Nathaniel B. Borden, whig, over Henry Williams, V. B. the present incumbent, by the following vote: Borden 4,320; Williams 3,730; scattering 202.

Mr. Borden's plurality over Mr. Williams, it will be seen, is 590—his majority over every thing is 388. The majority against Williams is 792.

Mr. Pernenter, of Middlesex district, is the only Van Buren member in the Massachusetts delegation to the next congress.

Mr. Borden was a member of the last or 25th congress, and constituted one of those who have been called *conservatives*.

The vote had stood thus on the first trial: Borden 4,991; Williams 4,995; scattering 73.

NEW YORK.

Legislature. The legislature of New York met at Albany on Tuesday. P. B. Porter, jr. (W.) of Niagara county, was elected speaker of the house. Lieutenant governor Bradish took the chair in the senate.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The legislature met at Harrisburg on the 5th inst. In the senate there was but one absentee, on the call to order, at 3 o'clock, P. M. On motion of Mr. Strohm, the senate proceeded to the election of a speeker, when Charles B. Penrose, of Cumberland, (whig) was elected on the first ballot. The vote was, for Penrose 18; Kingsbury, (V. B.) 7; Snyder 3; scattering 4. On being conducted to the chair by Messrs. Kingsbury and Snyder, Mr. Penrose made a feeling and eloquant address.

In the house, also, every member was present except one, who was absent on account of indisposition. After the roll had been called, the house, on motion of Mr. Crabb, proceeded to the election of a speaker. On the first ballot, the vote was for Ner Middleswarth, (W.) 48; Richard Broadhead, (V. B.) 48; scattering 2. A second ballot was immediately held, which resulted as follows—Middleswarth, (W.) 48; Flenniken, (V. B.) 48; scattering, 3. No one having a majority of the whole number, a third ballot was had, which resulted in the choice of William A. Crabb, (W.) of Philadelphia, as the speaker. The vote was, for Crabb, 53; Middleswarth 44; scattering, 2. The V. B. members to the number of 48, supported Mr. Crabb in a body, and with the aid of five whigs, that gentleman appears to have been elected over Mr. Middleswarth, the regular whig candidate.

Bank of the United States. Philadelphia, Monday, January 4th, 1841. At a stated meeting of the stockholders of the bank of the United States, SAMUEL BORCK was called to the chair, and *Joseph Grata* appointed secretary.

The president of the bank then submitted and read to the meeting the report of the dividend committee, and also submitted a detailed statement of the bank in a printed form.

On motion, resolved that the said report submitted by the president be accepted. Which was carried.

Mr. Lantz offered the following:

Resolved, That hereafter no allowance or presents shall be made by the directors to any officer or other persons employed by this institution.

When the following was offered by Mr. Kennedy as a substitute:

Resolved, That the present policy of the directors of this bank in contracting its business and retrenching its expenses, meet the approbation of the stockholders, and its continuance is recommended.

Which was unanimously carried.

The following was offered by Mr. Joshua Lippincott:

Resolved, That a committee of six be appointed to examine into the details of the reports submitted to the stockholders this day.

Resolved, That the meeting appoint the committee.

Whereupon the following stockholders were nominated and appointed: Joshua Lippincott, Messrs

Kempton, Thomas P. Cope, Charlee Massey, Richard Willing, David Kirkpatrick.

Resolved, That the committee be authorised to fill any vacancy which may occur therein.

Resolved, That the meeting now adjourn to meet at this place on the first Monday in April, at 10 o'clock. SAMUEL BREEK, *chairman*.

Jos. Gratz, secretary.

The Inquirer says: "In the course of the proceedings, the president of the bank, Thomas Dunlap, esq. made some explanatory remarks in relation to a reduction of expenses, which appeared to give very general satisfaction. The resolution approving of the recent course of the directors, was passed unanimously. It may be well enough to mention here, that in introducing a more economical system into the administration of the affairs of the Institution, Mr. Dunlap commenced by proposing a reduction on his own salary of 25 per cent.

A considerable number of stockholders were in attendance, and after the official statement had been read by the president, and one or two explanatory remarks had been made, every thing passed off with entire harmony, and the general proceedings appeared to inspire a feeling of confidence and satisfaction. We indulge a hope that from this time forward, the condition of the bank will continue to improve, and its resources to accumulate."

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

ASSETS. BANK OF THE UNITED STATES. *December 21st, 1840.*

ACTIVE.	*Bills discounted on Personal security.*	*Other security.*	*Domestic bills of exchange.*	*Total.*
Bank United States,	1,327,320 47			
Agency, Boston,	20,783 06	1,900,054 83		
Agency, New York,	783,672 03			
Washington,	16,534 43			
Georgia,	124,248 56			
New Orleans,	3,148,215 68	23,202 64	990,605 76	4,167,981 06
Natchez,	257,966 77	739,295 70	994 84	21,778 02
Louisville,	54,852 97		138,457 77	928,110 40
Pittsburg,	772,056 27			39,757 07
N. Brighton,	959,177 82		14,650 00	138,938 56
Erie,	299,457 20		20,189 67	4,007,651 05
Office,	856,911 75		154,655 84	411,722 61
Agency, Cincinnati,			22,412 96	76,995 87
			84,369 97	830,426 24
			18,973 00	379,152 82
			15,278 99	215,016 19
	8,023,967 63	2,662,553 17	77,769 46	934,881 21
			1,610,590 30	12,187,111 10

ASSETS. BANK OF THE UNITED STATES. *December 21st, 1840.*

SUSPENDED.	*Bills discounted on Personal security.*	*Other security.*	*Domestic bills of exchange.*	*Total.*
Bank United States,	5,093,810 29			
Agency, Boston,	9,360 97			
Agency, New York,	433,328 96			
Washington,	45,431 07			
Georgia,	126,954 56			
Mobile,	507,560 51			
New Orleans,	304,514 95			
Natchez,	239,225 94			
Louisville,	127,005 14	2,993 17		
Pittsburg,				
N. Brighton,				
Office,	74,584 85			
Agency, Cincinnati,		2,250 00		
	7,101,857 57	961,463 41	1,736,444 58	6,799,800 56

Totals from the above table,

Active assets	12,187,111 10
Suspended "	6,799,800 56

Stocks on hand at Bank U. S. viz:		
State loans		380,368 12
City loans		172,625 00
Bank stocks, viz:		
Morris canal and banking company	961,280 00	
Banks in Natchez, Miss.	465,760 00	
" Grand Gulf, "	205,300 00	
" Vicksburg, "	120,855 55	
" Other places, "	40,800 00	
" New Orleans	333,800 00	
" Louisiana	99,200 00	
" Tennessee	228,100 00	
" Other states	169,865 00	
		2,533,000 55
Texas bonds and treasury notes		137,015 43
Incorporated companies for public and other improvements located in Pennsylvania, viz:		
Loan to Cumberland Valley rail road	441,000 00	
Danville and Pottsville rail road	117,083 33	
Sandy and Beaver canal	647,011 17	
Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore rail road	152,600 00	
Williamsport and Elmira rail road	350,000 00	
Union canal	247,300 91	
Stock of Reading rail road	208,800 00	
Stock and loan to Little Schuylkill Navigation rail road and Coal co.	960,792 80	
Other companies	571,343 74	
		3,995,834 65
Located in other states:		
Loan to N. York, Boston and Providence rail road	501,592 76	
Delaware and Chesapeake canal	373,593 20	
Other companies	370,350 00	
		1,247,536 06
Bank United States stock, balance unsold, 24,714 shares		2,471,400 00
On hand at agency, New Orleans		56,744 00
On hand at agency in London, viz:		
Indiana 5 per cents.	152,000 00	
Maryland 5 "	179,000 00	
Illinois 6 "	33,000 00	
Michigan 3 "	272,000 00	
Ohio state stocks	4,000 00	
Ohio Life and Trust company's bonds	1,000,000 00	
Farmers Loan and Trust company's bonds	234,000 00	
American Life and Trust company's bonds	627,355 56	
Reading rail road	411,111 11	
Texas bonds	184,204 71	
		3,109,571 37
Deposited as security for loans in Europe, viz:		
Pennsylvania 5 per cents	3,117,906 16	
Mississippi 5 per cents	3,086,000 00	
Maryland 5 "	400,000 00	
Indiana 5 "	595,000 00	
Michigan 3 "	2,533,000 00	
Illinois 5 "	1,368,000 00	
Farmers Loan and Trust bonds	300,000 00	
		14,450,606 16
On hand with R. Alsop and J. A. Brown, special agents:		
Pennsylvania 5 per cents	1,100,000 00	
Camden and Amboy rail road bonds	522,222 22	
Hazleton coal company	231,481 48	
Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore rail road	811,111 11	
		2,724,814 81
Pennsylvania 5 per cents		15,487 21
Special loan to commonwealth		271,000 00
		$31,565,553 66

	Real estate.	*Bl'g houses.*
Bank United States	1,328,389 74	333,015 14
Agency, Boston	1,275 00	
New York	245,502 36	
Washington	3,559 28	21,847 03
Georgia		20,000 00
Mobile	1,258,067 99	
New Orleans	15,334 84	132,713 37
Louisville	14,573 53	
Pittsburg	15,034 03	27,568 72
Erie	13,000 00	78,751 31
Cincinnati	145,271 03	
	3,043,960 78	613,712 80
		3,662,673 58

Bonds and mortgages, at		
Bank United States	650,557 98	
Agency, New York	89,348 33	
Mobile	80,000 00	
		816,906 31
Balances with agency in London, and Paris and Amsterdam bankers		378,133 41
Foreign bills of exchange		557,847 75
Bonus for charter, 26 years		2,600,000 00
Due by state banks, viz: to Bank U. States:		
N. American Trust and Banking company	357,000 00	
Banks in Natchez, Miss.	2,683,952 32	
" Vicksburg "	1,429,166 74	
Gas Light and Banking company	2,151,799 44	
Banks in Florida	436,299 86	
Other banks	395,425 89	
Bonds of Planters' bank	350,000 00	
To office and agencies	711,123 35	
		5,714,800 23
		70,565,865 75
Notes of state banks, on hand at Bank U. States	237,312 38	
Agency, New York	469,528 37	
New Orleans	237,805 90	
Other offices and agencies	202,555 28	
		1,148,101 33
Specie on hand at Bank United States	1,894,373 61	
Agency, New York	330,713 46	
New Orleans	335,148 57	
Other offices and agencies	111,487 03	
		2,171,722 37
Resulting balance, being items of account outstanding between the bank, the offices and agencies		697,423 99
		$74,003,143 43

Liabilities of the Bank of the United States, December 31st, 1840.

Circulation late and present bank	6,335,000 00	
Post notes	1,887,658 09	
		11,223,658 09
Dividends unclaimed		31,386 80
Loans in Europe, due in 1841,	3,773,947 79	
Do. 1842,	3,912,465 28	
Do. 1845,	4,000,000 00	
Do. 1847,	888,888 90	
		12,575,301 97
Bonds in Europe, due in 1842,	253,333 33	
Do. 1843,	248,888 58	
		502,222 23
Bond to the U. States, principal and interest	2,622,968 08	
Paid on account*	1,889,324 35	
		633,643 83
Guarantee of Planters' bank bonds, due in 1841,	238,000 00	
Do. 1842,	312,000 03	
		550,000 00
Guarantee to state of Michigan, due in 1841,	556,875 00	
Do. 1842,	901,875 00	
Do. 1843,	186,000 00	
		1,944,750 00
Due to state banks, viz:		
City banks	3,453,300 77	
Distant banks	2,880,920 54	
		6,334,221 32
Due to depositors, at Bank United States	1,533,093 16	
Agency, New York	332,936 66	
New Orleans	1,125,608 36	
Other offices and agencies	169,722 65	
		3,164,354 00
		36,835,539 63
Capital stock		33,000,000 00
		71,559,539 63
Surplus		2,643,602 83
		$74,603,142 43

Report of the dividend committee. The committee appointed on the 31st ultimo, to inquire whether any, and if any, what dividend for the last six months should be declared out of the profits of the Bank of the United States, report—

That from the statement herewith submitted, marked (A), it will appear that the amount of profits arising from discounts, exchange, interest and

*The funds for this balance have been advanced, but the vouchers are not yet received.

other sources, during the last six months, is one million two hundred thousand four hundred and twenty-nine dollars and eighty-nine cents	1,200,429 89
The current expenses of the bank for its officers and agencies for the same period amounting to	138,859 97
Being deducted will leave	1,061,569 92
To this amount must be added balance remaining to credit of profit and loss as reported by the last dividend committee, amounting to	2,404,056 49
Making together	3,465,626 41
From which is to be deducted the sum of	1,308,564 89
Being for interest on loans in Europe and on bond to the U. States, loss on foreign exchange, expenses on loans, and cost of specie and specie funds,	
Leaving the sum of	2,157,061 52
From which is also to be deducted the semi-annual appropriation for the extinguishment of the bonus	100,000 00
Leaving the aggregate nett profits of the banks	2,057,061 52

The committee further report—

That the statement herewith submitted marked (B), exhibits the last return of suspended debt and real estate with an estimate of the probable loss thereon, and an account of the interest due on the same. The statement C, presents a comparative view of these several subjects, and the statement D, presents the state of the contingent fund to meet the losses of the bank. From these several statements it will appear that the amount of the contingent fund is 6,505,291 88

From which deduct the losses chargeable to the same standing on the books of the bank including the losses at Philadelphia and those transferred from the office of the late bank.	5,790,630 57
Leaving to credit of contingent fund	714,651 31
And that the estimated probable loss on the suspended debt and real estate is	4,930,640 57
To which must be added the losses at offices and agencies, not transferred to the books at Philadelphia	727,855 99
	5,658,496 56
From which may be deducted the interest on that part of the suspended debt, estimated good	512,125 87
Leaving an estimated probable loss of	5,146,370 69

On submitting this statement the committee offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is inexpedient at this time to declare a dividend on the capital stock of this bank.

Bank of the United States, Jan. 2, 1841.

(Signed) M. NEWKIRK,
LEWIS WALN,
JAMES MARTIN,
ROBERT TAYLOR,
RICHARD PRICE.

Bank of the United States, Jan. 5, 1841.

At an election, held according to law on the 4th instant, for twenty stockholders to serve as directors for the present year, the following gentlemen were duly chosen, viz:

Thomas Dunlap,	Matthew Newkirk,
James Martin,	Richard Price,
J. B. McIlvaine,	John Hamphill,
George Haody,	Samuel Jeudon,
Thomas Fleming,	James Robertson,
Robert Ralston,	Harmar Denny,
Robert Taylor,	John Steele,
Lawrence Lewis,	John C. Boyd,
P. L. Laguerenne,	Jonathan Roberts,
Wm. M. Meredith,	William Ayres.

And at a meeting of the directors held last evening, T. DUNLAP, esq. was re-elected president.

A. LARDNER, *cashier*.

Bank of the United States. We this morning lay before our readers the semi-annual proceedings of the stockholders of the United States bank. It was deemed expedient not to declare a dividend, but the doings of the president and board of directors were unanimously approved. In the course of the proceedings it became necessary for the president, Mr. Dunlap, to address the stockholders, and we are gratified in saying that his remarks met the approbation of all present. In the progress of the late reduction of salaries in that institution, it seems that the president proposed the reduction of twenty-five per cent. of his own salary; so that there has been a general abatement of compensation of all the officers of the bank. The president submitted a report made by a committee, which he had ordered to be printed for the inspection of all who attended, containing a detailed exhibit of the actual condition of the institution. We learn with pleasure that the old officers were last evening re-elected. It is desirable that the president shall superintend the operations of the bank till it is restored to its former flourishing condition, which, we trust, will be the case before a very great lapse of time.

[Philadelphia Sentinel.

The Philadelphia North American says: "We learn that Mr. Biddle, the late president of the bank, came to the election a few minutes before 3 o'clock, and by means of proxies held by him voted in four directors, in lieu of four on the regular ticket. Our informant believes that this act of the late president was without the concurrence or knowledge of the present officers of the bank. The following are the gentlemen whose names were on the regular ticket, and whose election was defeated by Mr. Biddle's proxies: Samuel N. Lewis, A. J. Lewis, Hugh Campbell, Jacob Lakes. The gentlemen elected to their places are Samuel Jaudon, Richard Price, John Hemphill, James Robertson.

Bicknell's Reporter states that this bank has obtained a loan in London of $2,000,000, which will enable them to resume and maintain specie payments.

The same paper estimates the loss of the Bank of the U. States, according to their exhibit, (stocks, &c. at market price), to be $17,345,955 05—but the value of the assets they think will improve as business revives.

In reference to the directors, the same paper says, the new board is composed, generally speaking of men of first rate character. The majority are said to be perfectly independent, and we have heard some of them express a solemn determination to do every thing in their power to benefit the stockholders and reinspire public confidence. One plan that has been talked of is to cut down the stock to its real value, by an act of the legislature, and then to permit the institution to do business on a reduced capital, and to pay dividends on that capital. In short, to make a liberal allowance for bad debts and probable losses, and to commence on a new and a better system. A change of officers is also talked of.

MARYLAND.

U. S. Senator. We noticed the election of Jno. LEEDS KERR, esq. by a joint vote of 70 to 19 blank ballots and three scattering, in a former Register. At the caucus held the evening before the election, there were four candidates voted for and four ballotings occurred, as follows:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.
General Emory,	19	16	16	1
John Leeds Kerr,	25	27	30	41
Henry Page,	28	29	30	33
Jas. A. Pearce,	3	3		

The contest was between gentlemen all of whom were highly esteemed, and when the result was ascertained the utmost cordiality was expressed.

Mr. Kerr was detained by indisposition for some days but has we believe recovered so far as to repair to the seat of government.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Legislature. The following resolutions were adopted at the last session of the legislature of this state.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this legislature, a bank chartered by the United States, and whose notes are made receivable in the payment of the public dues, is contrary to the spirit and intent of the constitution; is not warranted by any express grant of power to congress; and is unnecessary and impolitic.

Resolved, That the collection of the revenue of the United States in gold and silver coin is strictly constitutional; and well calculated to preserve a sound circulating medium; and the keeping of the public moneys in the treasury of the United States, instead of entrusting them to the custody of any incorporated company is in conformity to the provisions of the constitution.

Resolved, That the power given to congress, to lay and collect taxes, duties and imposts, does not authorise congress to collect money, except for revenue, and that a tariff to protect the industry of one portion of the community at the expense of any other, is a violation of the spirit and letter of the constitution of the United States, and when such a case occurs the several states will decide for themselves the mode and measure of redress.

Resolved, That the general principles and policy of the administration of Martin Van Buran, are approved by this legislature, and are well calculated to preserve the perpetuity of the union, by an equal and just protection of the rights of every section, thus avoiding the necessity of any state resorting to her own means of self defence, to secure unimpaired her institutions and her rights.

Resolved, That the state has seen with great satisfaction, the steady and consistent adherence of her senator, John C. Calhoun, to the well known, avowed, and matured principles of the state, and they accord to him their deliberate and strong approval, for vindicating and upholding the settled and well known doctrines of the state from which he holds his high commission.

Resolved, That the people of this state have cause to congratulate themselves, that the party feude which lately weakened the vigor of its counsels have happily ceased, and South Carolina now presents to the enemies of her policy and peace, a present an undivided front; and is prepared, as she is resolved, to repel, by all proper means, every aggression upon her rights, as a sovereign republic, the instant that aggression is attempted.

Resolved, That the governor be requested to transmit copies of the foregoing report and resolutions to our senators and representatives in congress with instructions to submit them to that body.

GEORGIA.

It is stated, though with a little room for doubt, in the Milledgeville Journal of the 5th instant, that governor McDonald has refused his signature in the bill which passed both houses by decided majorities, to quarantine vessels from Maine, as a means of enforcing satisfaction for the refusal of that state to deliver up certain fugitives from justice. The Journal says: "We presume the governor has vetoed the bill," &c.; and more positively afterwards—"Our object is to apprise our friends that the veto power has been exercised and that this bill is not the law of the land."

OHIO.

The message of governor Shannon to the legislature, gives a luminous account of the financial affairs of the state. He says the total amount of the state debt is $14,809,447. The amount that will be required to complete the public works now under way, is estimated at $2,425,000. The amount of revenue for the year which closed on the 30th November, is $306,498; the disbursements of the year less than this $11,407. The present school fund amounts to $286,200. The receipts from the national road during the year were $51,442; the payments less than this $60. The amount of tolls, fines and water rents on the several public works, after deducting the cost of repairs, and superintendence, and awards of damages, was $353,781. This is an increase over the receipts of last year, of $21,269.

POLITICAL.

SENATOR BENTON'S LETTER. The following letter appears in the St. Louis Argus, since the editor has placed the name of Mr. Van Buren again at the head of its editorial column, as a candidate for re-election.

Senate chamber, Dec. 6. 1840.

DEAR SIR: I am glad to see that you have hoisted the Van Buren flag for 1844. This is the third time since the commencement of our government, that the democracy have been defeated in a presidential election, and I think the party should do now as it has done heretofore, and immediately take up their defeated candidate, and move forward with him without division and without faltering. This is the way the democracy acted in 1796, when Mr. Jefferson was defeated by the elder Adams, and in 1824 when general Jackson was defeated by Mr. John Quincy Adams. In each of these cases the democracy instead of wasting their time in vain regrets, or weakening themselves with divisions, immediately took up their defeated candidate, applied themselves to his proper prosecution before the public, and carried him triumphantly through. I am for following the same course now, and can see no reason for an hour's delay. For one, I am for Mr. Van Buren against the world, and that upon a full view and a full approbation of his conduct, public and private for twenty years past. I want no better candidate, no better president, no better man. I want no fairer trial for the democracy, than a second contest in his person will afford. The late election I do not regard as settling the question of party supremacy. It is a great victory for the federalists, and a great defeat for the democracy, but the lines were not fairly drawn between them, and I require a new trial before I can surrender the democratic cause. I want a new trial to the person of our defeated and irreproachable candidate, and look for the same result in his case, which the democracy of former days found in the second trial of Mr. Jefferson and general Jackson.

Yours truly, THOMAS H. BENTON.

Moses Dawson, esq.

THE NAVY PENSION FUND.

In house of representatives, December 28.

The house being in committee of the whole on the state of the union on the bill appropriating $151,352 "for the payment of pensions and half pay chargeable on the navy pension fund," and Mr. *F. Thomas* having explained the objects of the bill.

Mr. *Adams* said that the first question he had to ask the chairman of the committee on naval affairs (Mr. *Thomas*) was, whether this sum of $150,000 or more, recommended to be appropriated for this object by the special message of the president of the United States, was included in the estimates of the year?

Mr. *Thomas*. I believe not, so far as I am informed.

Mr. *Adams* continued. It was not in the estimates; yet, according to the principles laid down by the president of the United States himself, it should be there. He (Mr. A.) had read in the recent message of the president, and in the report of the secretary of the treasury upon the finances, an exceedingly earnest recommendation to congress to make no appropriations but such as were in the estimates; and yet, within a week after these homilies against national debts and this urgent recommendation or dictation to the two houses of congress not to make any appropriations but what were in the estimates, here was a special message asking $150,000 or more, not one cent of which was in the estimates. That was sufficient for the present on that point.

But it was not his intention to oppose the passage of the bill, nor to make the question which the chairman of the committee on naval affairs (Mr. *Thomas*) supposed he (Mr. A.) would make—whether the secretary of the navy had or had not misconstrued the act of 1837. He desired, however, that that act might be read.

And the clerk having read it accordingly—

Mr. A. continued. By this act the government of the United States had been saddled with a permanent national debt. That was another of the things against which, theoretically speaking, the president of the United States, in his message, and the secretary of the treasury, in his report on the finances, had formally and gravely exhorted the two houses to guard. Here was a national debt—a permanent national debt—as permanent as the lives of any of the persons described in the bill as entitled to call upon the treasury for the money which it was provided should be paid to them; and for the payment of a part of that national debt congress was at this time called upon to appropriate $150,000, not included in the estimates; and that letter from the secretary of the treasury to the president, calling for the appropriation of this sum of money, was dated December the first, before he made his annual report, in which he recommended that there should be no appropriation made by congress, except such as was recommended in the estimates.

This was not all. He (Mr. A.) had not the document before him—for he had not expected that this matter would have been brought up to-day—but there was a document which he should have before this appropriation was made, and which was necessary in order to present this case in its proper light. There was a document of this house, not more than three years old, from which it appeared that the sum of $1,200,000 of this navy fund—

[Mr. *Thomas* here rose and said that he had that document, and would send for it and have it read at the clerk's table].

Mr. *Adams* continued. Very well; he would be glad to have it read. Upwards of $1,200,000 in the year 1837, constituting that fund, had been accumulating for a number of years. What had become of it, if the fund was exhausted? It was wasted—it was gone. And what was it gone for? Gentlemen would tell the house that it had gone to pay those pensioners not provided for by the 8th and 9th sections of the act which had been read—the act of 1800; but to provide for the payment of others, their wives and children; and their cousins, uncles and aunts, for aught he knew—provided for by the act of 1837. It was gone. Now, he wished gentleman who were so much attached to the *economies* of the present administration, to make a little comparison between the condition of the fund now and its condition in 1837, when the sum of $1,200,000 had accumulated—from the interest of which all the pensions designated in the act of 1800 were to have been paid. In the space of three little *years*, this fund of $1,200,000 (carrying an interest of $70,000) was totally gone—absorbed—not a dollar of it left. Yes; there were some state stocks, to be sure; about $18,000 or less; but they were unsaleable; and it was because they were unsaleable that this appropriation, in part, was wanted. How came this act of 1837 to have passed congress? Because he saw, from the ground taken by the chairman of the committee on naval affairs, that it was congress that had been guilty of this waste of the public money; the president had nothing to do with it—the administration had nothing to do with it. How, he asked, was this law of 1837 passed? Would the chairman of the committee on naval affairs tell the house how it had been passed; by whom it had been brought in and supported; and in what manner it had been carried through both houses of congress? If he would, we should then hear whether it came from whigs; or from economists, retrenchers, and reformers.

[Mr. *Thomas* here expressed himself willing to reply to this portion of Mr. A's remarks.]

Mr. *Adams* continued. He had a few words more to say, and as the gentleman might probably find something else to reply to, he (Mr. A.) might as well go on.

The money, he repeated, was gone; and here was a public debt, because he held that, by the law of 1837, congress had contracted a sacred debt; and he held but a very small opinion in favor of that bill, which the gentleman (Mr. *Thomas*) had said he intended to bring in to break the public faith. That faith had been pledged by the act of 1837; and now the gentleman wished to come in and say, we have exhausted this fund, and we will cheat those to whom we made the pledge. No; he (Mr. A.) would not give his consent to repeal that law nor to reduce the number of pensioners. The faith of the government had been pledged, and pledged, too, for services rendered by these individuals or their relatives. When the act of 1837 was before congress, then was the time to have inquired whether these persons were fairly entitled to such a pension—whether congress was bound to provide for widows and children, and for relatives in the seventh degree, (for aught he knew). But that was not now the inquiry. He thought that, by looking at the journals, gentlemen would see that the bill was passed through under the previous question, or something of that kind. He was in the house, but he could not say how it passed. He was not conscious of it; and the discussion must have been put down in the way in which such things were usually done in this house—by clapping the previous question upon it. No questions were asked: and that was the way in which the bill passed. He did not think he could tell the whole story; but he thought it very probable that there were those in this house who could tell if they would, and who could tell what private interests were provided for in it. He had not been able to look quite far enough behind the curtain to know these things, but he knew that the bill was passed in a way quite common since the reign of reform commenced in squandering away the public treasure. *That* he affirmed, and the chairman of the committee on naval affairs would not, he thought, undertake to contradict it. So much for that.

What next? This fund had not all of it been expended or wasted even upon the relations of the seamen entitled to be provided for by the original act of 1800. This subject had been up before. At the commencement of the last session, a report was made by the secretary of the navy himself, in his annual report on this subject. Probably the chairman of the committee on naval affairs had that document also. He (Mr. A.) was desirous of having it, but had not been able to procure a copy. And here (by way of digression) he commented on the difficulty of procuring any of the documents of the last session. Where the fault lay, whether with the printer or others, he knew not; he only knew the fact. Nor did he know how the case might be with other members. Probably others did things by instinct; but, for his own part, upon any subject of this kind which had been before congress for forty years, when an extra appropriation was demanded at an hour's notice, he wanted to know what had been done in regard to it; he wanted to look back and see what action had been taken; and this very first thing he wanted in this instance was the report of the secretary of the navy at the last session.—But it was not to be had. He wanted it, because it told a small part of the history of the enactment of the bill of 1837; and although the secretary had not said exactly as much as he (Mr. A.) had said, yet he thought the opinion of that officer would not differ from his own as to the manner in which the act was passed. The secretary told something, but not all. Nor had he (Mr. A.) told all. But the *result* of all was this—here was a sacred fund of public treasure which was laid up, amounting, as he said, at one time to $1,200,000, all of which was gone—scattered to the four winds of heaven. And now, instead of paying the pensioners from the interest of that fund, congress was called upon to make an appropriation to pay them. He did not oppose this appropriation. This was a sacred duty; it was a pledge, and the bill ought to pass before the first of January. He would not now have said a word if this house had heard him upon the subject at the last session. He asked that the clerk might read four resolutions which he had asked leave to offer at the last session, but which leave was refused; and he now gave notice that, if the house would let him, he intended to offer them again.

The clerk then read as follows:

1. *Resolved*, That the investment in the stocks of the several states of this union of funds held by the government of the United States in *trust*, is, to the amount of the sums so invested and of the interest thereon, an assumption by the United States, of the debts of the said several states, in the event of their failure punctually to pay the same.

2. *Resolved*, That the purchase, by authority of any executive department of the government of the United States, of the bonds of any of the states of this union, at their nominal value or with a premium thereon, and the subsequent sale of the same bonds at discount, is an unwarrantable and wasteful dilapidation of the public funds.

3. *Resolved*, That it is the duty of the executive government of the United States to require of the government of each and every state of this union in whose stocks investments of the public moneys held in trust by the government of the United States have been made, punctual payment, in specie or its equivalent, of the interest stipulated in the said stocks, and repayment of the principal, as soon as possible by terms of the contracts upon which such stocks have severally been issued.

4. *Resolved*, That the further investment of any public funds of the United States in stocks of the several states ought forthwith to be prohibited by law; and that the committee of ways and means be instructed to report a bill for that purpose.

Mr. A. continued. It would be seen that these resolutions were directly adverse to the policy which had been adopted by the government under the present administration, of employing the trust fund, as well as the public funds, of the union, by investing them in state stocks and taking state bonds in payment for them. He had not yet been able to ascertain precisely who was the originator of that system. He heard all the friends of this administration speaking with horror of the idea of the United States becoming responsible for state debts—assuming state debts, and yet state debts had been assumed in that form in the amount of millions of dollars by this very administration. In the same year of 1837, when congress passed an act for depositing with the states the sum of forty millions, being the surplus then in the treasury, it was proposed to invest the whole of that money in state stocks, and thereby assume so much of the debts of the states as they amounted to. The originator of that proposition to another part of this building was the chairman of the committee on finance, and in the speech which he made he said that the plan was not his, but that it came from the secretary of the treasury; that was the plan of the chairman of the committee on finance; that the forty millions of surplus should be invested in state stocks. That project did not then obtain; the other project to deposite the money with the states was adopted. But there was the foundation of the system, and he believed that every dollar of state stocks which had since been invested had been invested upon that system. At the last session of congress he had offered a resolution calling upon the several departments of the government to state what was the amount of the sums invested in state stocks in this manner, and by what authority they were invested, and at that time the secretary of the navy returned this answer:

Navy department, April 9, 1840.

Sir: In reply to the resolution of the house of representatives of the 23d ultimo, directing the secretary of the navy to report a statement of all the sums of money belonging to the navy pension fund which have at any time been invested in stocks of the several states, specifying the authority by which such investments have been made, the dates of stock investments, the rates at which the several purchases of the stocks have been made, and the dates and rates at which they have been sold, I have the honor to enclose statements, numbered from 1 to 3, which contain an account of the purchase and sale of said stocks; and to state that the investments of the same were made under the authority of the act of congress of April 23, 1800. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

J. K. PAULDING.

Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, speaker of house of reps.

Now, he (Mr. A.) would thank the chairman of the committee on naval affairs to point out in him that portion of the act of 1800 which authorized the investment of any portion of this fund in state stocks. The authority was not to be found in the eight or nine sections which had been read. There was no authority to invest any portion of this fund in state stocks; but in the statements which were made in consequence of that resolution calling upon the se-

cretary of the navy to report, be found the following statement:

A statement showing the several sums of money belonging to the navy pension fund, which have been at different periods vested in stocks of the state of Pennsylvania, and the dates and rates at which they have been sold.

When purchased.	*Amount.*	
1832	$212,659 16	
	$243,485 92	
Cost		
When sold.	*Amount.*	*At what rate.*
November 8, 1837	$22,530 84	103¼
November 8, 1837	32,469 16	99¼
June 1, 1838	2,000 00	100¼
June 2, 1838	7,452 29	100¼
June 4, 1838	11,136 18	100¼
June 4, 1838	1,880 59	100¼
June 4, 1838	37,530 84	100¼
December 22, 1838	6,000 00	101⅝
December 22, 1838	82,469 16	104½
December 22, 1838	10,000 00	104½
	$212,460 16	

So that the loss between the purchases and sales would amount to upwards of thirty thousand dollars by these two operations of purchasing and selling state stocks.

Then came a statement showing the several sums of money vested at different periods in the state stocks of Maryland:

A statment showing the several sums of money belonging to the navy pension fund which have been at different periods vested in stock of the state of Maryland, and the dates and rates at which they have been sold.

When purchased.	*Amount.*	*At what rate*
March, 1832	$42,713 20	112½
Do. do.	40,000 00	105¾
Do. do.	6,000 00	107½
Do. do.	4,000 00	104½
April, 1832	12,500 00	108¾
Do. do.	4,120 00	103½
May, 1832	14,000 00	110½
Do. do.	10,886 92	108½
	$140,220 72	
When sold.	*Amount.*	*At what rate.*
August, 1834	$7,000 00	101
Do. do.	2,500 00	102
September, 1834	1,500 00	102
Do. do.	4,000 00	102
Do. do.	0,000 00	102
October, 1834	2,000 00	102½
December, 1834	2,000 00	103½
March, 1835	500 00	100
April, 1835	500 00	105
May, 1835	1,000 00	106
June, 1835	2,200 00	106
November, 1835	1,000 00	103½
December, 1835	2,000 00	103½
—— 1836	20,000 00	par.
May, 1836	700 00	par.
November, 1836	35,000 00	par.
April, 1839	2,320 72	par.
Do. do.	50,000 00	99½
	$140,220 72	

These (Mr. A. said) were premiums given for the stocks of the state of Maryland; with their sales above par, at par, and below par.

Then came a similar statement in relation to purchases made in stocks of the state of Illinois.

A statement showing the several sums of money belonging to the navy pension fund which have been at different periods vested in stocks of the state of Illinois, and the dates and rates at which they have been sold.

When purchased.	*Amount.*	*At what rate.*
January 17, 1838	100,000 00	106
When sold.	*Amount.*	*At what rate.*
July 6, 1839	13,000 00	99
August 19, 1839	17,000 00	97½
December 28, 1839	20,000 00	63½
Do. do.	25,000 00	63
Do. do.	10,000 00	62½
Do. do.	10,000 00	62½
Do. do.	5,000 00	62½
	$100,000 00	

Now, these were not the only sums which had been purchased and sold in the same way. Sums amounting he thought, to four or five millions of dollars, had been similarly invested. And now what did the secretary of the navy tell us? That all these stocks were greatly depreciated in value, and that some of them were now altogether unsalable.

He (Mr. A.) was obliged to make his observations in a desultory manner, because he was quite unprepared. But some of his friends had had the goodness to obtain for him the report of the secretary of the navy to the last session of congress, and which, he had said, he could not obtain. He wished the clerk to read a few paragraphs.

The clerk then read as follows:

"Act of March 3, 1837, grants pensions to the widows, and, if no widows, to the children under twenty-one years of age, of all officers, seamen and marines, who 'have died, or may hereafter die, in the naval service,' to be paid from the dates of the deaths, and to be half-pay of the navy, as such pay was on the 1st of January, 1835. It provides that pensions already granted, or to be granted, to invalids, shall be paid from the time when they were disabled; and it repeals all laws inconsistent with itself. This most comprehensive act has, in the short space of two years, distributed to navy pensioners more money than was required by the operation of all the other navy pension laws during the period of nearly forty years. Its future affect is beyond estimate.

"Pensions to invalids of the army, and to the widows and children of those killed in the army, have not been so lavishly bestowed as in the navy; and the reason of the difference is said to be, because the navy pension fund was created by the services of the navy, and is not a charge upon the public treasury. So long as the fund thus created shall last, the reason will be satisfactory; but when the fund shall be exhausted, (as it must be in two years, and probably in less time), and congress shall find it necessary to make large appropriations out of the public treasury on this account, the reason of the difference will cease. It will then be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to refuse to the army a pension law similar to the act of March 2, 1837, for the navy. It must be noticed that this act allows pensions to the widows of *all persons who ever died, or shall die, in the navy*, to be paid to them from the dates of the deaths, until they shall die or marry; and, if no widows, then to the children under twenty-one years old. Should the deaths occur in violation of duty, or even by sentence of a court martial, still the widows and children are entitled to pensions under this law. The pensions already vested and granted by this act will, in two years, perhaps sooner, exhaust the fund; and this must be the result even if the act were repealed to-day; for such repeal cannot reach the pensions already granted and vested by the act. The public faith is pledged by act of congress to make up the deficiency in the navy pension fund; and, as this pledge must soon be redeemed, it is now necessary to contemplate the subject.

"The vast importance and consequences of the act of 3d March, 1837, will justify a circumstantial detail of its history; and that the whole may be fully understood, it is proper to state that the naval committee of the senate had requested the secretary of the navy to prepare a plan for navy pensions. After the most careful consideration, he submitted a plan which was as liberal as it could be made without diminishing the capital of the pension fund. The committee reported a bill very nearly in all respects according to the plan of the secretary. It passed the senate; but, it is believed that, on its third reading in the house of representatives, about midnight, on the 3d of March, 1837, it was most unexpectedly denounced as an extravagant measure, that it would destroy the fund, &c. The bill was then amended, by striking out all except the enacting clause, and inserting what is now the act of March 2, 1837. This amendment was understood to be less expensive than the bill from the senate—that it was a retrenchment measure—would save money to the fund, &c.

"This statement is thus particularly made that congress may have a complete view of the entire subject, and because it is certain that any postponement of the matter will create embarrassments difficult to be removed by any future legislation. The department has, so far as possible, in every instance limited the disbursements under the act; but, when the parties satisfactorily proved their claims under the act, the secretary of the navy had no authority to refuse payment.

"The system has expanded to its present extent through the legislation of congress; and doubtless that honorable body will adopt such course respecting it as will, under all the circumstances, best redeem their pledge of the public faith, without affording any just cause of complaint to the parties interested."

Mr. A. continued. He had had these extracts read to show the house that no fault could be imputed to the secretary of the navy, at the commencement of the last congress, on the ground of not having informed this house what was the condition of that fund. He (Mr. A.) spent no small portion of the last session in entreating the house to take up this subject. The recommendation was then made to take it up immediately, in order to arrest this bleeding artery. But no; the New Jersey members were to be brought into the house at any sacrifice; but as to the funds of the United States, or their obligations, or the want of means to meet them, the house had not time to consider or think any thing about them.

Towards the close of the last session of congress a message was transmitted by the president, covering a communication from the secretary of the navy, suggesting that an appropriation of $50,000 was necessary to meet the payment of pensions coming due on the 1st of July last. The message was sent on the 19th of June, and there was in it a letter from the secretary of the navy, stating that the sum of $50,000 was required to pay pensions coming due on the then 1st of July, and that it was found impracticable to effect a sale of the stocks belonging to the fund, even at considerable loss, in time to meet the payment. What did the house do with that message? It had no time to consider it; and then it was that he had offered his resolutions. But the house would not receive them—would not allow them to be read. The time of payment came—and sacrifices of the stocks were made, which were absolutely indispensable so long as the house would not make the payment. And that $50,000 was one of the demonstrations and reductions from the expenditures of 1840, about which the president and the secretary of the treasury were congratulating themselves and the country. They called for the $50,000. They told the house that if that sum was not appropriated it would be necessary to make great sacrifices. Yet the house refused to consider the subject at all; and this sum now stood less upon the expenditures of the year 1840, and the president and secretary came forward and said, "see how much less was expended this year than was expended last." This was one of the items. This was the system of economy with which we were so cheeringly regaled in the message of the president and the report of the secretary of the treasury.

In the report referred to, the statement of the secretary of the navy was, that the stocks at present held by the navy pension fund were:

City of Cincinnati 5 per cent.	$100,000
City of Washington 6 per cent.	33,339
Bank of Washington,	14,000
Union Bank of Georgetown,	11,400

The nominal value was put at $158,739, and then came the note that all these stocks were depreciated in value, and that some of them were altogether unsaleable. Here, to be sure, were no state debts; but he knew that there were debts due from several important points of the union. There was $100,000 in city of Cincinnati 5 per cent. stock. What operation that had on the elections in the city of Cincinnati he would not undertake to say; but we were now told that it was unsaleable—good for nothing—and that an appropriation of money was wanted to supply the amount which that stock should have provided for.

Nor was this all. About the 1st of September, 1838, the sum of five hundred and nine thousand dollars and upwards was deposited in the mint at Philadelphia in gold—in mint drops—a sacred trust which the United States had accepted upon the pledge of their faith to keep it whole, entire, for the purposes for which it had been given by a foreigner. Within three days, the five hundred and nine thousand dollars were on their way to Arkansas to make a bank. Mr. A (who was here scarcely heard by the reporter) was understood to say that the two members of the senate and the member of this house from the state of Arkansas had a quick scent of the moneys that were coming into the treasury. They were not as yet come; and in the bill making appropriations for the support of the academy at West Point, in the sixth section, upon the last day of the session, under the operation of the previous question a provision was inserted authorising the president and the secretary of the treasury to loan to the states that sum of money when it should come into the treasury. This was three months beforehand, and, three days after the money was received, the plan was carried into execution.

Now, we had heard of British gold carrying the elections which had just gone off—not in favor of the present incumbent of the presidential chair, but against him. There he (Mr. A.) put his finger upon $509,000 of British gold which contributed, so far as it could go, to the re-election of the present executive magistrate; and he (Mr. A.) thought he had shown the means by which it was done. Go to the state of Arkansas. The dollars are not there, but they were there, and they were sent there from the mint of the United States. Here was policy—profound policy—economy—democracy; and all this, too, accompanied with so great a horror at the idea of assuming state debts, that the hair of gentlemen stood on end at the mere mention of the possibility of such a thing. Was not here a debt of the state

of Arkansas of half a million of dollars? Had not the general government assumed that debt? Had they not employed trust money! If Arkansas should declare itself insolvent to-morrow, congress must pay the debt; they had assumed it. Arkansas had but one representative on this floor. Now, if congress assumed debts of Arkansas, to create banks or any other purpose, what did the rule of justice require of the state of New York came here and called upon congress to assume her debts and take her bonds? Twenty millions of dollars! The state of New York had a right to come and demand that congress should take twenty millions of dollars of her bonds as a matter of right, congress having done the same thing with Arkansas. What would be the rule of justice with Pennsylvania? She had a right to demand $14,000,000. He could very easily make up a sum of two hundred millions, by doing nothing more than just carrying out the very principle on which the sum of $509,000 of gold—British gold—went into the coffers of the state of Arkansas to make a bank.

He had desired a long time to say this much to the house; and he said it now, although a little *out* of order, because he had never been allowed to say it in order. [Laughter]. At the last session the house would not hear him upon any thing; and it was that consideration which induced him to offer the resolutions he had read, and which gave something like a sample of these things. He offered them after the very message calling for $50,000 for this very object had come in. But no, it was not in order, and there was a gentleman here who cried out "*Object!*" [General laughter]. He (Mr. A.) was not heard by the house, but he had now been heard; and he hoped that when he should again offer these resolutions, as he wished to do, they might at least be allowed to go on the journal as a record, to show that such propositions had been offered. Those resolutions went utterly and entirely against the system of purchasing state bonds above par and selling them fifty or sixty per cent. below par. He said that, so far as it went, it was an assumption of state debts; and if gentlemen were so averse to the assumption of state debts as they professed to be, he hoped they would put a stop to this course of things. One of his resolutions was to prohibit the purchase in future of any state bonds. He considered it not only an extremely impolitic and excessively improper mode of assuming state debts, if they must be assumed at all, but as being amongst the most corrupting things ever done by this government. He had specified the sale of half a million of dollars of British gold to the state of Arkansas; but the same course of observations might be pursued; for that was not the only state which had been treated in the same way. He wished the whole subject to be looked into, and, with the blessing of God, it should be looked into at the next session. He did not expect that it would be this session. He had, he knew, travelled somewhat out of the record, and had seized this opportunity to open to the house, and, so far as he could, to the nation, what was the system which had been pursued—in what manner the funds of the nation—trust funds—had been, and continued to be, employed in the present administration—continued, at all events, so long as there was an election ahead.

There was one further question which he wished to be considered; that was, to ascertain exactly how much permanent, irredeemable debt had been fastened on this nation by the present administration, the head of which and the bunglar of which said that they were opposed to all national debt. The secretary of the treasury had expressly said this year that he was opposed to all debts in time of peace. Now, that officer was a great friend of Mr. Jefferson; and he (Mr. A.) would ask him what he thought of $15,000,000 paid for the purchase of Louisiana? He would also ask him what he thought of $5,000,000 (of borrowed money) paid for the purchase of Florida? A gentleman before him [Mr. *Downing*] thought that he [Mr. A.] was a little pledged in that; but then it was to be considered that he had never pledged himself against a national debt. The great secret of all national debts was to make a good bargain; and if an administration did *that*, they would not come here with their homilies about national debts. Let them tell us they were against a national debt when it was against the national interest; but when the national interest requires it, let the debt be contracted on the best terms, and let it be paid honestly. That was the rule of private individuals, and it was the rule of nations; and it was a false principle for the head and the financier of a nation to say, we go against all debts in time of peace. The president told us in his message that he was against a national debt and a national bank, and that he always had been. Then he [Mr. A.] would say that, being so, the president was opposed to what might be very useful to the interests of the nation.

But, more than this—there were debts of millions upon millions which had been made. All our Indian treaties—[and there was now a bill before the house, reported by the chairman of the committee of ways and means, making appropriations of six or seven hundred thousand dollars for Indian annuities]; what, he would ask, were all our Indian treaties but national debts? What were all the sums of money given to Indians for their lands? What was all this but a national debt? A sacred debt which the government was bound to pay; and if the Choctaws and Chickasaws, and he knew not now many other tribes, were not extinguished, as seemed to be the policy, the government, so long as it existed, would have to pay an annual debt to them. The government had only now to provide the interest—600,000 dollars, that was to say on a debt of ten millions, at 6 per cent. Of those $10,000,000 of principal—how much he knew not—but he believed at least four millions had already been invested in state stocks, exactly as this half million trust fund from the Smithsonian bequest had been. And, now, the secretary of the navy came and told us that these state stocks were good for nothing; and yet, when some of these states came to us and said: "You ought to help us—we are in distress—have made bad bargains—(as the gentleman from Florida says)—these debts are not extravagant debts—they are not for luxuries—we have not been wasting the public moneys—these are debts which, in the long run, will pay you heavy interest, and more than pay for themselves—you must take a part of them,"—the exclamation was one of horror at the idea of paying state debts. That was the answer, and he wished gentlemen who thought this thing so horrible, to make the distinction, and tell him whether the government had not assumed these four or five millions of debts to the states by investing the treasure of the government, and, still more, the mere trust funds of the government, in state stocks, taking the bonds of those states.

He could wish to say a great deal more on this subject, but he believed he had said enough now to open it to the consideration of members. It included within itself the policy of this nation, not only as regarded its own debts, but the respective debts of the several states of the union. It included the general consideration of a national debt, and, probably, of a national bank. It included the justice of this action to all the Indian tribes to which the government had pledged large sums of money, and then spent them by investing them in state stocks.

Another example occurred to him at this moment of the manner in which the government contracted debts and actually wasted or employed the fund. In another part of this building, within a few days, some reference had been made to one of these trust funds—that belonging to the Seneca nation. About the year 1790 or 1791, a purchase of land was made of the Seneca nation, and $100,000 in the stocks of the United States was vested in the president of the United States, for the time being, for the benefit of that tribe of Indians, *in perpetua*, the government being bound to pay to the tribe the annual interest of the money. The money was invested by order of general Washington, it was held by him in trust, invested in the six per cent. funds of the United States, purchased at an advance. Mr. A. was understood here to state that, in the several changes of investment of this fund which took place from the time of general Washington to that of Mr. Madison, it had been sunk from $100,000 to $86,000. He [Mr. A.] had himself directed a purchase of 3 per cents. to be made; it was made, and when the 3 per cents. were paid off, the sum of one hundred and six thousand dollars was realized for the sum which was originally $100,000; and which was only $86,000 when he was made the trustee. And that sum of $106,000 was paid into the treasury by his order.—What had become of it? A few years ago, in an appropriation law, this sum of $106,000 was appropriated for the use of the treasury of the United States for that year, and the money was gone. The United States themselves had spent it. Now, he said that there was a debt contracted of which there was no sign or appearance in the president's message.—The government had to pay the annual interest by appropriation; but as to the principal that was gone. The government would not be free from this responsibility, so long as the Seneca nation existed as a tribe. The government had used it for its own purposes, but was responsible for it. It had been a part of the ways and means for the year 1835.

At present, he should content himself with these observations, and he would leave it to the chairman of the committee on naval affairs to make such reply as he thought proper; but he [Mr. A.] begged that the house would not break the faith of the nation with those pensioners who were provided for by the act of 1837. If there was no alternative but that, he would rather pay three times the amount than give his sanction to it.

[This speech has not had the benefit of revision, and was taken down under the disadvantages of interruption, and, in some parts, of doubtful hearing.]

Mr. *Reed* spoke briefly of the absolute necessity of making this appropriation, which, he said, a due regard to the faith and honor of the government required, notwithstanding that the appropriate fund had been exhausted by an improvement law of this house. He took occasion, also, to call attention to three most important bills, on which he had heretofore strived in vain to get the action of the house, and which were, first, a bill to repeal, in part, the pension law, [which law, he said, trenched on the interests of the nation by giving both pay and pension to officers who, in his opinion, ought not to receive them]; secondly, a bill in relation to navy pensions; and thirdly, a bill in relation to pursers.—Mr. R. said he earnestly hoped that the house, at some early day, would give a short space of time to the consideration of these bills.

Mr. *Wise* said he did not rise to oppose the bill, on the contrary, he should vote for its passage; but he wished to add a word or two to the remarks which had been submitted by his honorable friend from Massachusetts, [Mr. *Adams*]. The navy pension fund, to which this bill related, did not belong to congress, but had been raised by the exertions of the sailors themselves, and government stood to it only in the relation of a trustee. When first established it had amounted to twelve hundred thousand dollars, and what was it now? What said the secretary of the navy, in his annual report at the present session? "The navy pension fund, which, at the period of its passage, amounted to upwards of a million of dollars, the annual interest of which was sufficient to meet all demands, now consists of $100,000 in Cincinnati five per cent. stock, greatly depreciated; $14,000 of stock of the Bank of Washington, in the same situation; $33,339 five per cent. stock of the city of Washington, and $11,400 of stock of the Union Bank of Georgetown, the latter totally unsaleable at this time." In the latter, however, from the secretary, which was read by the clerk, there is a material error; for, in summing up the nominal value of the stocks in which the fund is now invested, he states it at $158,739, but the truth is, it does not amount even to that pitiful sum, for he states that "the stock of the city of Cincinnati has been advertised to be sold at auction on the 15th of December, for the purpose, in the first place, of reimbursing the Bank of America the sum of fifty thousand dollars advanced to the fund on a deposite of the said stock, to meet the payment of pensions which became due on the 1st of July last." This sum, therefore, of $50,000 is to be deducted from the $158,739, leaving the real amount but $108,739, and this only at the nominal value of the stock. What then, is the real fact? In 1837, the secretary reported that he had in this fund $1,150,000, and that the interest of that sum was sufficient to meet the regular payment of all the pensions charged upon it; but now he has of available funds but $18,467 61, and of stock at its nominal value $108,739, amounting, in all, to $127,386 61. This, sir, is the whole which remains of the fund, good, bad and indifferent. How is this accounted for? The gentleman from Maryland [Mr. *Thomas*] told the house that it is all the effect of the bill of 1837; but I have examined the table of pensions furnished to us from the department, and have taken pains to trace the actual operation of that law—and what is the result? The total number of pensioners before the passage of that law was 476, and the usual annual appropriation for the payment of their pensions was $34,419 75. To this amount what has been added since then? Three hundred and forty-four widows, the aggregate of whose pensions amounts to $62 7/8 04; ninety-one minors, whose pensions amount to $11,622; being, together, $74,330 04 per annum, which for three years gives us $222,990. And this is all that we have to account for the enormous deficit of $927,000, which we ought now to have had in the hands of the secretary, not in depreciated stocks, but in good money.

Here Mr. *Thomas* interposed, and asked leave of Mr. *Wise*, before he proceeded further, to correct the statement he had made, in two respects. First, as to the original constitution of the navy pension fund. It did not, as the gentleman seemed to suppose, consist of the contributions of the sailors themselves, like the navy hospital fund, with which the gentleman from Virginia seemed to have confounded it, but of the United States shares of prize money.

Mr. *Wise* received this correction, and explained that he had stated the fund to have been raised by the exertions of the sailors, because it was by their bravery and enterprise that the prizes had been

taken, and the prine money brought into possession of the government.

Mr. *Thomas* proceeded to say that the gentleman from Virginia had totally misapprehended the provisions and operation of the law of 1837. That law did not merely add naw pensioners to the roll, and prescribe the annual allowance they were to receive, but it also enacted that a widow receiving pension under that act was entitled to have it reckoned from the death of her husband; and a person disabled was, in like manner, to have his pensioo reckoned back to the date when the disability had been incurred—thus requiring the payment of a vast amount of arrears. So large was this amount that $850,000 had been paid under that law for such arrears within a siugle year.

Mr. *Wise* resumed. As in the construction put by the department on the law of 1837, I have nothing to say. I am not now speaking to that point; but as to the origin of this fund, I repeat that it is the fruit of tha toil and enterprise of our gallant navy. It has been earned by their blood. They have a right to what they captured, and, in the administration of this fund, the government is but their trustee; and I insist that, by a fair interpretation of the law of 1837, there ought still to be a million of dollars left of this fund. The commissioner of pensions, who I presume understands what he is writing about, does not state what has been told us by the gentleman from Maryland. I take his report as it is given; and it shows that the additional peosions since 1837 amouot, as I have stated, to but a little over $74,000. And yet there is this immense defi it to be accounted for. I do not either approve or find fault with the interpretatioo put by the departmeot oo tha law; but if they have construed its proeisions too largely, without coming to consult congress as to its true meaning, it is their fault, not ours.

There were many other remarks which I had intended to submit, but which have been anticipat-d, and much better expressed, by the honorable gentleman tiom Massachusetts, and I pay myself a high complimant when I say that, in a great portioo of his speech, he pursued the very track which I had marked out for myself.

As to the investments which have been made of this fund, on which that gentleman commented with ao much severity, it is possibla that some of them were made before the present administratioo came into power; but the $70,000 of Illioois six per cents, were certainly purchased since 1838; and the report made this year by the commissioner of pensions confirms (a thing that does not always happeo by tha bye) the report of last year. And what does it show? That of this stock $20.000 was sold at the rate of 63¼ per cent.; $25,000 at tha rate of 63; $10,000 at 62½; $10,000 at 62¼; and $5,000 at 62½. Thus was the amount of $70,000 in a great measure thrown away. It will not do to tell us that tha law of 1837 was answereble for this. The commissioner adds that, since December last, 24,400 dollars in Washington city corporation five per cent. stock have been sold at auction for the purpose of payiog pensions—no doubt at a sacrifice, but tha rate is not stated. He tells us that, to pay tha pensioocrs now on the roll, at least $110,000 will be wanted in 1841; and this sum added to the debt due the Bank of America will make $160,000 Ten thousand dollars will be required the ensuing year to meat demands arising from naw claims; making an aggregata of $170,000 which will be wanted in 1841.

Mr. *Thomas*, of Maryland, (chairman of the committea on naval affairs), said that he had designed to suffer this bill to pass without any commeot on his part, for he had not felt himself called upon to reply to the remarks of the honorable gentleman from Massachusetts on the general policy of the administretion, particularly as he, as well as the honorable gentleman from Virginia who had just resumed his seat, had commenced their speeches by declaring that it was their purpose to vote for the bill. He was anxious to have it pass the house this day and go to the senate, that the little remnant of this fund might be saved, and the demands of the government to pay the existing pensions might be met in time; (for which purpose $150,000 would be wanting on the 1st of January next). But he could not sit still and hear such extraordinary charges advanced against the secretary of the navy without making some reply. If there aver was an officer of government whose conduct was not only enworthy of blame, but deserved the highest praise for his fidelity, the secretary was that officer. No sooner did he find himself in office, than his attention was immediately turned to this pension law of 1837; and at tha very next session he failed not to warn congress that if the law was suffered to remain as it stood, the navy pension fund would shortly be absorbed in its application to an object for which that fund had never been originally created. In the senate, this warning took effect, and the law was repealed; but the bill of repeal was lost in the house; why, Mr. T. could not say. They all knew how time was often wasted in that body by irrelevant and latitodinous discussion. He did not find fault with this, because he believed that, upon the whole, the country was benafited by it. The committee on naval affairs had reported a bill to put a stop to this waste and misapplication of the fund, but it never had been acted upon. Thus much on the delay which had takan place.

Now as to the actual operation of the law of 1837. He wished the house to see whether the fund had not been exhausted through the legitimate interpretation of that law. The gentleman from Virginia had fallen into most strange mistakes in his apprehension of the subject; to confute which it would be only necessary to look at the law. (Mr. T. here quoted the act of 1837). From this it appeared that there were two classes of pensioners contemplated. 1, the widows and children of officers, seamen or marines who had died in the public service; and 2, persons who had been personally disabled by wounds or injuries received in such service. In both cases the law was not prospective merely, but retrospective also; it not only granted pensions in *future*, but required that the pension should be reckoned back to the death of the officer, seaman or marine, and to the date of the disability incurred. In this manner there had been paid in a single year, to 92 invalids the sum of $78,000, to 85 widows the sum of $121,000, and to 129 children $129,000.

Here was a gross sum of $328,000 paid as arrears, besides the annual pensions which were to be provided for.

Mr. *Wise* here explained, and insisted that, even according to Mr. T's own showing, there ought to be a large balance still left in the hands of the department.

Mr. *Thomas* said that he had only stated the result as it stood (if tha reporter correctly understood him) in 1837; it must be remembered that the law had continued to operate in tha same manner aver since.

Mr. *Wise* again interposed, and referred to a report which stated tha gross amount of arrears at about $300,000; and inquired how much it had been since increased?

Mr. *Thomas* said he held in his hand an account from the departmeot, stating the amount thus paid at over $800,000; all the particulars were given.

Mr. *Wise*. According to that, there ought to be no balance at all left, but the secretary reports a balance.

Mr. *Thomas* said there was about $108,000 left still. But whence did this law which had led to such a result emanate? Who authorised this application of the pension fund? It was not the secretary of the navy or the commissioner of pensions, but the two houses of congress. Who were the authors of the bill? It had been reported to the senate by the honorable Mr. *Robinson*, of Illinois, and sent to the committee on naval affairs, of which Mr. *Southard* was a member, and he had reported the bill to the senate, by whom it had been passed without a divisioo. The senate bill coming into tha house had been referred to the committee on naval affairs in the house. Mr. T. read the names of this committee, among which that of Mr. *Wise* was one. The bill had been ordered to its third reading without a division, and passed by the house without amendmeat.

Mr. *Wise* explained, stating that, though his name appeared on the naval committee, he was not responsible for the bill. He was at that time but nominally one of the committee—his attention was directed elsewhere—he had other fish to fry—and could no longer attend to the business of that committee, [of which he had previously been an active member], being appointed on another which occupied his time and thoughts.

Mr. *Thomas* had not the least suspicion as to that gentleman's course in relation to the bill. The responsibility rested on the whole house. Congress passed the law, and order the secretary to administer it. That officer had warned them how it would operate and was operating. And was he then to be arraigned for carrying out an act which was the law of the land?

Mr. *Reed* [also a member of the naval committee] here made some explanation which was totally inaudible to the reporter.

Mr. *Thomas*, then resuming, observed that he concurred fully with such part of the remarks of the honorable gentlemen from Massachusetts [Mr. *Adams*], as related to the policy of leaving in the hands of heads of departments the discretionary power of buying and selling on public account stocks of any description. He had raised his feeble voice against such a practice many years ago. But while the authority remained, he trusted that parties accused, as the secretary of the navy had been, would be tried by the law as it stood. That, if he had for his acts the express authority of law, he would be acquitted. And if such authority were in itself wrong, congress would withdrew it, but not unjustly charge the fault of the law on the officer who executed it. Now, as the navy pensioo fund originated from prize money taken in time of war, and as tha United States had had neither war nor prizes for some years, be referred that, the secretary would violate his duty should he let the fond lie idle in his hands, the investment of it in stock had been made some fifteen years ago.

Mr. *Adams* here interposed to say that those investments had all taken place since 1837, and never before.

Mr. *Thomas*, resuming, said that he referred to the capital of the fund. It was the interest which had been invested; and in thus vesting it the secretary had but followed the course of his predecessors. The law itself provided that the secretary might vest the interest of the fund in any way he thought best. [Mr. T. here quoted the law]. The present secretary could, however, have had but a small sum to invest in any way. Whether the investment had been prudently made or not, Mr. T. would not now express an opinion; he rather supposed, however, that it would be admitted to be better to place the money in state stocks, rather than in those of any private corporation. The fault, if any, was in congress, in not laying down a rule specifying in what stock the interest of this fund should be invested. As to the sale of the stocks which had been purchased, it was an operation indispensable to meet the eogagements of the government. Mr. T. observed, in conclusion, that he had not attempted to go into a reply to the speech of the honorable gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. *Adams*), nor did he feel bound to do so. He was not in the same situation with that gentlemao, having a speech prepared for delivery at the former sessioo.

Mr. *Monroe* said that his attention had been drawn to this subject at the last session of congress, and to him it appeared perfectly simple. The law passed in 1837 had received a construction by means of which the navy pension fund had been almost entirely absorbed, in a manoer never contemplated or intended when the fund was created. This was an operation over which the department had no control, and which they could not prevent. Under this state of things, the manifest duty of congress was to replace the money; to repeal the law of 1837, and in the meanwhile to acknowledge the debt and pay the interest upon it. That was the honest straightforward course. Congress had taken this fund from its trust position, and they ought to reinstate it. If they have not got the money, they must acknowledge it as a debt and pay the interest. This was honest; this was fair; but if this course were not adopted, the pensioners must come down to the means of the government, whatever they happened to be. This, he held, congress had not the moral right to do as the representatives of a morel and free people. He trusted they would not attempt such a piece of injustice, but would in this matter, as in all others, act as the honest representatives of an honest and an honorable people.

Mr. *Anderson*, of Maine, next addressed the house, but as he spoke in a low tone of voice and turned his back to the reporters scarcely a word of what he said could be distinctly heard by them; a thing the more to be regretted as Mr. A. very rarely addresses the house. He was believed to make some statements of fact going to show how far the actual operation of the law of 1837 was from the intensions and anticipations of congress in its passage, in distributing large amounts of the public money to individuals already in affluent circumstances.

Mr. *C. Shepard*, of North Carolina, offered the following as an amendment to the bill:

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the act of March 3, 1837, entitled "an act for the more equitable administration of the navy pension fund," be repealed.

Mr. *Thomas* remonstrated, and expressed his earnest hope that his colleague on the committee would not persist in pressing this amendment. The committee had a bill in preparation to effect the object he aimed at; but the present bill had been introduced simply with a view to prevent the sacrifice of certain stock in which the interest of tha fund had been invested. Should the amendment be appended to it, it might embarrass the bill, lead to extended discussion, and to such delay as would defeat the object intended.

But Mr. *Shepard* persisted in offering his amendment. He lamented that nothing could be brought before the house without being made a party question; nothing, it seemed, could get the attention of

the house, unless some public individual was to be hunted down. He should not follow gentlemen in their remarks on the course of the secretary of the navy. They had been satisfactorily answered by the gentlemen from Maryland, [Mr. *Thomas*]. He would call the house to the real question before it. The navy pension fund had originated in 1800—being formed out of the United States *prize* money earned by our gallant navy. Its sole object was the benefit of those who had been disabled in the public service. In all the successive laws which had been passed in relation to it, one pervading feature was to be found, viz: that none were to receive the benefit of the fund but those who had suffered for their country. But in 1837 an entirely new principle had been introduced; for its introduction some blamed one of the great political parties, and others blamed the other. To whom the blame justly belonged was now immaterial; the law had passed, and it provided that these naval pensions were to be paid, not to those who had suffered in the service, but to the widows and children of those who might, at any previous time, have died in the service, whether they had suffered or not. And it also provided that, when pensions were paid to invalids, or persons who had incurred disability, the pension should be reckoned back to the date of the disability, as well as forward from the date of the act. The fund was found to be much larger than was actually needed for such application as had originally been contemplated, and the interest arising from it amounted to a large sum annually. Government was pledged to keep it as a sacred trust held for the benefit of the defenders of the country; but the law which had been hastily passed operated to divert the fund into a different channel, and to sweep almost the whole of it away. The question arising from such a state of things was, whether it was not now time to stop, and to repeal a law having such an operation? He thought it was. It had been said that this application of the fund was a sacred debt; Mr. S. contended that, in reference to the persons he had mentioned, it was no debt, but a mere gratuity. Had they done or suffered any thing for the country? Not at all. Did it appear that their parents had suffered any thing? No. They had died while in the service; that was all. Where, then, was the justice of continuing such pensions? and how was that a debt where there was no *quid pro quo*? He thought that this was the time to shut the gate, before the flood of applicants should sweep away the little remnant of the fund that still remained. As he did not doubt, however, that the minds of most gentlemen were already made up on the subject, he would forbear further remark. He hoped the amendment would prevail.

Mr. *Reed*, of Massachusetts, said that, since the law of 1837 had been named, and Mr. R. had been alluded to as having been one of the members of the naval committee who reported it to the house, it might be proper for him to state that he had opposed the bill, and had warned the house at the time what its effect would be. He had done this even before that, when the principle was introduced in the bill for the relief of Mrs. Decatur. That bill had passed the house, but Mr. R. had strongly opposed it, on principle. As to the law of 1837, it passed with little deliberation, in a hasty, inconsiderate manner; but, before the house undertook to repeal it, the bill ought to be examined with deliberation. It had been passed rashly and hastily, and now it seemed the house was asked to repeal it in the same manner. Mr. R. had been ready to vote for the repeal for more than a year past, but he was not willing to repeal it in this form; it was an improper mode, and therefore he hoped the amendment would not pass, but that the committee would take up the obnoxious bill and modify it, and then report it to the house in a new shape; but let it not be repealed at a blow, in this hasty manner.

Mr. *Tillinghast* said he was in favor of the bill before the house, and should vote for it. When the bill was introduced, the whole house seemed agreed; nobody disputed that the existing deficit in the navy pension land must be provided for. But it was a very different question how much of the law of 1837 it was proper to repeal. That bill had been passed on many good and important reasons, and it was cherished in the feelings of many; he trusted it would not, at one stroke, be abolished, and no substitute provided; he hoped this would not thus be attempted in the shape of a rider to an appropriation bill. He could not believe that any friend of the navy would be found advocating such a measure in such a form.

Mr. *Peck* said he was a friend to the bill before the house, and, as such, would move the previous question.

The motion was seconded, put, and carried, the amendment adopted, and the bill forthwith passed, and sent to the senate.

TWENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS—2d SESSION.

SENATE.

January 6. The *vice president* laid before the senate a message made in compliance with a resolution of the 3d instant.

The following memorials and petitions were presented and ordered appropriately referred:

By Mr. *Wright*, from the pilots of New York in the neighborhood of Hell Gate, praying a repeal of the laws of 1837 relating to pilots.

By Mr. *Phelps*, resolutions of the state of Vermont favorable to such amendment of the constitution as will restrict the president from being eligible to a second term.

By Mr. *Buchanan*, eight memorials signed by a great number of the merchants and citizens of Philadelphia, praying that the spirit ration may be abolished in the navy, and tea, coffee, or other small stores substituted therefor.

By Mr. *Southard*, from 350 citizens of Newark, in New Jersey, praying the passage of a general and uniform bankrupt law.

By Mr. *Nicholas*, from the chamber of commerce of New Orleans, asking the enactment of a uniform bankrupt law.

On motions by Mr. *Linn* and Mr. *Anderson*, papers were taken from files relating to private claims and again referred.

Mr. *Wall*, from the committee on the judiciary, reported a bill for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States.

Mr. *Sturgeon*, introduced, on leave, a bill making certain appropriations for the patent office, twice read and referred.

Mr. *Nicholas*, introduced on leave, a bill to authorise the issuing of patents for certain cuttes of public lands; twice read and referred.

The bill for the benefit of the Howard Institution of Washington was considered in committee of the whole; and after some debate, in which the bill was advocated by Messrs. *Merrick*, *Walker* and others, and opposed by Messrs. *Tappan* and *Hubbard*, was ordered to be engrossed by a vote of 29 to 7.

The senate then proceeded to take up the special order—the bill for a permanent prospective preemption system; when Mr. *Clay*, of Kentucky, rose and addressed the senate at length against the bill, and was followed by Mr. *Wright* and Mr. *Linn* in its support. At a late hour the senate adjourned.

January 7. The *vice president* laid before the senate a message from the president of the United States in compliance with a resolution of the senate, covering a report from the secretary of war, showing the number of soldiers enlisted during the late war that are entitled to bounty lands.

Also, from the secretary of the treasury, in compliance with a resolution of the 4th instant, transmitting information relative to the payment of a certain claim said to be due to the commissioners appointed for the settlement of the Yazoo claims.

Also, from the post office department, transmitting, in obedience to law, a statement showing the names and compensation of the clerks in that department.

Also, from the secretary of the treasury, a statement from the banks of the District of Columbia, showing the condition of their affairs on the 1st of January.

Petitions were presented and referred.

Mr. *Wright*, from the committee on finance, reported a bill authorising the secretary of the treasury to extend further indulgence to certain deposite banks.

Also, making an unfavorable report on the petition of the sufferers at Natchez by the late tornado.

A number of bills of a private and local character were also reported.

On motion of Mr. *Tappan*,

Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury be directed to communicate to the senate, at as early a period as practicable, in a detailed tabular form, all the information in the possession of his department in answer to the following questions:

1st. What amount has the federal government lost, from its organization to this time, by the employment of banks, by the use of bank paper, or by its connexion in any wise with banks, including the depreciation of bank paper?

2d. What amount the people of the United States have lost, from the commencement of the government to this time, by the failure and suspension of banks and by the depreciation of bank paper, by the loss and destruction of bank notes, and by the existance of banks and the use of bank paper generally?

3d. What have the people and the government paid, directly and indirectly, to the aggregate banks of the United States, for the use of these institutions, annually, for the last ten years?

4th. What proportion of the stock of the several banks in the United States is at this time owned by foreigners?

The bill for the benefit of the Howard Institute, was read the third time and passed.

Several bills of a private and local nature were considered in committee, and ordered to be engrossed.

The prospective pre-emption bill was taken up as the special order, when Mr. *Huntington* rose and addressed the senate at some length against the bill, as did Mr. *Graham* and Mr. *Preston*. Mr. *Hubbard* and Mr. *Young* followed in its support.

At about 4 o'clock, the senate adjourned.

January 8. The *vice president* laid before the senate a letter from the treasury department, transmitting a report from the commissioner of the general land office, in relation to the public lands.

Also, from the war department, showing the expenditure of the contingent fund of the military establishment during the year 1840.

Also, from the governor of Iowa, memorials of the legislative council of that territory, asking appropriations for the erection of a penitentiary and making military roads.

Mr. *Benton* presented the credentials of *Samuel McRoberts*, senator elect from Illinois, after the 4th March next; which were placed on file.

Memorials and petitions were presented and appropriately referred, and a number of reports from committees made, which will be noticed in their progress.

Mr. *Linn*, on leave, introduced a bill to provide for the protection and settlement of Oregon, and to extend the laws of the United States over the same.

Mr. L. on the introduction of this bill, made some remarks explanatory of the causes which induced him to offer it to the consideration of the senate, and went at some length into the history of the settlement of that territory, and the encroachments made on it by British traders.

The senate then proceeded to the discussion of the special order, viz: the bill to establish a permanent and prospective pre-emption system; when Mr. *Anderson* rose and addressed the senate at length in support of the bill.

Mr. *Mangum*, wishing to address the senate on the bill, proposed to his friends to postpone its further consideration to Monday, when he promised them his aid in getting the question upon ordering it to a third reading.

Mr. *Linn* made a few remarks in reply to one part of what had been said yesterday by Mr. *Preston*. That gentleman had expressed an opinion that the apprehensions of many gentlemen with regard to danger on our western frontier from incursions of the Indians were without foundation, inasmuch as it was much more likely that those wild warriors and hunters would attempt excursions over the prairies and among the Comanches and Caddos than make assaults upon the denser settlements of the whites, where they could expect only an armed resistance. It would be sufficient to take off the force of this argument to state that facts were against it, inasmuch as the Indians had already made three successive attacks on the white settlements; how many more they might attempt, it was not for him to say.

Mr. *Preston* explained. He had not said that there was no danger on the frontier—he knew that danger did exist there; but he apprehended it had been sufficiently provided for by the establishment of military posts, the raising of regiments, &c. He still thought that, ultimately, the Indians would find it easier to go westward, but he did not insist upon the argument.

Some conversation took place about postponing the bill to Monday, when Mr. *Crittenden* said that he could, on certain conditions, vote for a pre-emption bill; and, as the best mode of stating what they were, he would ask leave to read a motion, for recommitment of the bill with instructions, which he had prepared and wished to offer at a proper time. Mr. C. then read as follows:

Resolved, That the bill be recommitted to the committee that reported it, with instructions to report amendments thereto in the following effect:

1st. To distribute the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the several states of the union in just and equitable proportions.

2d. To grant to actual bona fide settlers upon the public lands the right of pre-emption to any quantity thereof not exceeding one-half section, or 320 acres, including place of settlement, at the minimum price of $1 25 per acre, with such provisions as shall limit the right of settlement and pre-emption to actual bona fide settlers whose estate at the time of settlement shall not exceed the value of 1,000 dollars; and further, with such provisions as shall effectually exclude the wealthier speculators from all benefits under this law, and shall prevent them from interfering with, or participating in, the privilege and right of settlement and pre-emption which are hereby granted and intended for the sole advantage of the needy and honest settlers and cultivators of the soil.

Mr. C. wished the motion to lie over for the present and the instructions to be printed.

Mr. *Linn* gave notice that, should this motion be pressed, he should move to amend the instruction

so as to require that the entire future proceeds of the public lands be devoted to the maintenance and increase of the navy, and the providing suitable national defences.

Mr. *Benton* observed with some appearance of excitement, that the instructions of the senator from Kentucky amounted to a proposal to increase what he and his friends said existed, and the existence of which Mr. B. and those on his side of the house denied, viz: a national debt. He thanked the senator for coming out, at once, with this proposal to create a national debt, with its necessary consequences of a tariff and a bank. All men would now be warned that, when the new administration should come into power, it was to be their policy to add as much as possible to the public expenditures, and at the same time to curtail, by every means in their power, the public revenue, that the deficit thus created might occasion the creation of a great national bank. Their whole policy was now laid open in all its odious deformity. He thanked the senator for his motion. He thanked him for avowing himself, yesterday, in favor of a national bank; and he thanked him for now coming forward with a proposal to withdraw the landed revenue of the government, for the purpose of introducing loans and taxes. He thanked him. Mr. B. was ready at any time to enter on the contest, let there be no bush-wacking, but a fair and open fight. He wanted to see whether a national debt was to be created by withdrawing the revenue arising from the public domain. He thanked the gentleman for giving him this timely notice of what was coming.

Mr. *Crittenden* said he had intended nothing more than to apprise that gentleman and others of what was his intention to move. He considered this no more than right and proper; but he had no wish to make his motion the subject of debate at this moment. The honorable senator from Missouri was entirely welcome to all the advantage he could derive from the public manner in which Mr. C. had avowed his purpose. He had always thought himself too humble an individual for any purposes or efforts of his to be attended with great results: and this made him prompt, perhaps too prompt and open in avowing his opinions and intentions. He might not, perhaps, be able to encounter the arguments and the denunciations of the senator from Missouri; but he had at least conveyed to him plainly and in writing what he had intended to propose. He had no secrets.—What he was for he was for, without equivocation or concealment. If this entitled him to the gratitude of the gentleman from Missouri, he had already received more frequently repeated expressions of it than he had any right to expect. As to the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the states, it was no new measure. A bill for that purpose had passed both houses by large majorities, and the sole obstacle which prevented it from becoming a law was notorious to the whole country. Was it so passing strange that a measure should now be proposed to be renewed which the people of the states had always clung to? His legislature had given Mr. C. instructions on this subject; and had his opinion been less clear and decided than it was, their voice would have been sufficient to control him. He would not, however, so far forego his determination as to suffer himself to be drawn into a debate on the matter now.

Mr. *Benton* again thanked Mr. C. for his frankness, and for the timely notice he had given; though Mr. B. needed no notice on a subject like this, on which he was prepared to speak at any time. The gentlemen on the other side had told the senate that there now existed a national debt of twenty-seven millions, and had called on the senate for a tax on French silks and French wines; yes, on French silks and French wines; for a tax on French silks and French wines; they had heard the words often enough. These taxes were to be laid to make up for deficiencies in the revenue. They were asked to disturb the whole commerce of the country, so far as France was concerned, to make up the deficiency in the revenue; the necessity was so urgent that they could not lose a moment. It was to no purpose that the secretary of the treasury had sent in his estimates showing that the income was sufficient to meet the expenditure of the year; not at all; gentlemen said we must lay taxes, and lay them at once; we must have taxes, and taxes now; and if not, then the odium—(should he confine himself to that word? yes, he would confine himself to the word odium)—the odium of a called session of congress was to be thrown on those who refused. And while they threatened the odium of this measure of an extra session, here came in a proposal to take off three and a half millions at once from the public revenue. He thanked the gentleman from Kentucky for showing his hand, and, in that, the hand of the new administration. It was to commence with creating a public debt to re-establish that system of commerce which had been loaded down with taxes, for the purpose of establishing a national bank. The new bank could not be created without the existence of a public debt; that debt must be created; the United States must be sold to create the capital for a bank. A bank, as gentlemen well knew, could not exist without a national debt. The debt of the nation was the stock of the bank; and gentlemen could not manage to get a public debt without throwing away a portion of the public revenue, and then they would get a new tariff.

He thanked the senator for letting him and his friends see what was to be the policy of the new administration; but he hoped they would put off the accomplishment of these plans till the extra session: for such a session they must have to raise the ways and means, if the measure succeeded of throwing away a part of the existing revenue. If any thing was to be added to the existing burdens of the country, it should, (so far as he was concerned), be done by gentlemen on the other side. Let them call a new congress to supply deficiencies and warrant new expenditures. He repeated his thanks to Mr. *Crittenden* for bringing forward his motion.

Mr. *Crittenden* said that, in all good temper and benevolent feeling, he returned his acknowledgments for the liberal thanks the gentleman had been pleased to give; and he would now extend a little his claims to the honorable senator's gratitude by telling him that he was in favor of laying such duties as should furnish a revenue adequate to the economical wants of the government, and no more. He was also in favor of distributing the proceeds of the public lands among the several states. As to extravagant expenditures, he trusted that the example of the administration now going out of power would prove a sufficient warning to deter from imitation even a less wise administration than that which would come into power on the 4th of March next. Mr. C. hoped to see all he had mentioned effected without the creation of a public debt. It was well, however, for an administration which had been so wantonly profligate in its expenditures, now, when it was in its last moments *in extremis*, to relieve its conscience by lecturing others against extravagance.

Mr. *Calhoun* said that this debate was likely to take a very wide range; he rose not to enter into debate, but to give notice that he should move an amendment to the instructions proposed by Mr. *Crittenden*, one directing the committee to report a bill granting the public lands to the respective states in which they were situated. [Much laughter from one side of the senate.]

The instructions were ordered to be printed.

At half-past three, the senate went into executive session. After the doors were re-opened, Mr. *Walker* submitted the following resolution, giving for his reasons that the papers in question would serve to disabuse the minds of the British colonists

Resolved, That the committee on foreign relations be instructed to inquire into the expediency of causing to be procured and submitted to the senate copies of the debate in the British parliament prior to the year 1820, in relation to the northeastern boundary of the United States, and copies of land titles emanating from the British government repugnant in the calls of said titles to the boundary now claimed by said government.

On this resolution a debate ensued, in which Messrs. *Webster, Clay*, of Ky. *Preston, Allen* and *Walker* participated, after which he resolution was, at the suggestion of Mr. *Walker*, laid on the table.

And the senate adjourned to Monday.

January 11. Mr. *Anderson* presented the credentials of Mr. *A. O. P. Nicholson*, appointed a senator from the state of Tennessee to serve until the meeting of the next legislature, in the room of the late Mr. *Felix Grundy*. Mr. *Nicholson* was duly qualified, and took his seat.

Mr. *Clay* presented the credentials of Mr. *Crittenden*, senator elect after the 4th of March, 1841, which were read, and ordered to be placed on file.

The following memorials and petitions were presented and appropriately referred:

By Mr. *Tallmadge*, from a number of importing merchants of the city of New York, praying to be released from the payment of duties on certain goods destroyed by fire, and that a law may be passed authorising the distribution of the sales of such goods as were saved among the proprietors.

Also, several memorials from citizens of Utica and Poughkeepsie, New York, and from Cleveland, Ohio, severally praying the passage of a bankrupt law.

By Mr. *Buchanan*, from the anti slavery society of east Pennsylvania, praying an amendment to the constitution so as to release the people from any obligation to restore absconding slaves; and also to change the present system of representation. Motion to receive ordered to lie on the table.

By Mr. *Webster*, the memorial of a number of citizens of Massachusetts, asking the enactment of a general bankrupt law.

Also, from citizens of Massachusetts, asking the passage of a law to grant to the district courts concurrent jurisdiction with the circuit courts over offences committed on the high seas, and within the maritime jurisdiction of the United States.

Mr. W. said, as a bill had already been reported from the committee on the judiciary that embraced the points, he would simply move that the petition lie on the table and be printed.

By Mr. *Huntington*, from the Clarkson anti-slavery society of Pennsylvania, praying that an inquiry may be made into the condition of the slaves of the District of Columbia and territories of the United States, for the purpose of affording them relief. The motion to receive was ordered to lie on the table.

By Mr. *Porter*, from citizens of Michigan, asking the passage of a bankrupt law.

By Mr. *Henderson*, a document relative to purchasing from the Woodville lyceum of Mississippi, for the use of the National institute in Washington, all the fossil skeletons collected in Missouri.

By Mr. *Anderson*, from Elisha Adair, praying the redemption of a large sum of continental paper paid by the government to his father for supplies furnished to the government of the United States in the revolutionary war.

Mr. *Phelps*, from the committee on roads and canals, reported a joint resolution directing the transfer to the state of Maryland of the stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal standing in the name of the United States, upon certain conditions, without amendment, together with a special report thereon.

Mr. *Sevier*, from the committee on Indian affairs, reported a bill to provide for running and marking the northern boundary line of a tract of land reserved for the half-breeds of the Sac and Fox Indians.

The senate then proceeded to the consideration of the special order, the bill relating to the permanent and prospective pre-emption system.

The question being on Mr. *Crittenden's* amendment to distribute the proceeds of the sales among the states, and to limit the privilege only to persons not worth more than $1,000.

Mr. *Benton* denounced the amendment with some warmth, as intended to defeat the object of the bill.

Mr. *Mangum* spoke at length against all the features of the bill, and was followed by

Mr. *Linn*, who advocated the pre-emption system in its utmost latitude.

Mr. *Calhoun* then moved to amend the amendment by striking out all after the enacting clause, and substituting "the bill to cede the public lands to the states in which they lie, on certain conditions."

Mr. C. said he desired to present his views on this question, which might occupy the senate for half an hour or an hour, but as the hour was late, he would take another occasion to do so. As the amendment offered by the senator from Kentucky had opened all the ground relating to the question, he hoped the debate would now take the widest range. On motion, the senate adjourned.

January 12. Memorials and petitions were presented by Messrs. *Norvell, Pierce, Ruggles, Walt, Hubbard* and *Benton*.

Mr. *Clay*, of Alabama, from the committee on public lands, reported a bill to regulate the land offices in the state of Indiana and for other purposes, with an amendment.

Mr. *Young*, from the committee on roads and canals, asked to be discharged from the consideration of the following memorials:

From the directors of the Mount Carmel rail road company; from the legislature of Louisiana; and from the citizens of Alleghany in relation to the navigation of Alleghany river.

The following bills were introduced, on leave, twice read and appropriately referred:

By Mr. *Clay*, of Ala. a bill for the relief of the Eagle rail road and lumber company.

By Mr. *Young*, a bill for the continuation of the Cumberland road through the states of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

Mr. *Tappan* moved to amend the 9th joint rule of the two houses as follows, which was ordered to be printed:

"That before any committee of either house of congress shall report a bill in favor of any private claim, it shall be the duty of the chairman of such committee to call upon the proper department, with the business of which said claim is connected, for all such facts and evidence as may be in possession

of such department, or any officer thereof, touching such claim; the answer to which shall be reported with said bill."

The following bills were severally considered as in committee of the whole, and ordered to be engrossed:

A bill to authorise the legislature of the state of Arkansas to sell the lands heretofore appropriated for the use of schools in that state.

A bill to perfect the titles to lands south of the Arkansas river, held under New Madrid locations and pre-emption rights, under the act of 1814.

A bill in addition to an act to promote the progress of the useful arts.

A joint resolution to authorise the secretary of the treasury to extend further indulgence to certain deposite banks.

A number of relief bills were also considered in committee and ordered to be engrossed.

The senate then proceeded to the discussion of the special order, the bill relating to the permanent and prospective pre-emption system, when Mr. *Calhoun* rose and addressed the senate at length in favor of his substitute for the amendment of Mr. *Crittenden*.

Mr. *Crittenden* followed, and was replied to by Mr. *Benton*, when, at a late hour, the senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, Jan. 6. Mr. *Jones*, of Virginia, from the committee of ways and means reported a bill making appropriations for the support of the army for the year 1841; which was twice read and referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the union, and with the accompanying documents ordered to be printed.

Petitions were presented by Messrs. *Chinn*, *Rariden* and *Grinnell*.

Mr. *Fillmore* asked leave to introduce a bill "to regulate the taking of testimony in cases of contested elections and for other purposes;" which was referred to the committee on elections and ordered to be printed.

Mr. *Davis*, of Indiana, presented an amendment which he should offer to a bill for the support of the army, and moved it be printed; which was carried.

Mr. *Chinn* gave notice of a bill in relation to lands in Louisiana that he would ask leave to introduce at some future day.

Mr. *Thompson*, of Miss. according to previous notice, asked leave to introduce a bill in relation to the Choctaw Indians; which was referred to the committee on Indian affairs and ordered to be printed.

Mr. *Leonard*, from the committee on the public buildings, which was instructed to inquire whether the falling of the chandelier in the hall of the house was caused by a defect in the workmanship and construction; and whether any money had been paid for it, and if not, whether any ought to be paid, made a report upon the subject. The committee enter into a full account of the making of the contract, its terms and conditions, and express their opinion that its provisions have been fully complied with by the contractors; and that they consider the falling of the chandelier "as one of those casualities incident to all material things, and which, like almost every one that occurs, it is so easy to see how it might have been avoided when too late." It appears that the utmost caution was used to submit the materials to very severe tests before they were suspended, and no effort was spared to give assurance of its safety. The committee report that no money has been paid to the contractors; that the remaining materials are valued at $400, which the contractors are willing to take back. In full view of all the circumstances, the committee come to the conclusion to recommend a strict compliance with the contract, by directing the clerk to pay over to Messrs. Hooper & Co. the contractors, such balance as may be owing to them, after deducting the $400 for the broken materials.

The report was read, when, on motion of Mr. *Briggs*, it was ordered on; and so the clerk was directed to pay for the chandelier according to contract, deducting $400 from the amount, and to give up the fragments to the contractors.

Mr. *Wm. Cost Johnson* moved a suspension of the rules that he might report a bill providing for the relief of the lunatics of the District of Columbia. He was sure that the house would not be five minutes in the consideration of it. He hoped that the house go into a committee of the whole on the consideration of the bill.

Mr. *Calvary Morris* hoped that the house would consent at once to take up this bill. He was satisfied, after having visited the prison where they were confined, that the subject demanded the immediate attention of the house, and of every benevolent individual.

The question on the suspension of the rules was then put and carried—whereon, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, (Mr. *Williams*, of N. C. in the chair), and took up the bill.

Mr. *Cushing* asked for information on the subject, which was given by Mr. *W. C. Johnson*.

Mr. *Hubbard* moved an amendment to the bill, that the expense of the lunatics be charged on the city, on the authorities in which these paupers were located. It was properly a subject which should be left alone on the local authorities. That the house was not organized for the purpose of regulating the poor house in the District of Columbia. If the provisions of the bill were carried out, the paupers of all the states would flock in here, and we should have *notional paupers*. Mr. *Johnson* observed that the bill provided for *lunatics*. Mr. *Hubbard* said there was no difference, but the means by which they raised their support was the same. Mr. *Morgan* thought the amendment very necessary. That the city of Washington ought to remove their lunatics to Baltimore, without coming to congress to ask leave.

Mr. *Wm. Cost Johnson* said that the states provided for their lunatics. Congress was the local legislature of the District—will you not even act the part of the states. The expenses would be comparatively trifling. He hoped that congress would not act on a principle different from that applied by the states. He hoped the gentleman would withdraw his amendment; and if not, that the house would reject it.

Mr. *Reed* spoke at some length. He was in favor of the bill without the amendment.

Mr. *Hubbard* said that the states did not support all their lunatics; *pauper* lunatics were the proper charge on the states.

Mr. *Philip Thomas* moved an amendment that the bill might read lunatic *paupers*.

Mr. *Vanderpoel* suggested to the gentleman from Maryland the propriety of another amendment confining the bill to the lunatics who had a residence in this District. The amendments were lost; except that offered by Mr. *Thomas*, and the bill was reported to the house.

Mr. *Hubbard* moved to lay the whole subject on the table; the vote on which was taken by yeas and nays, and the motion lost: yeas 55, nays 107.

The bill was then read the third time, and the vote called on the final passage of the bill.

Mr. *Cave Johnson* said it authorised congress to take on itself the lunatic paupers of this District.—He was unwilling to adopt this principle, and wished to record his vote in the negative; and therefore called for the yeas and nays.

Mr. *Davis* noticed an inconsistency between the title of the bill and its provisions. The bill was entitled "a bill for *temporary* relief," whereas its provisions were permanent in every sense of the word.

Mr. *W. C. Johnson* had no objection to changing its title. He said that the committee regarded it as temporary, supposing that at some future time an asylum might be erected. Their object was economy—that congress was unwilling to build an asylum at present.

Mr. *Garland* inquired whether there had not acts passed heretofore of a similar character. Mr. *W. Cost Johnson* replied that there had not to his knowledge.

Mr. *Fillmore* said it was an imperfect bill. He moved to recommit the bill that he might have an opportunity to offer an amendment limiting its duration; and thus calling on the city hereafter to make provisions for its lunatics—instead of depending on a permanent provision by congress.

Mr. *Peck* desired that the gentleman would consent to the recommitment. He could not vote for it in this shape; was exceedingly desirous to. He favored a limitation of the bill.

Mr. *Wm. Cost Johnson* moved the previous question.

The main question on the passage of the bill was then taken and negatived: yeas 72, nays 82.

Mr *Fillmore* then moved the reconsideration of the vote just taken on the passage of the bill, for the purpose of recommitting and so amending it that himself and many other of its friends might vote for it.

After remarks from several members, the orders of the day were then moved by Mr. *Cave Johnson*, and the house resumed the consideration of the Pennsylvania contested election.

Mr. *Ingersoll* resumed his argument from yesterday, in support of his right to the seat now held by Mr. *Naylor*, and concluded at 3 o'clock.

Mr. *Naylor* then rose to address the house, but gave way to a general call for adjournment.

Whereupon, a motion to that effect having prevailed, the house adjourned.

Thursday, Jan. 7. The *speaker* having announced the business before the house to be the case of the contested election from the state of Pennsylvania, between Messrs. Naylor and Ingersoll. And Mr. *Naylor* being entitled to the floor—Mr. *Fillmore* rose (at the request, he was understood to say, of Mr. *Naylor*), and moved that the further consideration of the subject be postponed until to-morrow morning. He (Mr. F.) understood that Mr. *Naylor* was very much out of health, and that he desired, as a favor, that a postponement might take place.

Mr. *Monroe* hoped another day, and not to-morrow, would be fixed upon. It was private bill day and ought not, in the present state of the calendar, to be given up to other purposes.

Mr. *Fillmore* said he would then, at the request of many gentlemen around him, propose Monday next. Mr. *Wise* thought that, before a day was fixed, the house should ascertain the disposition of Mr. *Naylor* himself. Mr. *Naylor* then rose and said a few words, of which nothing could be heard by the reporter beyond the statement of the fact that he had suffered severely all night, and (as he was understood) that Monday would be agreeable to him.

Mr. *Vanderpoel* inquired of the speaker whether the subject would come up as a privileged question. The *speaker* replied in the affirmative. And, the question having been taken, the further consideration of the subject was postponed until Monday next.

The motion of Mr. *Fillmore*, to reconsider the vote of yesterday, rejecting the bill to make temporary provision for lunatics in the District of Columbia, came up, in order, for consideration.

Mr. *Reed* said that the reporter of the Globe had misunderstood him as to one or two things. He was reported to have said that the marshal of this District had an annual salary of ten thousand dollars and the persons in jail were in the most wretched condition. I said (observed Mr. R.) that the income or emoluments of the office of marshal of this District were said to be ten thousand dollars, and that it was said that the persons in jail were in a most wretched condition, and (said Mr. R.) I believe it. The income or emoluments of office arise from fees and the profits of boarding prisoners for about $2 50 per week.

I hope (said Mr. R.) that the motion will prevail, and that the vote rejecting the bill may be reconsidered, I feel bound, as an act of justice and humanity, to make provision for the unfortunate lunatics in this District. They do assemble here, for various causes, from all parts of the country.—They are in a miserable and wretched condition.—Humanity demands relief for them. This District ought not in justice, they are not able in fact, to bear the tax of supporting these lunatics; I am therefore in favor of supporting these natural lunatics from the national treasury.

Mr. *Tillinghast* suggested that what seemed to him to be required was a simple change in the phraseology of the bill, by inserting the word "paupers" in the last as well as in the former part.

He thought, also, that the bill should contain a provision limiting its operation to the lunatics who might have been inhabitants of the District of Columbia. His motive yesterday in asking for a withdrawal of the previous question was, that he might suggest these alterations, as he could not vote for the bill in the form in which it then stood. He was in favor of the bill, provided such an alteration was made in the phraseology as would carry out the real objects which it was intended to accomplish.

The previous question was moved by Mr. *Morris*, and demanded, put and carried.

And the question of reconsideration was then taken by yeas and nays, and decided in the affirmative, as follows: yeas 95, nays 62.

The reconsideration being carried—

Mr. *Fillmore* moved that the bill be recommitted to the committee of the whole house on the state of the union for the purpose of amendment.

Mr. *Jameson* moved that it be recommitted to the committee for the District of Columbia.

The question was first put on committing to the committee of the whole on the state of the union, and carried; yeas 95, nays not counted.

Mr. *Fillmore* then moved that the rule be suspended so as to go immediately into committee of the whole on the bill; carried: yeas 87, nays 57.

The house then resolved itself into committee of the whole on the state of the union, (Mr. *Lincoln* in the chair).

The bill was then read by the clerk.

Mr. *Fillmore* moved to add the following section: "That this act shall continue in force until the 4th day of March, 1843, and no longer."

Mr. *Peck* moved further to amend so as to continue the operation of the bill to pauper lunatics of the District of Columbia whose support is legally chargeable thereto; this was also agreed to.

The bill was opposed, at considerable length by Messrs. *Hand* and *Hubbard*; who were replied to, and the passage of the bill advocated by Messrs. *W. Thompson*, *W. C. Johnson*, *Dawson*, *Briggs*, *Monroe* and *Alford*;—when, on motion of Mr. *Fillmore*, the committee rose and reported the bill with the two amendments, they were concurred in, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

It was then read the third time, and the question on its passage was taken by yeas and nays, and decided in the affirmative, yeas 110, nays 59. So the bill was passed.

The *speaker* laid before the house the following communications, viz:

1. A letter from the treasurer of the United States, Mr. Selden, transmitting his quarterly accounts for the service of the post office department for the years 1837, 1838 and 1839, each year ending on the 30th June.

The letter of the treasurer states that the balance to his credit for the use of the post office department is the late deposite banks is $22,844—of that amount, $22,827 is in the Bank of the Metropolis, and detained by the bank in satisfaction of certain alleged claims against the post office department. The balance in his hands and in the hands of sub-treasurers belonging to the department is $12,921. Referred to the committee on expenditures in the post office department.

2. A letter from the secretary of the treasury, transmitting the annual statements showing the condition of the several banks of the District of Columbia. Laid on the table.

3. A letter from the secretary of the navy, with a printed copy of the Naval Register for 1841, for each member.

4. A letter from the postmaster general, accompanied by a list of the clerks employed in his department in the year 1840, with the pay of each — There were 59 clerks—the salary of each clerk is named, but the aggregate amount paid during the year is not given. Laid on the table.

5. A letter from the postmaster general, accompanied with a list of regular and temporary agents employed by the post office department, with the amount paid to each from July 1, 1839, to November 30, 1840.

The regular agents are Arthur Nelson, Howard Kennedy, Wm. Tanner, C. G. McHutton, James Brown, Alvin Haynes, George Pfitt, at a regular salary of $1,600 each, with allowances for *transportation*, *subsistence*, and *other expenses*, about equal in the aggregate, to the regular salary.

The temporary agents were John Manon, John A. Webber, Thomas J. Boyd, Charles H. Kirk, Samuel Fry, B. H. Hathaway, Thos. H. Grenville, A. J. Comstock, Lemuel M. Barker, J. Vansant, S. Doubleday; the nature of the special service is stated, together with the compensation given; which, in general, are small sums. Referred to the committee on expenditures in the post office department.

6 A letter from the governor of the territory of Iowa; enclosing three memorials; one for post routes; one for an appropriation for a penitentiary; the other for a military road from Bloomington to Iowa city, then to intersect the road from Dubuque to the Missouri line.

Sundry bills heretofore received from the senate severally received their first and second readings, and were referred—which will be more particularly noticed in their progress.

Mr. *Cushing* made an ineffectual attempt to go into committee of the whole on the bill to provide for the satisfaction of claims of certain American citizens for spoliations committed on their commerce prior to 3d July, 1801.

Mr. *Curtis*, from the committee on commerce, reported a bill authorising and providing for the purchase of a lot of land adjoining the custom house in New York,—which was twice read and referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the union.

Mr. *Monroe*, from the committee on military affairs, reported a bill to found a military asylum for the relief and support of invalid soldiers of the army of the United States; committed to the committee of the whole on the state of the union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. M. moved to print an extra number of copies of the bill and report which accompanied it; which motion lies over under the rule.

A number of other reports were made on private and local matters and several committees discharged from petitions and memorials which had been erroneously referred, and they were committed to appropriate committees.

Mr. *Davis*, of Indiana, moved an adjournment, which was carried, and the house adjourned.

Friday, Jan. 8. Mr. *Everett* asked leave to introduce the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on revolutionary pensions be instructed to inquire into the expediency of continuing for the term of five years the pensions allowed under the act granting half-pay and pensions to certain widows, passed July 7, 1838.

Mr. *Peck* thought the subject was already before the house in the shape of a bill; at least, the committee had directed the chairman to report a bill, which he thought embraced all that was contemplated by the resolution.

Mr. *Taliaferro* said that a bill had been reported which, upon explanation, was found not to embrace the provisions contemplated by the resolution of Mr. *Everett*.

The introduction of the resolution was objected to.

Mr. *Everett* moved a suspension of the rule, and called for the ayes and noes.

After explanatory remarks from Mr. *Peck*, Mr. *Taliaferro*, Mr. *Hand* and Mr. *Galbraith*, the question on suspending the rule was put—ayes 99, noes 53. There not being two-thirds, the rule was not suspended.

Mr. *Casey*, from the committee on the public lands, to which was referred the bill from the senate to authorise the inhabitants of township 8 north, range 32 west, in the state of Arkansas, to enter a section of land in lieu of the 16th section, upon condition that the same is surrendered to the United States for military purposes, reported that the bill ought not to pass. It was then committed to the committee of the whole house to-morrow.

Mr. *Underwood*, from the select committee on the explosion of steam boilers, made the following report:

"The select committee to whom was referred the petition of John Conlee and others, relating to steamboat disasters and the means of prevention, and likewise the report and bills submitted to the house at the last session by the select committee to whom the petition of Samuel Raub relative to his self acting valves was referred, report: That they have adopted the report and bills submitted by the select committee during the last session, and herewith present the same, and recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the bills herewith presented shall be considered on the day of , and made the special order on that and each succeeding day until they are disposed of."

The bills are the following:

A bill to authorise the president to employ persons to construct apparatus with a view to extinguish fires on board steamboats, and to test its utility;

A bill to provide for purchasing the patent for Raub's self-acting safety valve;

A bill to amend the act to provide for the better security of the lives of passengers on board vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, approved July 7, 1838, and for other purposes.

The bills were severally committed to the committee of the whole house on the state of the union.

The question then came up on the resolution to make them a special order.

Mr. *Cushing* suggested the propriety of appointing a distant day for filling the blank in the resolution reported by the committee for a special order on these bills.

After some remarks from Messrs. *Cushing*, *Underwood* and *Jones*, of Virginia, as to the day for filling the blank, it was filled with Monday next two weeks, [the 25th instant], and the resolution was then adopted by a vote of two-thirds. And so the bill was made the special order of the day for Monday, the 25th inst.

Petitions were presented, on leave, by Messrs. *Grinnell*, *W. C. Johnson*, *Mallory*, of Virginia, *Parmenter*, *Brockenridge*, *Weller*, *C. H. Williams*, *Toland Strong*, *Doan*, *Saltonstall* and *Goode*.

Mr. *Barnard* inquired of the chair, how much of the morning remained!

The *speaker* answered about 20 minutes.

Mr. *Barnard* then said that, as this was private bill day, and the contested election would come on again on Monday, he would waive his right to go on with his speech on his resolutions upon the subject of the finances till Tuesday next.

This was assented to, and so the subject is postponed until Tuesday the 12th instant.

Mr. *Crabb* obtained leave to introduce the following resolution, which was read and adopted:

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire and report whether it be legal for the justices of the supreme court of the United States to reside out of the limits of the circuit to which they are respectively assigned; and if it is legal so to reside, to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting, by statute such residence.

Mr. *Curtis*, from the committee on commerce reported a bill to authorise the enrolment or register of the schooner Amistad; which was read the first and second time.

Mr. C. moved the engrossment and third reading of the bill, and explained the necessity of its speedy passage.

Mr. *Pickens* objected, and gave his reasons.

Mr. *Curtis* further explained, and moved a suspension of the rules, so as to put the bill on its passage. The question was put, and the rules were suspended.

The bill was then ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, and sent to the senate for concurrence.

Mr. *Winthrop* obtained leave to offer the following resolution, which was read and agreed to:

Resolved, That the committee on commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making the same provision for the payment of the arrears of their salaries to the clerks in the custom house at Boston, which has already been made in behalf of the clerks in the custom houses at New York and Philadelphia.

Mr. *Saltonstall* obtained leave to offer the following resolution, which was read and agreed to:

Resolved, That the secretary of the navy be directed to communicate to this house what amount of money was received by the United States under the act of June 26, 1812, and the act of February 13, 1813, providing that two per cent. of the nett amount of prize money arising from captures made by the private armed vessels of the United States be set apart as a pension fund, as set forth in said act; also, to report whether the same, or any, and what part thereof was invested, and if so, in what stocks or securities, and at what prices the said investments, and also the sales thereof were made. And also to report when the said pension fund became exhausted, and how much of the same, or the nett proceeds arising therefrom, was paid to persons other than those for whose use the said fund was pledged by the said acts, and under and by virtue of subsequent acts.

Mr. *Thompson*, of South Carolina, obtained leave to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the secretary of the navy be required to communicate to this house the proceedings of the naval court martial for the trials of commandant Joseph Smoot, lieuts. Joseph Stallings and J. C. Sharpe.

Mr. *Kemble* moved to amend the resolution by adding the following:

"Also copies of the general order in the cases of lieuts. Sharpe and Stallings, exhibiting the reasons for confirming the decision of the court martial in the one case, and modifying it in the other."

The amendment was agreed to, and the resolution, as thus amended, was adopted.

At the request of Mr. *Stanly*, the bill to pay over to the states the fourth instalment under the deposite act was directed to be printed.

Mr. *Tawney* said, as *this was the 8th of January*, he would move that the house adjourn.

Mr. *Stanly* said the 8th of January was a very good day to do something for the widows and orphans, and called for the yeas and nays; which were ordered.

The question was taken, and there appeared—yeas 19, nays 163.

Mr. *Stanly*. I congratulate the house that the days of glorification are passed. I hope now, sir, we can proceed, and attend to private claims demanding our attention. Mr. S. then moved that the house resolve itself into committee of the whole on private bills; which was agreed to. And the house resolved itself into committee of the whole on private bills, [Mr. *Briggs* in the chair.] When several private bills were disposed of, and the house, on motion of Mr. *Cave Johnson* adjourned at half past 3 o'clock.

Saturday, Jan. 9. Mr. *Campbell*, of South Carolina, and Mr. *Bynum*, of North Carolina, appeared to-day for the first time this present session.

Mr. *Lincoln*, by leave, introduced a resolution, which, at the suggestion of Mr. *Cave Johnson*, he modified, and, as modified, it was adopted, and is as follows:

Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury be directed to furnish this house a statement of the quantity of public lands claimed to be purchased by pre-emption under the several acts of congress granting pre-emption rights to settlers on the public lands, distinguishing between those under act of congress passed the 22d June, 1838, entitled "an act granting pre-emption rights to settlers on the public lands;" and, also, under an act supplemental to the act aforesaid, passed on the 1st day of June, 1840, and of the amount of money received into the treasury from the respective land offices in the several land districts in which the public lands are situated. And that he also inform the house what number of patents to purchasers of the public lands, who have duly and legally made entries of the same, and paid the purchase money therefor, are suspended by reason of the operation of the aforementioned acts; and upon what cause and for what time such patents are to be withheld; and whether, in any event, the U. States are made liable to refund to the persons who are permitted to make such entries the purchase money paid therefor.

Mr. *Jones*, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill to authorise the issue of five millions of treasury notes.

Mr. *Granger* called for the reading of the bill; it was read accordingly, and committed to the committee of the whole house on the state of the union.

Mr. *Stanly*, from the committee on expenditures on the public buildings, reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on expenditures on the public buildings have power to send for persons.

The resolution was read and agreed to.

Mr. *Stanly*, from the same committee, also reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That neither the president of the United States nor any other officer of the general government shall issue certificates or due bills, or other evidence of debt or contract, without authority of law.

The resolution was read and agreed to.

The following resolution, submitted by Mr. *Adams* on the 23d of December, was called up by the mover, viz:

Resolved, That the postmaster general be directed to report to this house the names of all the postmasters throughout the union who have been removed from office since the 3d day of March, 1829, with the names of the persons appointed in their places; *underscoring* the names of all those removed for official delinquency or misdemeanor, and specifying the nature thereof, the complaint upon which the removal was made, the evidence in support of such complaint, and whether the officer removed was made acquainted with the complaint, confronted with his accuser, or allowed to be heard in his defence.

Mr. *Hopkins* moved to amend the resolution by striking out all after the word resolved, and inserting as follows:

1. That the power of removing executive officers is vested in the president of the United States.

2. *Resolved*, That this power was conferred to enable the executive "to take care that the laws are faithfully executed," and cannot be exercised arbitrarily or capriciously, without an abuse of power, tyrannical in its operation, corrupting in its tendency, and converting a remedy for unworthiness and misconduct into a terrible engine of executive power.

3. *Resolved*, That the patronage of the executive department has increased to an alarming extent, and ought to be restricted and diminished, so far as is compatible with a safe and faithful execution of the laws.

4. *Resolved*, That it is the right of the representatives of the people to examine into all abuses and usurpations which may be apprehended to exist in any of the executive departments, in order that they may be corrected and prevented, if possible, by legislation, and, in flagrant and wanton cases, exposed and punished.

5. *Resolved*, That the power of appointment and of removal from office vested in the executive may be greatly abused, and its exercise ought therefore to be watched and strictly guarded, so as, if possible, "to prevent the power and patronage of the executive from being brought into conflict with the freedom and purity of elections."

6. *Resolved*, That the representatives of the people have a right to inquire into the causes for which any executive officer has been removed or dismissed from office by the executive.

7. *Resolved*, That, in prosecuting such inquiry, the house of representatives has a right to call for and have furnished to it all official documents, papers and letters relating to the removal of such officer which may be on file among the records of any of the executive departments.

8. *Resolved*, That a select committee be appointed whose duty it shall be to report a bill imposing such restrictions upon executive patronage as may be consistent with the foregoing resolutions, and compatible with the constitution of the United States, so as more effectually to guard against abuse and corruption in the exercise of the power of removal from and appointment to office.

Mr. *Cave Johnson* said that, from the mass of business before the house, there could be no opportunity of discussing these resolutions at this session; he would therefore move that they be laid on the table.

Mr. *Adams* raised a question of order, on the ground that the amendment of Mr. *Hopkins* was irrelevant to the subject matter of his resolution.

The *speaker* decided in favor of the relevancy of the amendment.

Mr. *Adams* appealed. After some remarks from Mr. *Adams* and Mr. *Hopkins*—Mr. *Banks* moved to lay the appeal on the table. And the question was put, by yeas and nays, and decided in the affirmative: yeas 95, nays 80.

The appeal being thus laid on the table, the question recurred on the motion of Mr. *C. Johnson* that the resolution and amendment be laid on the table.

Mr. *Adams* inquired of the chair what was the state of the subject under the decision of the speaker. The appeal had been laid on the table, consequently the speaker's decision was not affirmed; that the appeal was therefore still existing, and the amendment could not be considered as received.

The *speaker* stated that the appeal being an independent question, and laid on the table, the speaker's decision must stand, in all further action on the subject, until reversed.

Mr. *Adams* said he supposed he had no remedy.

The question was then taken, by yeas and nays, on the motion to lay the resolution and amendment on the table, and decided in the negative, yeas 85, nays 92.

Mr. *Hopkins* then asked Mr. *Adams* to accept his resolutions as a modification of his proposition; in which event, Mr. H. pledged himself to vote for the whole.

Mr. *Adams* would be willing, he said, to modify his proposition if he could see how it was possible. His resolution asked for a set of facts—the resolutions of the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. *Hopkins*) contained a set of principles to be acted on by the house.

The question had not been disposed of, when, the hour having elapsed, the *speaker* announced the private orders of the day. And the resolutions were ordered to be printed.

Mr. *G. Davis*, on behalf of his sick colleague, (Mr. *Sherrod Williams*), asked leave to introduce the following resolution:

Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury of the United States inform this house what six land districts have been discontinued under the act of June 12, 1840, and when they were respectively discontinued. Also, what salaries or other emoluments were paid the officers of such districts between the 12th of June aforesaid, and the discontinuance of such districts, specifying the sums paid to each individual. And that the secretary also report the amount of revenue that was paid to each receiver of such district between the time of their discontinuance and the said 12th of June, 1840.

The house proceeded to the consideration of private bills, and after disposing of several, and the postponement of others, at half past 3 o'clock adjourned.

Monday, Jan. 11. The journal of Saturday having been read—the *speaker* announced the special order of the day to be the case of the contested election from the state of Pennsylvania between Mr. *Naylor* and Mr. Ingersoll.

Mr. *Naylor* rose and addressed the house in behalf of his right to the seat now held by him; entering minutely into the history of the case and into the testimony taken in relation to it; and replying *seriatim* to the positions assumed by Mr. Ingersoll in his argument of last week.

Mr. N. continued to speak (without concluding) until near three o'clock, when he gave way to a motion for adjournment; which, however, was waived for a moment to enable

Mr. *Jones*, of Virginia, on leave, to report from the committee of ways and means the general appropriation bill for the civil and diplomatic expenses for the support of government for the year 1841; which was twice read, and committed to the committee of the whole on the state of the union, and ordered to be printed. The house adjourned till to-morrow.

Tuesday, Jan. 12. Mr. *Adams* had leave to present a petition of Redman Burke and George Wix, complaining that they have been discharged from work on the public buildings at Washington; which was referred to the committee on the public buildings.

Mr. *Green* asked the consent of the house to introduce the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee of ways and means be instructed to inquire into the expediency and necessity of laying such duties, for the purposes of revenue, upon wines and silks, and such other articles of luxury imported into the United States, as will meet the necessary expenditures of the government, and pay off the debt already incurred by the issue of treasury notes, and all such other debts as may be owing by the government of the United States, and that said committee report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. *Turney* called for the reading of the resolution. It was read accordingly.

Mr. *Pickens* was proceeding to make some remarks; when Mr. *Hubbard* objected to the introduction of the resolution; and there the matter ended.

Mr. *Campbell*, of S. C. asked leave to introduce a resolution directing the speaker to issue a *subpœna duces tecum* to Samuel Hart, clerk of the court in Philadelphia, to appear before the house with the election returns of member of congress for the 3d district of Pennsylvania, in 1839.

Many members objected to the introduction of the resolution, and it was returned to Mr. *Campbell*.

Mr. *Sergeant* reported the senate bill further to amend the act providing for taking the sixth census, with a small amendment, which was adopted; and the bill was then read the third time, and passed.

Mr. *Sergeant* reported the bill from the senate supplementary to the act to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases, without amendment. Mr. S. explained the provisions of the bill, and the urgent necessity that existed for immediate action upon it. And he asked that it might now be put on its third reading.

Mr. *Adams* moved to amend the bill by striking out the words "or shall hereafter be," and gave his reasons for proposing the amendment, contending that the act it as now stood, transferred to the states the power which, under the constitution of the United States, belonged to congress.

The amendment was discussed briefly by Messrs. *Monroe*, *Thompson*, of Mississippi, *Fillmore*, *Curtis*, *Vanderpoel*, *Barnard* and *Pope*.

Mr. *Everett* inquired if it was intended that the effect of the bill should be retrospective? If that was to be the effect, he thought that the bill itself ought not to pass.

Mr. *Habersham* objected, he said, to the whole bill, as well as to the bill passed at the last session of congress; for he believed the operation was partial. He moved, therefore, to recommit the bill to the committee on the judiciary, with the following instructions:

"To report a bill to abolish imprisonment for debt under process issuing from the courts of the United States in all cases except where the judgment shall be against an officer of the United States for a defalcation in his office."

Mr. *Peck* sustained briefly the motion to recommit.

Mr. *Sergeant* explained his views in relation to the constitutional points as between the U. States and the several states, and earnestly opposed the amendment.

Mr. *Briggs* here rose, and reminded the house that Mr. *Naylor*, who was entitled to the floor in continuation of his argument, had yielded to his colleague, [Mr. *Sergeant*], under the supposition that the bill would be disposed of in a few moments;

When several voices called for the "previous question."

Mr. *Vanderpoel* said he would move the previous question if the gentlemen from Massachusetts [Mr. *Briggs*] would give way.

And Mr. *Briggs* having yielded the floor—Mr. *Vanderpoel* moved the previous question. And there was a second.

The *speaker* said that the previous question would cut off the motion to recommit, and would bring the house to a vote, first on the amendment, and then on the third reading of the bill.

And the house ordered that the main question should be now put.

Mr. *Adams* asked for the yeas and nays on his amendment, which were ordered, and being taken, were yeas 31, nays 110. So the amendment was rejected.

And the bill [having been ordered to a third reading at this time] was read a third time and passed.

Mr. *Sergeant*, from the committee on the judiciary, reported three bills from the senate, viz:

To confirm to the state of Indiana the land selected by her for that portion of the Wabash and Erie canal which lies between the mouth of Tippecanoe river and Terre Haute, and for other purposes.

To prevent the counterfeiting of any foreign copper, gold, silver or other coin, and to prevent the bringing into the United States or uttering any counterfeit foreign copper, gold, silver or other coin.

To amend an act entitled an act more effectually to provide for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, and for other purposes.

These bills were then committed to the committee of the whole on the state of the union.

Mr. *Campbell*, of South Carolina, again asked leave to move a resolution, which was read at the clerk's table, and is as follows:

Resolved, That the speaker of this house be requested to issue a *subpœna duces tecum* to Samuel Hart, esq. prothonotary of the court of common pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia, directing the said Samuel Hart, esq. to appear personally or by deputy before this house at 1 o'clock P. M. on Friday, the 15th instant, with the election returns and other papers on file in his office relating to the congressional election in the third congressional district of the state of Pennsylvania in 1838, there to be examined in evidence in the case of the contested election now pending between C. J. Ingersoll and Charles Naylor, from the said congressional district.

Several members objected.

Mr. *Campbell* then moved a suspension of the rules to enable him to introduce the resolution, and the question was put and decided in the negative without a division.

The house resumed the consideration of the case of the contested election from the third congressional district of the state of Pennsylvania between Mr. *Naylor* and Mr. Ingersoll.

Mr. *Naylor* resumed his argument from yesterday in support of his right to the seat now held by him; and before he had concluded, the house adjourned.

CHRONICLE.

ABOLITION POLITICS. The New York Journal of Commerce gives the following as the amount of the votes polled for Messrs. Birney and Earle, the abolition candidates for president and vice president, out of a total of about 2,400,000 votes:

States.	Abolition votes	States.	Abolition votes.
Pennsylvania,	343	Illinois,	87
New Jersey,	69	Vermont,	319
Ohio,	952	Connecticut,	174
Michigan,	294	Rhode Island,*	43
New York,	2,799		
Maine,	194		6,891
Massachusetts,	1,618		

THE BANKS OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE, it is announced have resolved that it is incumbent to resume specie payments until they ascertain that those of Virginia at least, if not other southern states shall be prepared to resume also. The annual exhibit of the condition of the banks of the city on the 1st January, made under oath to the treasurer of the state, has been published.

BANK OF VIRGINIA. The legislative examination into the affairs of this bank, and the causes which have operated to produce the late severe losses of the bank, has not had the effect of impairing the confidence of the stockholders in the present board of directors of the institution. The old board of directors were re-elected—Dr. Brockenborough (the president) by a majority of more than two to one.

BOSTON COMMERCE. In 1840, the arrival from foreign ports amounted to 1,629 vessels—being an increase of 76 over those of 1839. Cleared 1,362 vessels, being 27 less than in 1839.

BUENOS AYRES AND FRANCE. The brig Cervantes of New York, from Rio Janeiro, brings the important information that the Oriental brig Indo had arrived there with intelligence that a treaty has been concluded between the French and Buenos Ayres, and that the blockade, which has been continued for three years, was raised on the 31st October.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN THE U. STATES. It is stated in the Catholic Almanac for 1841, just published in this city by Fielding Lucas, jr. that the Catholic population of the United States is estimated at 1,300,000. The number of clergymen in the ministry is 436, otherwise employed, 109—total 545. The number of churches and chapels is 512; churches building, 27; other stations, 291. There are 17 ecclesiastical institutions, with 144 clerical students. The female religious institutions number 31, and the female academies 49. There are in the female academies 2,782 pupils. The literary institutions for young men number 24, and the young men in them 1,593. The number of Catholic bishops in the U. States is 17. During 1840, the accessions to the priestly office have been 85. The archdiocese of Baltimore, which comprises the state of Maryland and the District of Columbia, has 68 churces and chaples, 2 churches building, and 10 other stations. The number of clergymen in the ministry is 38, and the number otherwise employed, 31. There are 633 young men in the colleges of this see, and 530 pupils in the female academies.

"THE CAROLINE AFFAIR." A public meeting was held at Buffalo on the 29th ult. to "commemorate and act upon the means of redress for the outrage of the burning of the American steamer Caroline, on the eve of the 29th day of December, 1837." Among the resolutions adopted was one to commemorate the 29th of December "annually henceforth, as a gross violation of the laws of neutrality existing between the American government and Great Britain, until the blood of the murdered Durfee and his fellow citizens be atoned for."

DELAWARE U. S. SENATOR. The legislature have elected the hon. THOMAS CLAYTON and RICHARD B. BAYARD to represent the state in the U. S. senate—both whigs.

EXCHANGE. New York on London 8a9; on France 5f. 17; on Boston ¼; on Philadelphia a¼; on Baltimore ¼; on Washington 1a1½; Richmond, Norfolk, &c. 2; Raleigh, Wilmington, &c. 3; Charleston 1½; Augusta 6¼; Macon 12½; Columbus 5; Savannah 4½; Mobile 6½; interior of Alabama 7½; New Orleans 2½; St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati 5½; Nashville 8.

FLOUR. *Liverpool, Dec. 8.* United States and Canadian flour were 1s. per qr. dearer; 34s. 6d. to 35s. per bbl. paid for prime sweet parcels of the former.

Liverpool, Dec. 18. The duty on foreign wheat is advanced to 25s. 8d. per qr. on flour to 16s. 6½d. per barrel.

At New York, Genesee flour commands $4 94.

At Baltimore, the receipt since $4 25; selling price $4 44 to $4 50; city mills $4 62½.

FRESHETS. *Loss of lives and property.* The country at the time being covered with about 18 inches of snow, a heavy rain commenced on the evening of the 5th inst. and continued for nearly forty-eight hours. The consequence has been most disastrous. Property and improvements to the amount of millions of dollars in value have been swept off in the flood, and many lives have been lost. The destruction of bridges and roads interrupt the mails in all directions. Enough of mail bags to fill a small warehouse have accumulated at the Susquehanna, where the ice prevents the boat from crossing. Passengers pass upon the ice at great risk. The rail roads in Maryland have stood the freshet well. We have heard of but little injury yet.

At Georgetown, in the District, the breaking up of the ice in Roch creek carried away the lower bridge, near the mouth of the creek.

The Delaware and Lehigh rose to about thirty-five feet above low water mark, and the destruction thereby occasioned is terrible indeed. Dwelling houses, barns, stables, canal boats, store houses &c. &c. have been floated off and destroyed, and some lives lost.

It is feared that the aqueducts and culverts are all gone.

All the dams on the Lehigh river, above Mauch Chunk, have been swept away, and all the boating fixtures of the company at that place have been destroyed. Several lives were lost. The Lehigh Crane iron works were inundated, and the Lehighton bridge has been carried away. The furnace at South Easton was inundated while in blast, and the sudden evolution of gas and steam burst the stalk and scattered the fragments about.

Numbers of bridges, dams, mills and houses have been swept away on the Potomac, Susquehanna, Delaware, Schuylkill, Lehigh, Passaic, Hackensack, Hudson, Connecticut and all their principal tributaries.—The damage to the Croton water works is estimated at $180,000.

On the North river, King's bridge is gone and so many other bridges that the mail cannot be forwarded by land, it is sent by steamboat.

The water works of New York have suffered severely, about one half of the Croton dam was carried away and that the several mills below the dam have been also carried away, as has been the bridge crossing the river above the dam erected by the water commissioners. The three bridges below the dam, one of which is crossed by the New York and Albany post road, are destroyed. Several dwelling houses, both below and above the dam have been carried away, and three lives have been lost. The flood came so rapidly, and in the night, that persons escaped from their dwellings in their night clothes, and got into trees for security.

From Albany we have advices to Friday evening at 8 o'clock. South Market street was unpassable for foot passengers, and all communication was carried on by boats.

Catskill. The damage at this place and vicinity is extensive.

Saugerties. The losses at this place are estimated at $100,000.

The Connecticut river rose at Hartford within ten inches of the height it was at in the memorable freshet of 1801. Nearly all Front street was covered with water, and in Main street the water came up to the second building east of Front. It will be some days before the stores can be reoccupied. Numbers of families were driven from their homes—and others into their upper stories. Numbers of horses, cattle and hogs were destroyed.

Several bridges across the Farmington and other rivers were carried away.

This freshet is two or three feet higher than that of January, 1839, and much higher than that of any other year since 1801.

THE PACKET SHIP GARRICK, capt. Palmer. The passengers and crew are all landed safe, but the ship went ashore on the north end of Woodlands, Jersey shore, 20 miles from Sandy Hook, on the night of the 6th inst. and is a complete wreck—every sea breaking over her. She lies within her length of the shore, and they are landing her cargo upon timbers, much damaged of course. The cargo was estimated to be worth 400,000 dollars—though she was not more than one-third loaded, freight list £1,300. The ship itself was insured to the amount of $30,000 in the N. York, Ocean, Jackson and American offices.

THE SHIP GRACE BROWN, capt. Duff, of and for Baltimore, with a valuable cargo left Liverpool on the 12th Nov. and on the night of the 6th Jan. ran aground on the S. E. point of the middle ground, thereby unshipping the mizzen mast and causing her to leak badly. The captain and all on board left her, after anchoring, and proceeded to seek safety and succor. With the latter the captain was returning when he discovered the ship under way for Norfolk, in possession of sundry pilots, who had meantime taken possession, and refused to deliver her up. She is now at *Norfolk*.

SIR JOHN HARVEY is a passenger in the Caledonia for Liverpool, having been ordered to a command in or near Syria, supposed to be the island of Cyprus, which John Bull has taken of the sublime porte, as collateral security for moneys loaned to carry on the war against Mahomed Ali pacha.

The removal of this officer from authority in our vicinity, is considered unfavorable to harmony between the British and this country. The N. York Commercial says, to him more than any man, is to be attributed the fact that we are now at peace.

The Boston Atlas says: Lord Sydenham appears determined to remove, in a quiet way that will cause no inconvenient results to the government, all the tones in command in the British provinces in America. Not long since we announced the appointment of sir Colin Campbell in the command of Ceylon, as a quiet way to remove him from the government of Nova Scotia. Sir John Harvey in now, it appears, to be disposed of in a similar manner. The London Globe announces that major general sir Thomas Pearson, now in command of the north of Ireland, is to proceed to New Brunswick in the room of major general sir John Harvey, ordered to India.

The Commercial says: It appears that sir John Harvey, the governor of New Brunswick, is ordered to Syria, instead of India. We are sorry he is ordered any where. For while he has faithfully discharged his duty to his own sovereign, he has manifested a nobleness of feeling worthy of an Englishman, and which has not failed to be appreciated by the descendants of Englishmen. His intercourse with general Scott, at a time when the boundary question seemed on the eve of breaking out into open war, will furnish a brighter page in his history, than if he had achieved the bloody triumphs of Cæsar or Napoleon. Brighter, at any rate, when men come to look at things in their true light.

Later. The last mail brings us papers which state that sir John Harvey has received no official intimation of any appointment such as intimated above.

LOANS. From the year 1822 to 1836, the foreign loans taken in London, amounted to £37,000,000—or, $233 000,000. No United States' loans were included in the above.

MAIL ROBBERIES. Extensive robberies, including packages of letters from Wheeling, Columbus, Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville and St. Louis, about six packages from each, have been discovered, the perpetrators were finally detected and secured by officers Platt and Keanedy, employed by the department. A driver named Corman was first secured, who confessed and implicated a Dr. Braddee, his clerk named Parnell, and an accomplice named Troyer, all residents of Uniontown, Pennsylvania.

Large amounts of money, trunks and carpet bags stolen from travellers, have been discovered, and part of the money has been identified as having been taken from the mail. This system of depredation has been carried on from the 13th November until the 15th December, at different periods.

MASSACHUSETTS U. S. SENATOR. The whigs of the legislature held a meeting to agree upon a candidate for senator in place of the honorable John Davis resigned—number present 210, necessary to a choice 106. On the first ballot *Isaac C. Bates*, of Northampton, had 101, Levi Lincoln 52, Wm. Baylies 28, S. Hoar 16, Caleb Cushing 8, J. Q. Adams 5. On the second ballot, Isaac C. Bates 147, Levi Lincoln 49, scattering 9. Mr. Bates will no doubt be the senator.

NORTHEAST BOUNDARY DIFFICULTIES. The Boston Herald states, on the authority of a gentleman who arrived in that city late last evening, from Maine, that three gentlemen, whose names are given us, Thomas F. Templeton, George Cady and John H. Kenwick, while proceeding on their way from Bangor to Canada, were stopped near Madawaska by a party of British armed soldiers, who insulted them and without provocation assaulted them. Mr. Cady was knocked down with a blow from a musket; Mr. Templeton received a bayonet wound in the shoulder, and Mr. Kenwick, trying to escape, received a bullet in his thigh. An officer then came up and checked further hostilities.

If this statement is correct, the occurrences will not tend to allay the excitement on the subject of the northeast boundary.

PORK MARKET. At Cincinnati about 100,000 hogs had been cut up, to the 8th inst. prices range from $3 73 to 4 12; lard, 6¼.

STOCKS. United States bank of Pennsylvania, at New York 50 to 51½; at Philadelphia 50.

SLAVERS. The examination before our district court has resulted in putting capt. Frye and Mr. Burnham, the mate of the brig Tigris, under bonds of $3,000 and $2,000, to answer the charge of seizing a native of Africa, on the coast with intent of making him a slave. Judge Davis deeming the charge sufficiently established to warrant a trial by the circuit court which sits in May next. (*Boston paper.*

THE SERGEANT AT ARMS, of the house of representatives, judge Haight, formerly of Vermont, died at Washington on the 13th instant. The senate voted $500 to defray the expenses of his removal to Vermont and interment of his remains.

WHEAT MARKET. *Liverpool, Dec. 8.* On Saturday, at Manchester, good runs of Baltic red wheat were bought at 8s. 9d. to 8s. 10d.; American at 8s. 9d. to 9s.; and some tolerably fair Dantzig at 8s. 9d. per 70 lbs. Irish new wheat has experienced a similar decline, but the value of English new, of which the quantity offering is still small, has not receded in like proportion; best runs of white being still worth 9s. 4d. to 9s. 8d. Sweet parcels of American flour are becoming much less plentiful, and meet a fair inquiry at full rates; choice brands of United States 34s. 6d.; Canadian 33s. to 34s. per barrel.

There was a firmer tone in the wheat trade generally to-day, and a fair amount of business was transacted, principally in free foreign, at the full prices of last Tuesday.

THE MESSRS. WRIGHTS, bankers of London, who lately failed, it is now stated will pay twenty shillings in the pound. Louis Philippe of France it is said had considerable funds in their hands.

*Which includes all the scattering.

NILES' NATIONAL REGISTER.

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THE EAST—THE CRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

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FOREIGN ARTICLES.

The packet ship Patrick Henry, arrived at New York on Friday, bringing Liverpool dates to the 25th December.

Her majesty the queen of Great Britain and the infant princess are both well, at Windsor.

The terms of the convention entered into between Mehemet Ali and captain Napier have been agreed to by the members of the conference in London.

Spain and Portugal are quarrelling and about to engage in hostilities concerning the navigation of Duoro. The intervention of Great Britain would, it was thought, prevent any collision.

The latest Paris official papers contradict an assertion which appeared in the opposition journals, alleging that M. Guizot had determined to discontinue the fortification of Paris. The ministerial organ says that, on the contrary, the plan, as already traced out, is to be carried into execution, unless the chamber of deputies should think proper to interfere by refusing the supplies.

The official papers also give an explanation relative to the intelligence received from Constantinople, by which we were informed that the porte had a second time resolved on the deposition of Mahomet Ali.

Her majesty's ship Fairy, captain Hewitt, while exploring the eastern coast of England, went down in a squall of wind, and every soul on board perished. There were thirty-five persons on board at the time. The Fairy is the eighth brig that has turned over and gone down—cause, faulty build or construction.

The letters of the Manchester bank, by one mail, enclosing drafts to the probable amount of £10,000 were recently demanded and received at the post office by an adroit rogue. Payment of nearly all the drafts was promptly stopped by notices and messengers.

The coal mines at Ridgley Field, near Bolton, were suddenly overflowed on the 10th. Of 30 persons, all but three escaped almost miraculously.

It appears that there have been rumors that the East India company were to bear the expenses of the Chinese expedition. The governor of the company states, however, that assurances had been received from government, that it would not be required.

The prince Louis Napoleon has forwarded to some of his friends in Paris a singular document—an invocation to the name of Napoleon. We subjoin a sample:

You have again beheld Frenchmen whom you loved so well; you have returned to that France which you rendered so illustrious; but foreigners have there left traces of their footsteps, which this pompous display alone can never efface.

You behold that young army, the children of your brave warriors; they worship you as the god of their glory, but the word of command to them is—be still.

Sire, the people that inhabit our beautiful country are still men of the same stamp, but for those whom you made so great, for those whom you found so little, have no regrets.

They have renounced your faith, your ideas, your glory, your very blood. When I addressed them in behalf of your cause, they replied—"we understand you not."

Heed not what they say, nor what they do; the grains of sand o'er which the wheels of the chariot roll affect it not. These men may say you were a meteor that left no tracee behind, but they vainly attempted to deny your glory. They can never disinherit it.

Sire, the fifteenth of December is a great day for France and for me. From the midst of the pompous procession you have turned to my dismal abode, and calling to mind the caresses you heaped upon me in infancy, you have thus said—"friend thou sufferest for my sake; thy conduct I approve."

The Jews. There seems to be a movement among the continental Jews in relation to the late events in the east. The following is the concluding paragraph of an address to the Jews, published in *Der Orient*, a German newspaper:

"People of Jehovah, raise yourselves from your thousand years' slumbers! Rally round leaders! Have really the will, a Moses will not be wanting. The rights of nations will never grow old; take possession of the land of your fathers; build a third time the temple of Zion, greater and more magnificent than ever. Trust in the Lord, who has led you safely through the vale of misery thousands of years. He also will not forsake you in your last conflict."

The abolitionists have been throwing themselves into paroxysms of excitement about the recognition of Texas by the British government, and the committee of the anti-slavery society have transmitted to lord Palmerston their resolutions on the subject.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT, *by and with the advice and consent of the senate.* Alexander H. Tyler, of Maryland, to be consul of the U. States for the port of Bahia, St. Salvador, in Brazil, in the place of Woodbridge Odlin, deceased.

William H. Ward, of Kentucky, to be solicitor of the general land office of the United States, in the place of Samuel McRoberts, resigned.

Oscar F. Bledsoe, of Mississippi, to be attorney of the United States for the northern district of Mississippi, in the place of Samuel F. Butterworth, resigned.

Burrington Anthony, to be marshal of the United States for the district of Rhode Island.

Thomas D. Condy, to be marshal of the United States for the district of South Carolina.

Fidelio S. Honi, to be marshal of the U. States for the southern district of Mississippi, in place of Wm. M. Gwin, resigned.

Conrad Ten Eyck, to be marshal of the United States for the district of Michigan.

James Miller, to be collector of the customs at Salem, Mass. reappointed from January 3, 1841.

Samuel Simons, to be collector of the customs at Fairfield, Conn. reappointed from January 8, 1841.

Richard Sands, to be collector of the customs at Annapolis, Md. reappointed from January 8, 1841.

Wm. Frick, to be collector of the customs at Baltimore, Md. reappointed from January 9, 1841.

Edwin J. Kelso, to be collector of the customs at Presque Isle, Pa. reappointed from January 9, 1841.

Samuel S. Allen, to be collector of the customs at Bristol and Warren, R. I. reappointed from January 9, 1841.

Sylvester Brown, to be collector of the customs at Ocracoke, N. C. reappointed from January 10, 1841.

Abraham Wendall, to be collector of the customs at Michilimackinac, Mi. reappointed February 9, 1841.

Joseph Aborn, to be surveyor of the revenue at Pawtucket, R. I. reappointed from January 4, 1841.

Charles B. Lenes, to be surveyor of the customs at Bayou St. John, La. reappointed from January 8, 1841.

Isaac Burdick, to be naval officer at Newport, R. I. reappointed from December 28, 1840.

TREATY WITH HANOVER. The Hanover Gazette of December 14, announces the conclusion of a treaty of commerce and navigation between Hanover and the United States.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Tobacco and breadstuffs. At a meeting of the tobacco planters of Dinwiddie county, Va. the following resolution was passed.

"That, while in a spirit of peace we have submitted to the odious and monopolizing corn laws of England, we utterly repudiate, as revolting to our sense of justice, the idea of a longer submission to the enormous and oppressive duties now imposed upon our tobacco."

The Pittsburg Advocate respecting the above resolution says:

It strikes us that this is as good an exemplification of southern feeling for northern interests as can any where be met with. Our very obivalrous neighbors are willing to submit to the breadstuffs of the north being excluded from Great Britain, but they utterly repudiate the idea of a longer submission to the enormous duty now imposed on tobacco:—"the most valued staple," to use their own language, "of nearly two millions of American freemen." It never entered into the calculations of these patriots to consider of how many millions of freemen bread stuffs forms the "most valued staple," or how their interests are affected by "those odious and monopolising laws of England," to which they appear willing to submit, provided they can obtain a reduction of the duties on tobacco. There is something extremely ridiculous in this gasconading about tobacco, by men who are willing to see the whole manufacturing and agricultural interests of the north sacrificed to the "odious and monopolizing laws of England." We care not how soon the countervailing duties which the tobacco planters desire are imposed, but in the name of all that is just and reasonable, we must protest against the "most valued staple" of the north being excluded from the benefits of any new modification of our tariff.

The lake trade. The following statement published in the Buffalo Advertiser, will furnish some idea of the present extent and future importance of the trade of Lake Erie.

Statement of the principal articles of produce reported at Buffalo, during the season of 1840.

Months.	*Flour.*	*Wheat.*	*Arrivals.*
April (10 days)	33,551	52,300	62
May	128,064	140,153	272
June	90,142	121,109	274
July	60,891	104,505	228
August	50,612	135,331	209
September	62,718	224,181	223
October	91,295	116,009	218
November	80,469	90,973	254
	597,742	1,004,561	1,734

Butter.	*Whiskey.*	*Fish.*	*Furs.*	*Hides.*	*Stores.*
Kegs.	Bbls.	Bbls.	Packs.	No.	No.
11,426	4,615	5,936	3,033	9,348	2,594,232

To this must be added 578,327 bushels of wheat entered at Black Rock Dam, making the aggregate of wheat received at both ports 1,582,888 bushels. To which must also be added the 597,742 bbls. of flour received, which if reduced to its equivalent in grain at five bushels to the barrel, we have an aggregate of wheat received at the two places, of four millions five hundred and seventy-one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight bushels.

Collector's seizures. Some time since we stated that a large quantity of English goods had been seized by the collector at Cincinnati from a Mr. Hall a merchant of that place. The case was tried before judge McLean, at the circuit court at Columbus, and the jury rendered a verdict in favor of Mr. Hall against the collector for nearly $16,000.

THOSE TROOPS. At last we have information that can be relied on, touching the movement of troops in, or on, or about the disputed territory. The following letter from sir John Harvey to the governor of Maine was communicated to the senate of that state on Thursday last.

[*N. York Com. Adver.*

Government house, Fredericton, N. B. Dec. 10, 1840.

Sir: As your excellency will doubtless be informed that a detatchment of her majesty's troops

has lately arrived in the Madawaska settlement, I deem it to consist with that frankness by which I trust my intercourse with the authorities of Maine has always been characterized, to acquaint you that the movement in question, made by order of the governor general of these provinces, has no other object than to give support to the civil authorities of that settlement—one of whose magistrates, Francis Rice, esq. has been grossly insulted, threatened with personal violence, and obstructed in the discharge of his duties by persons professing themselves to be citizens of the state of Maine; and another Jas. McLaughlin, esq. also a magistrate of this province, and holding the office of "warden of the disputed territory," has been threatened by the person in charge of the armed posse stationed at "Fish River," with being arrested and sent as a prisoner to Augusta in the event of his persevering in the performance of the duties imposed upon him by the government of the queen, and that of this province.

Whether the assertion made, as I am assured, by this person, that, in holding this language, he is only acting in accordance with his instructions, be correct or otherwise, your excellency will best know; but refusing, as I have done, to believe that he can have received any authority for a proceeding which I must regard as inconsistent with existing engagements, I have not hesitated in expressing to the governor general my conviction that an armed civil posse, corresponding in amount and description with that maintained by Maine, will be found quite adequate to effect the object in view, viz: the prevention of acts of unauthorised aggression or interference, as regards the inhabitants or authorities of the Madawaska settlement; and I have accordingly no reason to doubt that, acting upon this suggestion, his excellency will forthwith give direction for the troops to be withdrawn to their former stations.

I have the honor to be, with great consideration, your excellency's most obedient servant,

J. HARVEY.

His excellency the gov. of the state of Maine.

GENERAL GAINES' SYSTEM OF DEFENCE. He proposes, the immediate construction of seven rail roads, to extend from the two central states of Tennessee and Kentucky, to seven grand divisions of the national frontier. The locations of these rail roads, as set forth in his memorial to congress, are as follows: 1st, One from Lexington, Ky. to Buffalo or Plattsburg, N. Y. with branches to Detroit, Albany and Boston. 2d, One from Knoxville, Tenn. to Norfolk, Va. or Baltimore, Md. with branches to Richmond, Va. and Newbern, N. C. 3rd, One from Memphis, Tenn. to Charleston, S. C. or Savannah, Geo. with branches to Milledgeville, Geo. and East Florida. 4th, One from Louisville, Ky. to Mobile, Ala. with a branch to Pensacola, Florida. 5th, One from Lexington, Ky. via Nashville to New Orleans. 6th, One from Memphis, Tenn. to the Sabine Ridge, with branches to Fort Towson and Fort Gibson, Ark. 7th, One from Louisville, Ky. or Albany, In. to St. Louis, Mo. and thence to the Missouri river, north of the mouth of the Big Platte, with branches from Albany, In. to Chicago, and from the northwest angle of the state of Missouri to the upper crossing of the river Des Moines. These seven principal rail roads, will each be from 500 to 700 miles in length, making altogether a distance of 4,200 miles. The average cost of their construction, general Gaines thinks, would be about $15,000 per mile, or for the complete lines $64,000,000—provided, he says, they are located and constructed by the army, of the United States.

THE ARMY.

Florida. An arrival at Charleston from Florida, brings St. Augustine papers of the 8th inst. Col. Harvey in his late expedition had succeeded in disenvering the several islands which have afforded a secure retreat to the savages; and the Augustine News says, "the charm of the Indian's security is broken up, and his strong holds, upon which he relied for safety, are open to enterprize and contage."

We understand this to allude to the expedition, the result of which we gave in the last Register, and of which we have additional particulars.

Chakika was killed by the indomitable perseverance and courage of private Hall, of the 2d dragoons. More distant than any of the Indians when they landed, he was engaged in cutting wood, and on finding himself discovered, he broke and ran for the grass. Several started in pursuit, but they all gave out except Hall, who followed until he had almost overtaken him, when Chakika smiled and extended his hand, wet with the blood of his comrades, women and children. Hall leveled his rifle, and the ball sinking in the brain of the chief, he fell dead in the water, but a short distance from the island which was the depot of his plunder.

This chief was of great daring, headed the massacre of troops at Caloosahatchee, and led the attack on Indian Key. His loss in his people will be attended with results fatal to their confidence, and holds out to the territory a subject for the warmest gratulations.

In relation to the late tragic affair, the *Globe* says—Contrary to instructions from the war department, and in opposition to positive orders issued by the commanding general, forbidding any escort being sent from post to post, under thirty men, a wagon was despatched from Fort Micanopy to Fort Wacahoota with only eleven mounted infantry under command of lieutenants Sherwood and Hopson: as the morning was fine, Mrs. Montgomery rode out with them. About an hour after their departure, some of the horses returned to Fort Micanopy without their riders, and shortly after two soldiers rode up and announced that the party had been attacked, Mrs. Montgomery and lieut. Sherwood and several soldiers killed. The garrison immediately sallied out, and within three miles of the fort found the bleeding corpse of Mrs. Montgomery, with a soldier still breathing, lying by her, with just strength to say to her agonized husband, who threw himself on the ground by his wife's bleeding body—"lieutenant, I fought for your wife as long as I could." Lieut. Sherwood was well mounted, and might, it is reported, have escaped, but would not abandon his fair charge. This barbarous act, it is believed, was committed by a band of the cruel and blood thirsty Mikasuchies.

The frontier posts in Florida are not fit places for the residence of ladies. The same reasons which render it improper for them to be on board ships of war, might be urged against their being allowed to accompany their husbands to these posts of danger. Officers ought to be left free to act in moments of emergency, without the uneasiness of having to protect helpless women and children.

This unfortunate lady had been only three weeks in Florida, and but lately married.

THE NAVY.

Promotions. Charles H. Bell, to be a commander in the navy from September 10, 1840.

Daniel B Ridgely, to be a lieutenant in the navy from September 10, 1840.

John L. Ring, to be a lieutenant in the navy from October 26, 1840.

Edward Gilchrist, to be a surgeon in the navy from September 27, 1840.

John A. Lockwood, to be a surgeon in the navy from October 13, 1840.

Levi Twiggs, to be a major in the marine corps from November 15, 1840.

Job G. Williams, to be a captain in the marine corps from November 15, 1840.

Thomas T. Sloan, to be a first lieutenant in the marine corps from October 31, 1840.

Addison Garland, to be a first lieutenant in the marine corps from November 15, 1840.

Appointments. Nathan T. H. Moore, to be an assistant surgeon in the navy from October 13, 1840.

Joseph Hopkinson, to be an assistant surgeon in the navy from October 13, 1840.

John Thornley, to be an assistant surgeon in the navy from October 13, 1840.

Daniel L. Bryan, to be an assistant surgeon in the navy from October 13, 1840.

Robert Tennil, to be a second lieutenant in the marine corps from November 4, 1840.

John J. Beiret, to be a second lieutenant in the marine corps from November 15, 1840.

Wm. B. Scott, to be navy agent for the navy yard in the city of Washington, and for the navy department, for four years from October 8, 1840.

George Johnson, to be navy agent for the port of Pensacola, Florida, for four years from December 28, 1840.

The New York American says that the United States sloop of war *Cyane* was at Toulon on the 29th of November last, to sail for Mahon—all well on board. On the arrival of the *Cyane*, she found two three deckers and three 74's, which, in a few days after, were joined by the fleet of observation from the Levant, consisting of one three decker and ten 74's—making in all an exhibition of the French naval force, then in the harbor of Toulon, equal to 18 line of battle ships, 3 of which were of 126 guns each. In the fleet three admiral's flags were flying, and 2 admirals were attached to, and in command of the station and arsenal, making 5 admirals at that time on duty there. The ships are represented to have exhibited a magnificent appearance. The commendar of the *Cyane*, and the admirals, had exchanged visits, on which occasions salutes were fired. War between France and England was the all engrossing topic among the French officers.

The following is a list of the officers on board of the Cyane.

William K. Latimer, commander; Sylvanus W. Godon, 1st. lieutenant; Samuel F. Hazard, 2d do.; Alfred Taylor, 3d do.; Benjamin F. Dove, 4th do.; John J. Almy, acting master; Lewis B. Hunter, surgeon; William Grier, assistant surgeon; Horatio Bridge, purser; James Major, professor of mathematics; Washington Reid, passed midshipman; Francis Alexander, Wilmer Shields, Archibald McRae, Geo. B. Balch, Gustavus V. Fox, Charles W. Peace, Frederick W. Colby, Alexander C. Rhind, midshipmen; George F. Cutter, captain's clerk; Ezra Chamberlain, boatswain; John Barr, gunner; James Fergusson, sailmaker; Thomas Peterson, carpenter.

STATES OF THE UNION.

MAINE.

The committee on elections of the legislature of Maine have reported that there was no choice of governor at the September election. The vote stands thus:

For Kent, (whig) 45,575, Fairfield, (Van Buren) 45,507, Hamlin, (Van Buren) 29, Smith, (whig) 25, scattering, 55.

The number necessary for a choice is 45,596. The acceptance of the report was objected to by the whigs, on the ground that 100 votes for Fairfield and 45 for Kent, informally returned, were allowed, and was laid on the table. If the report is accepted, Kent will be chosen by the legislature; but, if it is not, and the 145 votes rejected, Kent will be declared elected by the people.

The legislature of Maine having accepted the report of the committee appointed to count the votes for governor, that there was no election by the people, the house, on Thursday, nominated Edward Kent and John Fairfield to the senate, and the latter body, by a vote of sixteen to eight, on the same day elected Mr. Kent (whig) governor of Maine for one year. On Wednesday Mr Kent took the oaths of office, and entered upon the discharge of his duties.

We learn from the Portland Advertiser, that Mr. Joshua A. Lowell, whom the Van Buren governor of Maine has declared elected to congress, and to whom he has given a certificate, was not in fact chosen. He received a *minority* of the votes, but gov. Fairfield declared him elected by rejecting the returns of a whig township. Mr. Noyes it is said will contest the seat and obtain it.

Governor Kent of Maine, in his inaugural address adverts to the occupation, by order of the governor general of Canada, of the posts at Temiscouta Lake and Madawaska, by British troops, in direct violation of the stipulated agreement between the authorities of New Brunswick and Maine, and says:

"I cannot but view this proceeding, as my predecessor does, in his reply to sir John Harvey, as 'a direct and palpable infringement of the subsisting arrangement,' and as taking military possession of that portion of the contested territory. And if the suggestion of lieutenant governor Harvey, also seems not to have been consulted in relation to the new act of jurisdiction, and who evidently regards it with regret, if not as an infringement of subsisting arrangements, is disregarded, and the British troops are permanently located at Madawaska, I shall feel it my duty to reiterate the request already made to the general government, and to urge upon *that government the justice and expediency of taking military possession on the part of the United States of the territory in dispute.* The general government owes it to Maine to move forward in this matter, with promptness and energy, with a sincere and even anxious desire to preserve peace, but with an equally firm determination to maintain subsisting engagements on our part, and to insist upon a full performance from the other party."

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Two new counties were constituted in N Hampshire at the last session of the legislature by the division of Strafford county. The new counties are named Belknap and Carroll; the first contains eight towns and the other thirteen. Strafford county, which was the largest in the state, will hereafter contain but thirteen towns. The sessions of the courts for Belknap county will be held at Gilford; and for Carroll county at Ossipee.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Message of governor Davis. The Boston Atlas of yesterday contains the message of the governor of Massachusetts to the legislature of that state. It occupies only one column and a half of the paper; but into that small space governor Davis has compressed a volume of practical wisdom. The document is moderate and dignified in its tone; and pre-

serves these characteristics evee ie commenting with deserved severity upon "the experimental policy pursued since the chief magistrate of the United States took into his custody and keeping the revenues." [*N. Y Star.*

The hon. Isaac C. Bates was yesterday elected U. S. senator for Massachusetts, to fill gov. Davis' vacancy, and for the next term of six years. The vote in the house stood:—Isaac C. Bates, 250; Marcus Morton, 114; scattering, 5.

Boston and Worcester rail road company. By an abstract from the superintendent's weekly reports, it appears that the receipts for passengers and freights on the Boston and Worcester rail road were, for

1836	$175,200 79
1837	191,288 62
1838	190,562 70
1839	216,129 83
1840	254,755 67

NEW JERSEY.

The legislature. This body re-assembled at Trenton on Tuesday last and organized for business; the officers of which are the hon. Joseph Porter, of Gloucester, vice president of the council, (senate), Robert E. Horner, of Princeton, secretary

In the assembly, hon. John Emley, of Burlington, speaker, Samuel Pryor, jr. of Salem, clerk.

A correspondent writes "that the election of a United States senator to take the place of gen. Wall will probably be held some time in February, when, of course, a good whig will be chosen to represent the broad seal of New Jersey in the senate of the United States in conjunction with her favorite Southard."

PENNSYLVANIA.

Legislature. Resolutions in favor of a repeal of the sub-treasury act, and advocating the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, have been introduced in the legislature of Pennsylvania. They embody instructions to the senators, and requests to the members of the lower house, to vote in accordance with the views of the legislature on these questions. In relation to the tariff, the following resolution is also before the legislature:

Resolved, That our senators be instructed, and our representatives requested, to vote for such modification or adjustment of the tariff, as may increase the revenue derived from imports, equal to the wants of the national government, so that at no time hereafter, under any pretext whatever, shall any money arising from the sales of the public lands, be used by the general government.

Loan. The bill authorizing a loan of $500,000, at six per cent. for five years to meet the state engagements on the 1st of February, which passed both houses of the Pennsylvania legislature on Saturday, has received the executive signature, and became a law. The bill originally proposed a sale of bank stock owned by the state, as an alternative, for raising the "ways and means" to meet the interest on the state debt, which falls due on the 1st of February. But the bill was amended in the senate, so as to provide for a loan of five years at six per cent. for the sum necessary, without reference to the bank stock of the state.

DELAWARE.

Gov. Comegys' message. The message of gov. Comegys was communicated to the two houses on the 5th inst. It refers mostly to matters of local interest. The common school system now in operation throughout the state seems to be in some respects defective. The appointment of a general superintendent is recommended—also some modifications in the law imposing the school tax. It is proposed to exempt persons whose taxable property does not exceed three hundred dollars

The penal code of the states it is thought needs revision. Many of the punishments inflicted by it are severe beyond the modes and feeling of the age—insomuch that the excessive rigor of the law often defeats its own end, through the necessary interposition of the pardoning power, or the unwillingness of juries to condemn.

VIRGINIA.

United States senator. The legislature proceeded on Monday last to the election of a U. S. senator, for the unexpired term of six years from the 4th of March, 1839, since which period the state has had only one senator in congress. The vote stood as follows:—Wm. C. Rives, 83; John Y. Mason, 40; James McDowell, 20; scattering 3.

Mr. Rives received the vote of every whig in the senate and house, but two. Mr. Smith, of Gloucester, in casting his vote for Mr. Bruce (W.) said he should vote for Mr. Rives, if after a first ballot it was found necessary to elect him, but otherwise he could not vote for him. Mr. Bayly, of Accomac, voted for Mr. Robertson, as did also Mr. Thompson, (V. B.) the senator from Kenawha.—Mr. Fulton, (W.) of Wyeth, voted for Mr. Mason in obedience to the wishes of his constituents.

Francis E. Rives and *George C Dromgoole*, representatives in the present congress from this state have both publicly declined being candidates for re-election.

The population of Virginia, it is ascertained, is 1,231,444—of which there are—

Whites,	735,819
Free colored,	48,123
Slaves,	447,207
	1,231,444
Population in 1830,	1,211,406
Increase,	20,038

The white population in 1830 was 694,439. The increase of whites is therefore 41,373. The increase of free blacks has been 1,322, and the decrease of slaves 22,517. The excess of whites over slaves in 1830 was 224,715—in 1840 it is 288,605.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The inauguration of the new governor of the state of North Carolina, (John M. Morehead, esq.) took place on Friday the 1st instant, on which occasion, after taking the oaths of office in the presence of past governor Dudley, the judges of the supreme court, and both branches of the legislature, governor Morehead delivered an address pertinent, to the occasion, the following passages of which especially deserve circulation; the first for the moral truths of which it inculcates, and the other for the vindication of the sovereignty of the states which it includes:

"Nothing so surely indicates the happiness and prosperity of a people, as numerous school houses well filled during the week, and churches well crowded on the Sabbath; and the latter are sure to follow the former. If we desire to perpetuate our glorious political institutions, we must give to all our *people* moral and intellectual cultivation. That man who improves his intellect for six days in the week, and on the seventh endeavors to give it the proper direction from the precepts of our holy religion—who learns to do unto others as he would they should do unto him, that man will never become a tyrant—and he can never be made a slave.

"Believing, as I do, that comity and good feeling should exist between the general government and all the members of the confederacy. I shall endeavor, while I have the honor to preside over North Caroline, on every occasion that may offer, to meet them with that courtesy to which they are justly entitled—and which a due self-respect and the dignity of our state require should be shown.

"The days of our political existence, under our present happy form of government, are numbered, when the states shall permit their sovereignty to be contemned, and their great seals to be scoffed at and disregarded."

"I will cheerfully yield to the general government all the powers to which it is entitled, from a fair and proper construction and interpretation of the constitution; while, on the other hand, I shall carefully maintain, protect and defend the rights which pertain to our own state.

"I shall be extremely careful to see that North Carolina, when she speaks in her sovereign character, has a right to speak—and, when she does so speak through her great seal—the emblem of her sovereignty—while I have the honor to control it, it must be, it shall be, respected.

During the late session of the legislature of N. Caroline, three new counties have been erected out of the counties of a size too large for convenience. The names of the counties are Stanley, Cleveland, and Caldwell.

It appears by the late census, that the population of North Caroline consists of 22,724 free persons of color, 240,917 slaves, and 487,298 whites—total, 756,939. In 1830 the population was 737,987. Increase in ten years, 18,952.

GEORGIA.

Representative. Hines Holt (whig) has been elected a representative in the present congress, by a large majority over his opponent, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Colquett.

"*True patriots we.*" The legislature of Georgia have passed a resolution, raising the pay of members to *five* dollars per day. A member of the Kentucky legislature the other day introduced a bill to reduce the pay of members to *two* dollars *after* the close of the *present* session. Probably the wise men of Georgia expect to be *re-elected* and probably the Kentucky economist *does not!*

Resumption. The last Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle contains the proclamation of governor McDonald, of Georgia, in obedience to the law of the last legislature, requiring the banks in that state, to resume specie payments on the first day of February next. If any bank fail to comply with the provisions of this act, the charter of such bank is forfeited.

LOUISIANA.

Legislature. This body met on the 4th instant. The hon. Felix Garcia, was chosen president of the senate, and general William Debuys, speaker of the house. On the same day the governor transmitted his message, of which we will take some notice hereafter.

KENTUCKY.

The bill providing for a repeal of the existing law of Kentucky, which prohibits the bringing into that state of slaves, for the purposes of sale, was negatived by the house of representatives, after long and ardent discussion, on the 9th inst. The vote on the passage of the bill of repeal was—ayes, 34; noes, 53. Referring to the question thus decided, the Louisville Journal says: "No question which has come before the Kentucky legislature for years, has produced so much excitement as this."

INDIANA.

One term. A joint resolution has passed both branches of the legislature, favoring an amendment to the constitution of the United States, debarring a president from re election.

ILLINOIS.

Riches of the west—products of Illinois. We have before us the statistics of Illinois, and the result is, (even for a single state) a basis upon which *produce merchants* here and elsewhere, might make some pretty certain calculations. The total population is 445,475. On this aggregate then—now not quite half a million—is founded the following production from labor:

Grain products.—Wheat, 2,302,956 bushels; corn, 19,626,904 do.; oats, 3,797,500 do.; to these should be added, potatoes, 1,566,000 do.

It appears then, that the main crop of Illinois is corn, most of which is fed to animals. Of wheat, there are about 8 bushels to each soul, or but little more than is ordinarily allowed for the consumption of a people. Illinois, then, has not yet become a great wheat state. The potatoes, however, may be considered a surplus crop, if we allow the consumption of the people as we have done from wheat. In fact, however, both are consumed and both partially exported.

Animals.—Hogs, 1,258,184; neat cattle, 164,961; sheep, 337,157.

It seems, then, palpable enough, that *hogs* are the chief animal raised in Illinois, and they are the great consumers of their vast product of corn. Here, too, is an item for the *pork packers* every where to reflect upon. The amount of hogs put up in Cincinnati is only a little more than *one eighth part* of the number of hogs in Illinois alone. Consequently it is impossible for the pork market to be controlled; in Cincinnati, or any other point whatever.

Mineral productions.—Coal, 9,546,000 bushels; salt, 20,000 do.; lead, 363,066 lbs. This is an interesting item, showing that Illinois has within her limits three valuable minerals in sufficient abundance.

Literature.—There are several colleges in Illinois, but the number and pupils are omitted in the account above. Daily newspapers, 2; semi-weekly, 2; weekly, 27; periodicals, 7.

There are two or three counties omitted, but they will not affect the main items of production, as stated above, materially.

Illinois must, on the whole, be regarded as a prosperous state; but not enough so to run the extravagant career of debt, schemes and boasting, which has been undertaken in the last few years. After all, the best mode of growth, both for individuals and states, is the gradual and certain mode.

[*Cincinnati Chronicle.*

It appears by the recent census that the population is 445,475. It is thought that there are few states in the union, that have progressed faster in wealth and population, within the last ten years, than Illinois.

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK.

Fellow citizens of the senate and assembly:

The field of public service to which you have been called, is bounded by no narrow limits. It includes the responsibility of securing civil rights; of defining crimes of every grade, and prescribing their appropriate punishments; of establishing laws concerning the acquisition, tenure and alienation of property; or instituting and maintaining courts of justice; of prescribing and enforcing all duties arising out of the domestic and social relations; of creating associations designed to promote the public good, and controlling or suppressing such as are injurious; taking care of the public health; providing a medium of exchange; sustaining domestic trade,

regulating elections and preserving the purity of the elective franchise; enacting laws for the discipline and instruction of the militia, the education of youth, the support of the poor, the relief of the afflicted, the encouragement of agriculture and all the useful arts, and the development of the resources of the state by the improvement of rivers and the construction of roads and canals; and finally, all the responsibilities and powers which sovereign states may assume and exercise, with the exception of those expressly granted to the federal government, and subject only to the limitations prescribed by the constitution of this state, and that of the United States. These responsibilities affect the welfare, honor and happiness of two and a half millions of free people. Although distinguished for the refinement of its social condition, this community is only in the beginning of its existence. Notwithstanding its thousand towns, it has yet an extensive region altogether unoccupied; and with aggregate wealth of a million of millions of dollars; its soil is imperfectly cultivated, its minerals have hardly been disturbed in their beds, the natural obstacles to trade have only been partially removed and the perfect subdivision of industry in its various departments is yet to take place. We are in the midst of communities which are neither hostile nor rival powers, nor yet dependent colonies, exhausting their wealth for our support; but free and prosperous states, bound to us not only by the federal compact, but by the strongest ties of common sympathy and affection, and obliged by the natural direction of their trade to contribute to our revenues and increase our commercial importance.

When the federal government has discharged its duty in maintaining peaceful and advantageous relations with foreign countries, in conducting its fiscal affairs so as not to derange the business of the people, in making the necessary improvement of navigable rivers and lakes, and affording proper facilities for the transmission of intelligence, it can do little more to promote the public welfare. On the other hand, the legislature which by salutary reform, effects a decrease of crime, raises the standard of general education, establishes a new safeguard around the elective franchise, or opens a new channel for commerce, does more to increase the general prosperity and even to strengthen the bonds of the union, than congress with its limited powers can accomplish.

The year which we are permitted to review, has been crowned with the blessings of health, plenty and peace. No pestilence has been abroad, severing the ties from which happiness arises, and recompensing with disease and death the unavailing offices of affection; nor has war, with its fearful desolation, diverted from domestic sorrows their rightful sympathy and consolation. Contentment has been in our dwellings; and the abundance we have received has rendered it more easy to give than to withhold. The laws have maintained their supremacy; and the administration of justice has encountered no resistance. All the departments of the government have performed their functions without interruption and with general success. The harvest has been followed by a partial resuscitation of confidence, and the general indications of a revival of enterprise, promises a return of prosperity. Sentiments favorable to frugal and patient industry, have regained their just influence; and the agitation which, for a time, threatened to array against each other masses having common interests, and to establish new, impracticable and revolutionary measures, in the policy of the government, has given way to a prevailing conviction that the public welfare is best promoted by mutual harmony and confidence, and by a conservative support of tried institutions and laws.

The comptroller will lay before you a full report of the fiscal condition of the state. The revenue derived from auction sales, within the fiscal year ending on the 30th day of September last, amounted to $164,621 38. The receipts for duties on salt manufactured at the salt springs, were $155,961 10.

The revenue from auction sales, have been affected by the depression of commerce, and exhibit a diminution of $60,780 46, since the previous fiscal year. The quantity of salt manufactured, has been less than in the year 1839, by about two hundred thousand bushels, and the revenues are therefore less by the sum of $33,301 96.

There has heretofore been in use one salt spring in each of the villages of Liverpool, Salina, Syracuse and Geddes. The water at Liverpool contains about seventy per cent. of salt; the springs at Salina and Syracuse, furnish about fifty-six per cent. each; and the water at Geddes yields about thirty per cent. All the springs, except that at Liverpool, furnish limited supplies. The very commendable efforts of the superintendent to discover additional sources of brine, have been crowned with success. Three springs have been found at Salina, each furnishing water equal in strength and purity to that at Liverpool; and collectively, they will yield an ample supply for the manufactories at Syracuse and Geddes. I am happy in being able to state that the search for new springs at Montezuma, has been successful, and that a revival of the manufacture of salt at that place, may be expected. As a consequence of these discoveries, we may anticipate a reduction of the expenses of manufacture, and an increase of the quantity produced; results which cannot fail to be profitable to the treasury, and beneficial to our fellow citizens.

The amount of tolls and rents of surplus waters collected during the fiscal year, on all the canals of the state was $1,608,827 45

And the amount of charges on all canals, exclusive of interest on loans, was 586,011 87

Leaving a nett revenue, $1,020,815 58

being $36,981 18 less than the amount of nett income of the preceding year.

The amount of tolls and rents received during the season of navigation in 1840, was $1,775,747 57, showing the gratifying increase of $159,365 55 over the amount received in 1839.

The productive capital of the school fund at the close of the fiscal year, was $2,033,807 95. The revenue received within the same period, including the appropriation of $165,000, from the income of what is called the United States deposite fund, was $268,400 65. The amount paid out for the support of common schools, was $275,010 10.

The capital of the literature fund is $268,777 93. The revenue during the year, including $28,000 appropriated from the income of the U. States deposite fund, was $46,935 84. The amount paid out and applied in the support of the higher seminaries of learning, was $47,871 97.

All the colleges in the state are in a flourishing condition. The number of students attending these institutions is six hundred and sixty-two; of whom one hundred and twenty are in Columbia college, one hundred and fifteen in the university of the city of New York; two hundred and seventy-three in Union college; ninety-four in Hamilton college; and sixty in the college at Geneva. The communication from the president of Columbia college, herewith submitted, shows that that institution is suffering a singular inconvenience from the past liberality of the state.

The number of students in all the academies and grammar schools in the state, is thirty-four thousand eight hundred and three. The number of the children attending the common schools is about five hundred and seventy thousand; and the whole number of children between five and sixteen years of age, as nearly as can be ascertained, is about six hundred thousand. There are about eleven thousand common school districts in the state, including those under the charge of the public school society in the city of New York, in all of which schools are maintained during an average of eight months in the year. Of these school districts, there are very few which have not complied with the act providing for the establishment of school district libraries, and there are at this time in these various district libraries about one million of volumes.

Within the five years limited by the law there will have been expended in the purchase of books, more than half a million of dollars. Although an injudicious choice of books is sometimes made, these libraries generally include history and biography, voyages and travels, works on natural history and the physical sciences, treaties upon agriculture, commerce, manufactures and the arts, and judicious selections from modern literature. Henceforth, no citizen who shall have improved the advantages offered by our common schools, and the district libraries will be without some scientific knowledge of the earth, its physical condition and phenomena, the animals that inhabit it, the vegetables that clothe it with verdure, and the minerals under its surface, the physiology and the intellectual powers of man, the laws of mechanics and their practical uses, those of chemistry and their application to the arts, the principles of moral and political economy, the history of nations, and especially that of our own country, the progress and triumph of the democratic principle in the governments on this continent, and the prospects of its ascendency throughout the world, the trials and toils, valor and constancy of our ancestors, with the inspiring examples of benevolence, virtue and patriotism exhibited in the lives of the benefactors of mankind. The fruits of this enlightened and beneficent enterprize are chiefly to be gathered by our successors. But the present generation will not be altogether unrewarded. Although many of our citizens may pass the district library, heedless of the treasure it contains, the unpretending volumes will find their way to their fire sides, diffusing knowledge, increasing domestic happiness and promoting public virtue.

The institution for the instruction of deaf mutes, and the asylum for the blind, continue to make ample returns for the patronage they have received.

The legislature of 1839 very properly directed the immediate attention of the commissioners of the asylum for the insane to the completion of one of the four edifices contemplated by my predecessor. That building is designed to accommodate about two hundred and fifty persons, and may be prepared during the ensuing season for the reception of those who unhappily are to become its tenants. It devolves upon you to adopt a system for the government of the institution. There is not within the range of the healing art, a department that requires so rare a combination of profound knowledge of the physical and intellectual constitution of man, with firmness, gentleness and devotedness, as that of the care of ruined minds.

The geological examination of the state will be completed on the first day of June next. The public officers of the several state departments will be transferred during the spring to the state hall, and the building now occupied by those offices will, in pursuance of the law passed at the last session of the legislature, be fitted for the reception of geological, botanical, mineral and zoological specimens produced during the survey. The final report of the geologists will be submitted at the next session of the legislature. Exhibiting a full view of the zoology, botany, mineralogy and geology of the state of New York, it will be a noble tribute to science than any which has yet been offered in our country.

The law passed last year concerning the redemption of bank notes has had a beneficial operation.—The currency issued by the several banking institutions and associations has maintained its credit and circulation. The bills of the City Bank of Buffalo have been redeemed by applying for that purpose $262,353 82 of the safety fund, and $52,795 17 received from the contributing banks. The Wayne county bank at Palmyra, has recently been placed under an injunction at the instance of the bank commissioners, but the holders of its bills will sustain no loss. There remains of the capital of the safety fund the sum of $356,486 76.

The number of convicts in the state prison at Auburn on the thirtieth day of September last, was six hundred and sixty-seven; of whom two hundred and fifteen were received during the year ending with that day. In the same period, twelve died, thirty-five were discharged by pardon, and one hundred and thirty-four by the expiration of their sentences. The amount received for the labor of the convicts during the fiscal year was $61,355 35; and the account exceeded for general support and necessary improvements and in the payment of previous debts was $57,928 10. The excess of the earnings of the convicts over the ordinary expenses of the prison, was $6,917 39. The number of convicts in the state prison at Mount Pleasant, at the close of the fiscal year was eight hundred and thirty-two. The number received during the year was three hundred and fifty-six; sixteen died, twenty were discharged by pardon, and one hundred and ninety-two by expiration of sentence, within the same period.

The amount of earnings was $83,504 14, and the expenses of the prison were $77,460 00. The fiscal condition of the prison is highly satisfactory, and their discipline has been improved. The complaints of cruelty which heretofore engaged public sympathy, and brought our penitentiary system into disrepute, have altogether ceased. Sundry schools have been maintained, and in pursuance of my recommendation, the cell of each prisoner is always supplied with a volume of the school district library. This measure was followed by a gratifying improvement in the conduct of the prisoners.—Many wearisome hours of solitary confinement are beguiled, resolutions of repentence and reformation are formed, and the minds of the unhappy convicts, accustomed to the contemplation of virtue and expanded by knowledge, are gradually prepared to resist the temptations which await them on their return to society.

The efficacy of the administration of justice must necessarily be impaired by a too frequent exercise of the pardoning power. Inconsiderate clemency operates as an encouragement to crime, and produces more misery than it alleviates. I have deemed it my duty to restrict the exercise of the pardoning power within narrower limits than have been heretofore observed.

It has been confined to those cases where the conviction was erroneous; where the punishment adjudged was manifestly too severe; where important disclosures conducive to public justice were made; where the insanity of the prisoner showed that a

higher than any human power had interposed between society and the offender against its laws; where diseases threatening life might be removed by a restoration to liberty; and a small number in which the appeal for mercy was commanded by the sex, the tender youth or extreme age of the prisoner, or by the temptations which prompted, or the mitigating circumstances which attended the commission of crime, and was supported by evidences of penitence and reformation. The whole number of persons discharged from the state prisons by pardon during the last year, was fifty-four. The number pardoned in 1839 was thirty-three. Of those pardoned in the two years, the rights of citizenship were restored to those only, six in number, who were found to have been unjustly convicted.

The whole number of persons pardoned for every description of offence, including misdemeanors, in 1820 was 354, in 1821 311, in 1822 209, in 1823 100, in 1824 180, in 1825 173, in 1826 285, in 1827 190, in 1828 331, in 1829 88, in 1830 138, in 1831 115, in 1832 107, in 1833 160, in 1834 149, in 1835 131, in 1836 93, in 1837 105, in 1838 158, in 1839 64, and in 1840 85.

Sixteen convictions for murder have been reported to me within the last two years. Of these one conviction was reversed by the court for the correction of errors; one convict was pardoned because, although he pleaded guilty to the charge, it was certified by the court that he was insane when the crime was committed; the sentences of three were commuted to confinement in the state prison for life, upon the ground of doubts of the justice of their conviction, or from mitigating circumstances; nine have suffered the penalty prescribed by law; and two are now awaiting the same fearful punishment. While many citizens deny the absolute right of government to inflict capital punishment, all agree that its too frequency operates as an encouragement, rather than a preventive of crime. It is no interesting and important inquiry, whether that frequency does not now exist among us.

The commissioners appointed to mediate a settlement of the difficulties on the manor of Rensselaerwick, have prosecuted the duty assigned them in a spirit of equal justice to all parties, and will, as I am informed, soon be prepared to submit a report.

The canals were navigable from the twentieth of April until the fourth of December; and the navigation has been less hindered than in any previous year. An increased depth of water has been maintained, permitting an increase of burthen in the boats used, and materially reducing the expense of transportation. Thirty thousand dollars were expended in repairing the dam across the Hudson river, at Troy, which was carried away by a flood in February last. It was also found necessary to substitute new structures for several decayed locks and acqueducts, in order to maintain the navigation of the Erie and Champlain canals. The expenditures for repairs, have therefore been somewhat increased.

The enlargement of the Erie canal has been prosecuted with all the diligence permitted by the appropriations for that object. Various portions of the work have been finished, and others will be completed within the winter. The amount expended for the enlargement prior to the 1st of January 1840, was $4,659,661. The appropriations for that object, during the last year, were $2,500,000; and the surplus revenues of the canals applied to the same purpose, were $369,171. Thus, between the first day of January, 1840, and the first day of March next, the sum of $2,869,171 will have been expended; making the aggregate sum which will then have been applied to this great work, $7,533,832.

The experience of the present commissioners justifies belief that the cost of the enlargement will not exceed the corrected estimate submitted by their predecessors in 1839, viz: $23,113,766. Deducting the amount which will have been expended on the first of March next, $7,533,832, there will be required to finish the enlargement, the sum of $15,573,954. That portion lying between Albany and Rome might be completed in the spring of 1843; the part extending from Rome to Rochester, might be finished by the spring of 1845; and the residue, from Rochester to Buffalo, by the spring of 1847.

The legislature, at its last session, appropriated $100,000 for rebuilding the locks on the Chemung canal. The work has been commenced, and will be efficiently prosecuted. Fourteen of the new locks will be ready for use when the navigation is resumed. A section of the feeder of this canal, one mile in length, was left in an unfinished state, and the navigation has been much hindered. The inconvenience has been felt more severely since the business of the canal has been increased by the transportation of coal.

The construction of the Black river canal has been continued. The portion of it from the Black river to Rome, about thirty miles in length, required as a feeder, may and ought to be completed as soon as an additional supply of water shall be required for the enlarged Erie canal. According to the corrected estimate of the former canal commissioners, the cost of the Black river canal and feeder will be $2,431 599 29. There was appropriated in 1836, the sum of $300,000, and in 1840 the sum of $250,000 was appropriated, to which is to be added the expense of a feeder from the Black river to the Erie canal, estimated by the canal board at $290,097 66, which has been transferred to the credit of this canal, making an aggregate of $1,340,091 66; of all which, except about $160,000, had, at the close of the fiscal year, been devoted to the construction of this canal.

That part of the Genesee valley canal, lying between Rochester and Mount Morris, 35 miles in length, was opened for navigation on the 1st of September last. The branch canal to Dansville will be finished and connected with the main canal during the present winter. The cost of the entire improvement was estimated by the former canal commissioners at $4,900,122 79. The sum of $2,000,000 was appropriated in 1836, and $500,000 in 1840, the whole of which will have been expended by the 1st of March next.

Forty-five miles of the New York and Erie rail road, extending from its eastern termination at Piermont on the Hudson river to Goshen in the county of Orange, will be in operation within the present month. The entire length of the road will be four hundred and forty-six miles. Various portions, seventy-two miles in the whole, are graded and ready to receive the superstructure. Ninety-nine miles, chiefly in the valley of the Susquehanna, are under contract, and the company represents that it is about closing contracts for one hundred and eighty-eight miles. It represents further, that its road will, in its capacity for business, and the cheapness and safety with which it can be used, be second to none in the United States, and with the exception of its higher grades, equal to any in England. The company also communicates its expectation of completing the work within the period of two years. The cost of the road, as estimated by the company, will be about nine millions of dollars. The amount which has been expended is one million three hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The credit of the state, granted by the law of 1838, was three millions of dollars, of which four hundred thousand dollars were issued prior to 1840, and four hundred thousand dollars within that year.

The construction of the Auburn and Rochester rail road has been successfully prosecuted. That portion of the road which extends from Canandeigua to Rochester, and connects with the rail road from the latter place to Batavia, was put in operation on the first of September last. It is expected that the whole will be finished within the ensuing eighteen months; and then will then be a continuous line of rail roads from Albany to Batavia, leaving a space of only forty miles without such communication, between the Hudson river and Lake Erie.

The commissioners appointed to survey the routes for a rail road from Ogdensburgh to Lake Champlain, have performed that duty. I lay before you their report concerning the feasibility and advantage of an improvement which I deem essential to the development of the mineral resources of the state, and to its general prosperity.

The Delaware and Hudson canal company, and all the rail road companies which have been aided by loans of the credit of the state, have regularly paid the interest on the stock issued for their benefit.

The debt of the state, exclusive of that portion which was contracted for the construction of the Erie and Champlain canals, and which is regarded as paid by the accumulation of funds set apart for that purpose, and exclusive also of the contingent liabilities arising from the loans of its credit, is as follows:

Debt of the general fund, exclusive of what is called the permanent loan to the treasury from the canal revenues,	$1,412,961 62
Debts for the lateral canals that are completed, including the recent loan for the Chemung canal,	3,381,784 71
Debts contracted for unfinished works, viz:	
For the enlargement of the Erie canal,	6,500,000 00
For the Black river canal,	1,050,000 00
For the Genesee valley canal,	2,500,000 00
For the Oneida river improvement,	50,000 00
Aggregate state debt,	$15,064,746 33
The nett revenues of all the canals during the last fiscal year, after deducting all expenditures and the deficiencies of the lateral canals, were	$1,020,815 57
Leaving a clear surplus, after paying the interest on the debt for the enlargement of the Erie canal, and the $400,000 annually loaned to the treasury, of	$398,093 95
The commissioners of the canal fund estimate that the clear surplus of the current fiscal year will be	$570,000 00
The expenditures from the general fund during the fiscal year, exclusive of the deficiency of the lateral canals, were	$779,324 36
The receipts from the sources provided by law were	$379,211 01
From the payment of the balance due the preceding year from the canal fund, and from other sources,	$400,113 35

The militia of the state consists of forty-three divisions, of which four are artillery, three are cavalry and horse artillery, thirty-three are infantry, and three are riflemen. These are divided into three hundred and sixty-nine regiments and seperate battalions. The aggregate number of citizens enrolled is one hundred and eighty-three thousand one hundred, of whom seven thousand three hundred and thirty-six are cavalry and horse artillery, nine thousand and eighty-two are artillery, one hundred and fifty-seven thousand six hundred and thirty-one are infantry, five thousand six hundred and sixty-nine are riflemen, and three thousand three hundred and eighty-two are enrolled in independent uniform companies. While I have the pleasure to announce a gratifying improvement in the enrolment of the militia, it will excite no surprise that its discipline remains as imperfect as heretofore.

The report of the commissary general presents an account of the condition of his department. The state owns two hundred and ninety-two iron, and two hundred and fifty-five brass pieces of ordinance, with arms and imperfect equipments for a force of about fifty thousand men. Your attention is respectfully called to the suggestions of the commissary general, concerning the necessary measures for the preservation of the important property committed to his care.

I submit herewith the correspondence which has passed between the executive of Virginia and myself, on the subject of the demand made by the former for the delivery of certain fugitives from justice, charged with stealing a negro slave. In bringing the subject of this correspondence before your predecessors, I observed that it fell within the province of the executive department, and that the duties of that department arose under the constitution and laws of the United States, and not under the constitution and laws of this state. Nevertheless, the respect I owed to the executive of Virginia, and to the legislature of this state, induced me to submit my action for the information of the legislature. The governor of Virginia, by direction of the legislature of that state, subsequently transmitted to me certain resolutions of that body, with a request that I would lay the same before the legislature of this state. I was at the same time requested by the executive of Virginia to review the position which I had taken. Both these wishes were complied with, and with what results will appear in the correspondence now submitted. I have thought it might not be uninteresting to the legislature to receive also a copy of a special message by the governor of Virginia to the legislature of that state, together with a copy of a circular letter addressed by that functionary to the governors of the slaveholding states.

In discharging the constitutional duty of recommending such measures as are deemed expedient, I shall have occasion sometimes to refer to views submitted to your predecessors, and to past legislation.

It has been recommended that the legislature should insist upon the payment by the federal government of the fourth instalment of the surplus revenues, and require a relinquishment by congress of all claims for a reimbursement of the moneys constituting the United States deposite fund. The moneys deposited with the states were derived from imposts and from sales of the public lands, and were the property of the people of the United States. It cannot be denied that when the distribution was made, it was well understood by congress, that the form of a deposite was adopted, only to save the bill from the veto of the federal executive. Nor is it less apparent that the several legislatures, in disposing of the funds deposited, by no means contemplated a contingency in which they should be repaid to the general government. In the last message of the president, and in the report of the secretary of the treasury, this deposite is alluded to as a part of the resources of the treasury which has been recalled for during a long period of fiscal embarrassments; although congress subsequently to the distribution, expressly prohibited the secretary from demanding the moneys without its express authority. Having observed with much pleasure, the introduction into the house of repre-

sentatives of a bill which would carry into effect the views I have heretofore presented to the legislature, I again respectfully submit the inquiry, whether the people of New York expect to withdrew from the support and endowment of common schools and other seminaries of learning, the sum of four millions of dollars thus derived, and pay it into a treasury which, when well managed, overflows with the tributes of their own commerce.

After the canal tolls, our chief sources of revenue are the duties upon auction sales, and upon the manufacture of salt at the salt springs. Previous to 1838, such sales were required to be made by persons appointed by the governor and senate. It was justly urged against that system, that it was a monopoly injurious to trade, and that it unnecessarily increased the patronage of the executive, and it was therefore abolished. It has been thought worthy of inquiry, whether the plan now pursued is not defective in provisions for securing the payment of the duties constituting the revenue.

The salt springs furnish a supply of water ample for the production of half a million of bushels of salt annually; but the demand within the regions dependent upon them, scarcely exceeds half that quantity. It has been believed that by a judicious reduction of canal tolls upon the salt manufactured from the water of those springs, the market might be extended, the manufacture increased, and consequently the revenue of the state augmented. To these suggestions, I respectfully add that of a negotiation upon some equal basis with the state of Ohio, for a reduction of tolls upon our salt transported upon the canals of that state, which might be reciprocated by a reduction of our tolls upon coal and other minerals from Ohio.

It was submitted to your predecessors that the administration of justice was hindered and delayed, and rendered oppressive by reason of the defective organization of the courts of law and equity; that the court of chancery was incompetent to its important duties; that causes remained on its calendar more than two years; that its patronage and power were too great to be reposed in a single judge; that the supreme court was oppressed with business, and could not perform it with the deliberation and despatch required by the public welfare; that courts of common pleas had in a great degree been deserted by suitors, and had the form and organization of courts of justice, while they enjoyed little of the popular respect due to such tribunals, and performed few of their important functions; and that the compensation heretofore paid to registers and clerks in chancery, and to the clerks of the supreme court, to county clerks, surrogates, notaries and supreme court commissioners for their services, to attorneys in the collection of debts, and to solicitors, counsellors and masters, in the foreclosure of mortgages, was disproportioned to the services actually rendered, and was unnecessarily increased by the prolixity and tediousness of legal forms and proceedings. It was proposed to reorganize the court of chancery and the supreme court, to restore the efficiency and usefulness of the courts of common pleas, to enlarge the jurisdiction of the justices' courts, to introduce greater simplicity and brevity into legal proceedings, and to reduce the fees of the various public officers to such a scale as would afford just compensation for necessary services. Although the necessity of reorganizing the higher courts was earnestly insisted upon by my predecessor as well as by myself, has engaged the attention of the legislature for several years, and has been made the subject of reference to the judiciary and to a special commission; yet such have been the difficulties attending any improvement, that it has been left to your consideration.

The only measures which have been adopted were temporary laws directing the appointment of two vice-chancellors in the first circuit, one in the eighth, and an additional judge of the court of common pleas in the city of New York. The legislature of 1839, reduced the fees and emoluments of registers and clerks in the court of chancery by a law which diminished the aggregate compensation annually paid to those officers by about the sum of $30,000.

The legislature of 1840, ecilled itself to the lasting gratitude of the people, by benign measures designed to produce reform in legal proceedings. It dissolved the connection between judges of county courts and boards of supervisors, in the appointment of county treasurers and county superintendents of the poor; a connection by which judges were made partizans, and the power of the executive department was encreased to defeat the will of the people in the selection of those legal functionaries. The office of commissioner of deeds was abolished, except in cities: its duties were devolved upon justices of the peace, while the fees allowed for those duties were diminished; and thus an office was dispensed with, in which there were about three thousand incumbents, and the burthens of the people were sensibly diminished. A law was also passed requiring all judgments designed to effect any real estate, to be docketed in the county in which such real estate is situated. The measure has relieved the alienation of land of onerous charges, and much inconvenience, and has removed one of the causes which diverted business from the courts of common pleas into the supreme court. The jurisdiction of justices courts was extended, so as to include controversies where the amount involved does not exceed one hundred dollars. It is gratifying to notice the progress of these domestic tribunals in the favor and confidence of the people. Their jurisdiction was originally limited to demands not exceeding five pounds or twelve dollars and a half. By other laws, the legislature reduced the fees of many other officers, and diminished the average cost of foreclosure of mortgages to a sum two-thirds less than under the former system, that of collecting debts in actions not litigated to a sum of three-fourths less, and the costs in litigated suits to an amount one-third less.

While there can be no doubt that these measures were in principle just, and that the reform which has been accomplished was necessary, it is complained by many who are conversant with the practice of the courts, that some of the laws which have been passed are imperfect, liable to be evaded, and in some respects unequal in their operation. Such a result is by no means improbable. There are few of the works of man which are not susceptible of improvement; and certainly all experience has shown that laws seldom form an exception if the system which has been substituted in the place of one that has long prevailed, is, in any material respect, defective or unjust. I doubt not that it will afford much pleasure to make the necessary amendment.

The charitable institutions under the patronage of the state, have heretofore been commended by me to the legislature; and I am happy to acknowledge that no appeal made in their behalf, has been denied. It was suggested in 1839, that the interests of the state required the visitation of the institution for the deaf and dumb. The superintendent of the common schools was very properly charged with that duty.

In regard to our penitentiaries it has been maintained that discipline ought to be tempered with kindness, and that moral influences should be employed to secure the submission and promote the reformation of convicts. Although some improvement has been made in this respect, more may yet be accomplished. It is too often forgotten that the object chiefly contemplated in the adoption of our penitentiary system was the reformation of offenders. This object derives its importance from considerations of prudence, as well as of philanthropy. The unreformed convict, after being released, spends a brief period in committing depredations upon society, and in corrupting youth, and then returns to the prison to exercise a vicious influence upon his fellow prisoners. Reformation can seldom be expected, without addressing the mind. I would have the school room in the prison fitted as carefully as the solitary cell and the work shop, and although attendance there cannot be so frequent, I would have it quite as regular.

The recent establishment of a separate institution for female prisoners, under the management of one of their own sex, reflects much honor upon the state; and I am happy to add that it has realized the expectations of the legislature. Females convicted within the district from which criminals are received at the Auburn prison, are now sent to that penitentiary, where they remain until an executive order is made for conveying them to Mount Pleasant, and such an order cannot be made for less than ten convicts. This temporary imprisonment of females in the prison at Auburn operates harshly towards them, and is inconvenient in regard to the management of that institution. I respectfully recommend that the law be modified so that females be directly conveyed to their proper penitentiary. The chief obstacle to a reformation of this class of offenders is the inflexibility with which society rejects them after their season of penance is past. While the cause of public morals requires their exclusion at least until they have given satisfactory evidence of reformation, humanity and expediency unite in recommending proper efforts to sustain those who are truly reformed.

It has been suggested that a retreat might be provided for them at Mount Pleasant, where, under the care of benevolent females, they might maintain themselves by labor until by good conduct they should become entitled to employment elsewhere. Such a plan must necessarily be left to private liberality, and I am informed that such liberality is awakened in the undertaking, and ready to engage in it, if a proper edifice can be obtained. There is a building which belongs to the state, situated near the prison, and now of very little use, which might be devoted to this humane purpose, at least until the experiment can be tested. The whole number of male convicts in the state prisons is 1,423, of whom 1,153 are white, 270 are colored persons. The number of female convicts is 74, of whom 40 are white and 34 are colored. The sex has a just claim to extraordinary effort for the reformation of the small number of persons it furnishes to our prisons.

The success which has crowned the benevolent efforts of the founders of the house of refuge, has induced an opinion that it would be profitable to establish a similar institution in the western part of the state, where the subject of its discipline could be maintained at much less expense than in the city of New York.

The law which authorised the imprisonment of non-resident debtors, against whom no fraud was alledged, was repealed at the last session upon the ground that the practice operated injuriously to trade, and was inconsistent with the benign spirit of our code. There remains now only one relic of that usage in this state. Imprisonment for debt is allowed in actions brought in the federal courts; and by the laws of this state, our jails, designed only for the custody of criminals, are permitted to be used as prisons for the confinement of debtors under process issued by the authority of the United States. If you shall be of opinion that no principle of the federal union requires us to extend our courtesy so far, we shall no longer witness the imprisonment of honest, but unfortunate debtors, with the sanction of this state.

The legislature at its last session, communicated to our representatives the opinion that congress was imperatively required to exercise its constitutional power of passing uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcy. I beg leave to refer you to the views of that interesting subject which were submitted to your predecessors, and to suggest a renewal of instructions during the present session of congress.

Our currency was sustained in 1839 and 1840, during a period of suspension in most other states. For this advantage we are indebted to a supervision of the banks, to the establishment of a free banking system, to the repeal of the act prohibiting the circulation of small bills, and to the law of the last legislature regulating the redemption of banks notes. The policy found most conducive to the public welfare, has been to desist equally from increasing the number of chartered banks, and from legislation hostile to those in existence; to correct defects in the new system of free banking, and to give it a fair trial; to require of all banking institutions and associations, not only a prompt redemption of their circulating notes, but also that such notes shall be at all times kept in good credit throughout the state. These views having prevailed in the legislature during the last two years, the public inconveniences which heretofore existed, have ceased; and it has happened for the first time within thirty years, that the legislature is relieved alike from applications for banking privileges, and from complaints against those by whom such privileges are held.

While the most careless observer can scarcely fail to perceive that political power in this country resides chiefly with that portion of the people which is engaged in agriculture—he who studies the operation of our system will find in the influence of the agricultural classes a guaranty of peace, good order and the stability of our institutions. It might therefore be expected, that the policy of our government would be such as to favor the first and most important department of national industry. But no such favor has been extended; at least to the agriculture which employs free labor. Our workshops are chiefly in Europe; and yet the productions of the grain growing states are virtually excluded from European markets by the operation of corn laws. Nor is this all. We import productions similar to those of our own soil; hemp from Russia, wine and silks from France, wool from Spain, and linen from Great Britain. The attention of the legislature has been called to the subject of agriculture, less from a hope that direct relief could be afforded, than under a belief that our fellow citizens engaged in its pursuits might be assisted in gaining the attention of the federal government. Two plans for promoting agricultural improvement have engaged public attention. One contemplates the foundation of agricultural societies, upon the model of that established in Berkshire county, in Massachusetts. Associations of this kind have been heretofore formed in this and many other states, and have been productive of very beneficial results. The other plan proposed the establishment of a board of agriculture; and

was advocated by an eminent citizen, now deceased, who adorned his life and enriched the state by studies exclusively practical, and eminently useful.

We have many earnest admonitions against a state debt and against a national debt, from those to whom this generation is indebted for all its experience of either. But I confess that the debt which it seems to me ought most carefully to be avoided, is that which results from an unrestricted importation of foreign luxuries, without an equivalent exportation of agricultural productions in exchange. The inhabitants of this state, alone, pay annually for foreign wines, more than the interest upon the cost of all its canals and rail roads, and for foreign silks an amount not less than the original cost of the Erie canal. Two provinces in Italy, with a population less than that of this state, and a climate represented as less genial to the mulberry and silk worm, export silk of the value annually of twenty-five millions of dollars. I cannot believe that our country, and especially this state, will always be content to retain its tributary condition. I have observed with pleasure that the school district library now in the course of publication by the enterprising Harpers, contains several interesting and instructive treatises upon political economy and agriculture, which cannot be without their just influence. The fruits of the seed thus scattered, are sure to be gathered. It is only to be regretted that this generation should not allow itself to anticipate them.

It was submitted to your predecessors, that while we are obliged by the laws of the United States, to preserve an extended and inconvenient organization of the militia, it would be just and consonant with the spirit of our institutions, that the taxes and burthens of the service should be reduced and equalized. Our fellow citizens are enjoying the fruits of such a reform in the reduction of military fines, which was effected by a law passed at the last session.

The rank and file of the militia are mustered twice in each year, once by regiments, and once by companies, for the purpose of inspection, review and martial exercise. These parades would, perhaps, be less inconvenient if they were ordered on consecutive days. Experience, however, has proved that they are entirely insufficient for instructions in military science. The number of days assigned for such duty will certainly not be increased. The law of congress would be complied with by an annual muster for inspection on one day only; and for this inspection, a parade by companies would be more convenient than one by regiments. Uniformed volunteer companies might be safely relied upon for police, and the formation of such companies would be encouraged by abridging their term of service, and by furnishing them with arms from the state arsenal under proper restrictions. This would not affect the law prescribing the drills of officers, non-commissioned officers and musicians; and it might be beneficial to extend to this class some or all of the privileges allowed to uniform companies. Regimental courts martial are inconvenient and oppressive. If the commandant of each company were required to report all delinquencies to a justice of the peace, that officer could be charged with the duty of imposing and collecting the penalties prescribed by law.

It is a well settled principle of the society of Friends, that its members can neither conscientiously bear arms, nor contribute for military purposes. The constitution defers to these scruples, by exempting those who entertain them from the performance of military duty; but it exacts a commutation, the avails of which the law directs shall be applied to the support of the militia system. To this communication the Friends raise the same conscientious objection, and urge it in a manner sufficiently general and persevering to show that it is neither temporary nor capricious; while their known liberality proves that the objection does not arise from any unwillingness to bear an equal portion of the burthens of government.

Every year produces instances in which the property of Friends is sacrificed, or their persons imprisoned for conscience sake. In such cases, I have never refused to remit the penalties imposed. But such a practice, if it should become general, would be an exercise of the pardoning power to abrogate a part of the organic law of the state. I am aware that the question has its difficulties. It is supposed that the grievance can only be removed by an amendment of the constitution; and there is not yet any sufficient evidence that the people are prepared to make this concession to the conscience of those who ask it in that inoffensive spirit which marks all their public actions. I assume to speak only my individual sentiments, when I say that I respect the principle out of which the difficulty arises. Believing that war is the chiefest of national calamities, I am quite willing to see the principle of non-resistence obtain all the influence it is likely to acquire in this country, which, above all others, needs peace. For this reason as well as because I regard concessions to conscience in matters not affecting public morals, as essential to religious liberty, I should cheerfully consent to the amendment of the constitution in this respect.

I have on all proper occasions directed the attention of the legislature to the violations of the elective franchise. An act passed in 1839 has had a beneficial operation in preventing what was called colonisation in wards and towns, and in securing a more satisfactory scrutiny into the qualifications of persons whose right to vote is questioned at the polls. The act of 1840 regulating elections in the city of New York has been universally satisfactory in its provisions for dividing the wards into election districts, and reducing the period for elections to one day. Although the registry of voters under the law is alleged by many to be imperfect, and by others has been deemed altogether unjust and unnecessary, I am free to acknowledge my conviction that it has excluded many illegal votes; and I am not possessed of any satisfactory evidence, that its operation has deprived any citizen of his suffrage.

Legislation concerning the elective franchise ought never to be governed by partisan views.—The present season of repose from political contest is favorable to the adoption of measures which will be satisfactory to all. I recommend that the time allowed for holding the general election and for the canvass in the several towns be reduced to one day, and that to facilitate the proceedings and promote the convenience of voters, the town and wards be divided into election districts, by their respective inspectors. To these measures it will be proposed by some of our fellow citizens to add a registry of voters in cities and villages, while others will desire its extension throughout the state. The principle involved in these propositions is very simple. If a law establishing a registry can be passed, which in its operation will exclude an legal voters, and if illegal voting can in no other way be effectually prevented, each a measure ought to be adopted. But no law ought to be passed which will cause unnecessary inconvenience to legal voters. Your better acquaintance with the exigencies of the case and with the sentiments of our fellow citizens, will enable you to dispose of the subject as will be most conducive to the general welfare.

I recommend that it be made a felony for any unqualified person wilfully to vote, or cause his name to be registered; and that punishment no less severe be visited upon the unworthy citizen who shall aid or abet such crimes. He who gives and he who takes a bribe should not only be severely punished, but be forever disfranchised. I recommend that the disfranchisement in such cases be made a part of the punishment incident to conviction in the same manner as the incompetency to give testimony is in convictions for perjury.

It is too much forgotten that in establishing universal suffrage, we have brought into operation a new element of government. It is the equal distribution of political power among all the citizens over whom power is exercised. Universal suffrage is the condition by which we secure universal acquiescence in the laws. But it is a mighty element of power, and requires the most perfect safeguards to secure its conservative and rightful action. We must not only establish all needful safeguards, but we must constantly maintain them, and after all, we must look more to the moral elevation of electors than to penal enactments to secure the purity of elections. No efforts which overlook any class enjoying the elective franchise can be effectual to accomplish this great object.

Previous to 1802 no foreigner could be naturalized until after a residence of fourteen years. No one has better understood the tendency of republican institutions or entertained more just views of the principles upon which they were founded, than the illustrious citizen who in that year recommended to congress an amelioration of the naturalization laws. "Considering the ordinary chances of human life," he observed, "a denial of citizenship under a residence of fourteen years, is a denial to a great portion of those who ask it, and controls a policy pursued from their first settlement, by many of the states, and still believed to be of consequence to their prosperity. And shall we refuse the unhappy fugitives from distress, that hospitality which the savages of the wilderness extended to our fathers arriving in this land? Shall oppressed humanity find no asylum on the globe? The constitution has wisely provided that for admission to certain offices of important trust, a residence shall be required sufficient to develop character and design. But might not the general character and capabilities of a citizen be safely communicated to every one manifesting a bona fide purpose of embarking his life and fortunes permanently with us?" In concurrence with these suggestions, congress passed the act now in force concerning naturalization. Probably half a million of persons have since that time complied with its provisions, and secured to themselves the rights of citizenship; and there cannot now be less than half that number of electors of foreign birth in the United States. This class is largely increasing.

The number of emigrants arrived at the port of New York in 1828, was about twenty thousand. The number in 1840, was sixty-one thousand. Although the liberal and enlightened opinions of Jefferson have been the settled policy of the country for almost forty years, yet an issue is still maintained upon these opinions between a portion of our fellow citizens, and those to whom the law, passed in conformity with those sentiments, has given a full participation in our political rights and privileges. Hence arise natural jealousies. The consequences of these jealousies are seen in the separation and alienation of classes having common interests; in the misfortunes of the weaker, in apprehension of insecurity on the part of the stronger, and in the demoralization of portions of both; in frauds at elections and fraudulent proceedings under the naturalization laws. The policy and measures which I have recommended have therefore had for their object, the elevation of the social condition of emigrants, and the assimilation of their habits, principles and opinions with our own.

Not much however can be accomplished by legislation, to effect the relations between masses of adult citizens, and the change desired in this respect, must be left chiefly to time and the operation of our institutions. But it is not so in regard to the rising generation. The census of the United States is said to show, that there are forty-three thousand eight hundred and seventy-one white persons in this state who have passed the age of twenty years, without having learned to read and write. Let us make allowance for any proportion of adult foreigners, and there yet remains a large number of uneducated native citizens. The number of children now growing up in the same manner, does not fall short of thirty thousand. These are the offsprings, not of prosperity and influence, but of poverty and misfortune. Knowing from the records of our penitentiaries, that of this neglected class, those are often most fortunate, who from precocity in vice, secure admission into the house of refuge or the state prison, through the ways of crime and knowledge too that almost every application for pardon, is urged on the ground of neglected education, I have felt it an imperative duty to appeal to the legislature, to render our system of education as comprehensive as the purposes for which it was established.

Of one thousand and fifty-eight children in the alms house of the city of New York, one-sixth part is of American parentage, one-sixth was born abroad, and the remainder are the children of foreigners; and of two hundred and fifty children in the house of refuge, more than one-half were either born abroad, or of foreign parents. The poverty, misfortunes, accidents and prejudices to which foreigners are exposed, satisfactorily account to my mind, for the undue proportion of their children in the neglected class to which the attention of the legislature was called. Although the excellent public schools in the city of New York are open to all, and have long afforded gratuitous instruction to all who seek it, nevertheless the evils there exists in its greatest magnitude. Obviously, therefore, something more is necessary to remove it than has yet been done, unless we assume that society consents to leave it without a remedy. These circumstances led me to the reflection, that possibly a portion of those whom other efforts had failed to reach, might be brought within the nurture of the schools, by employing for their instruction teachers who, from their relations towards them, might be expected to secure their confidence. When the census of 1850 shall be taken, I trust it will show that within the borders of the state of New York, there is no child of sufficient years who is unable to read and write. I am sure it will then be acknowledged that when, ten years before, there were thirty thousand children growing up in ignorance and vice, a suggestion to seek them wherever found, and win them to the ways of knowledge and virtue by persuasion, sympathy and kindness, was prompted by a sincere desire for the common good.

I have no pride of opinion concerning the manner in which the education of those whom I have brought to your notice shall be secured; although I might derive satisfaction from the reflection that amid abundant misrepresentation of the method suggested, no one has contended that it would be

ineffectual, nor has any other plan been proposed.—I observe, on the contrary, with deep regret, that the evil still remains as before; and the question recurs, not merely how or by whom shall instruction be given, but whether it shall be given at all, or be altogether withheld. Others may be content with a system that erects free schools and offers gratuitous instruction. But I trust I shall be allowed to entertain the opinions that no system is perfect that does not accomplish what it proposes; that our system is therefore deficient in comprehensiveness, in the exact proportion to the children that it leaves uneducated; that knowledge, however acquired, is better than ignorance; and that neither error, accident nor prejudice, ought to be permitted to deprive the state of the education of her citizens. Cherishing such opinions, I could not enjoy the consciousness of having discharged my duty, if any effort had been omitted, which was calculated to bring within the schools all who are destined to exercise the rights of citizenship, nor shall I feel that the system is perfect, or liberty safe, until that object be accomplished.

Not personally concerned about such misapprehensions as have arisen, but desirous to remove every obstacle to the accomplishment of so important an object, I very freely declare that I seek the education of those whom I have brought before you, not to perpetuate any prejudices or distinctions which deprive them of instruction, but in disregard of all such distinctions and prejudices. I solicit their education, less from sympathy, than because the welfare of the state demands it, and cannot dispense with it. As native citizens, they are born to the right of suffrage. I ask that they may at least be taught to read and write; and in asking this, I require no more for them, than I have diligently endeavored to secure to the inmates of our penitentiaries, who have forfeited that inestimable franchise by crime, and also to an unfortunate race, which having been plunged by us into degradation and ignorance, has been excluded from the franchise by an arbitrary property qualification incongruous with all our institutions.

I have not recommended, nor do I seek the education of any class in foreign languages, or in particular creeds or faith; but fully believing with the author of the Declaration of Independence, that even error may be safely tolerated, where reason is left free to combat it; and therefore indulging no apprehensions from the influence of any language or creed among so enlightened a people, I desire the education of the entire rising generation in all the elements of knowledge we possess, and to that tongue which is the universal language of our countrymen. To me the most interesting of all our republican institutions, is the common school. I seek not to disturb, in any manner, its peaceful and assiduous exercises, and least of all, with contentions about faith or forms! I desire the education of all the children in the commonwealth in morality and virtue, leaving matters of conscience where, according to the principles of civil and religious liberty established by our constitution and laws, they rightfully belong.

The policy of the state in regard to internal improvements has been a subject of much difficulty. In 1839, the state having completed the Erie and Champlain, the Chenango, the Oswego, the Cayuga and Seneca, the Chemung and the Crooked Lake canals, and thus open to the city of New York an inland navigation of four thousand five hundred miles; was found engaged in enlarging the Erie canal to the dimensions of seventy feet in width by seven feet in depth, in making the Genesee valley and Black river canals, and in aiding by the loan of its credit, the construction of the New York and Erie, the Auburn and Syracuse, the Ithaca and Oswego and the Catskill and Canajoharie rail roads.

The report of the comptroller showed that the debt which had been contracted for the construction of the Erie and Champlain canals was virtually paid, that the liabilities for the completed lateral canals were about three and a half millions of dollars, which, added to the remaining debt of the state, exclusive of debts assumed for the unfinished works, made an aggregate of four and a half millions of dollars. The estimated expense of the works in progress, as appeared by the report of the canal commissioners, was about fifteen and a half million of dollars, which, if added to the existing debt, would have made an aggregate of about twenty millions, the annual interest of which would be one million. The tolls of the Erie and Champlain canals after deducting the expenses of collection, had increased from $339,925 in 1826, to $1,304,384 in 1836, and although the tolls were diminished during the commercial revulsion of 1837 and 1838, yet their future increase could not be a matter of question, and it was equally certain that they would be accelerated and augmented by the growth of the trade from the western states, and by the reduction of the expense of navigating the Erie canal when it should be enlarged.

The canal commissioners communicated to the legislature their opinion, that in a few years after the completion of the enlargement, the tolls would amount to three millions of dollars. If from this sum even one million of dollars were to be allowed for the expense of superintendence and repairs, the enlarged Erie canal would yield a revenue of two millions of dollars, double the amount required to pay the interest on the debt of twenty millions of dollars. The annual nett revenue of the state, after the completion of the enlargement, would therefore be one million of dollars. The view thus taken in 1839, of the existing and anticipated condition of the state, was regarded by me as justifying the vigorous prosecution of the public works, and the expression of a confident hope, that the time had come when the state might realize the long cherished expectation of an extension of her system, of internal improvements. Experience has fully confirmed the positions then assumed, so far as they depended on the revenue from the canals. The tolls, during the season of navigation in 1840, were $1,775,747 57.

The legislature of 1836 had directed stocks to be issued to the amount of two millions eight hundred thousand dollars for the construction of the Genesee valley and Black river canals; and the legislature of 1838, under an earnest recommendation by my predecessor of a vigorous and speedy prosecution of the enlargement of the Erie canal had appropriated four millions of dollars to that object. The canal commissioners, under the express direction of the legislature, to put under contract, with as little delay as possible, such portions as would best secure the completion of the entire enlargement with double locks on the whole line, had made contracts for one half of the whole improvement.

Those who in 1839 came into the conduct of public affairs addressed themselves in good faith to the performance of their duties in regard to the public works. A sudden change, however, then occurred. The official report of the retiring comptroller, instead of the glowing view of the fiscal condition of the state, which had in 1836 induced the legislature to undertake the construction of three stupendous works, and had impelled the legislature of 1838 to expedite the prosecution of that one which was more expensive than all the improvements which the state had made, exhibited a dark picture of irredeemable debt and perpetual taxation.

The policy to which, under the auspices of the previous administration, the state was committed and to which it had already devoted twenty millions of dollars, besides pledging its credit to aid of associated enterprise to the extent of four and a half millions was now represented as involving the people in a debt of forty millions of dollars, and what was still more extraordinary, all the responsibility of the policy was assigned, not to the administration under whose auspices it had been adopted or to the legislatures of 1836 and 1838 by whom all the appropriations had been made, but to an administration upon which had devolved the duty of finishing works long before begun, by which no money had been expended, and under which no appropriation had been made. In his report of 1839 the discovery was promulgated by the late comptroller, that the Erie and Champlain canals, whose revenues had been relied upon by the legislatures of 1836 and 1838 as justifying an expenditure of twenty millions of dollars in new enterprises, had never yielded a revenue equal to the interest on their cost. Although the dimensions of the enlarged canal had in 1835 been fixed at seventy feet in width by seven feet in depth, and although one-half of this great work was under contract, it was pretended to be further discovered that the enlargement had been undertaken upon a scale absurd in magnitude and profligate in expense.

It was proposed to reduce the dimensions of the enlargement to sixty feet in width and six feet in depth, and it was contended that no enlargement whatever would be necessary for the purpose of trade for a period of ten, twenty or thirty years. It was maintained by the opponents of internal improvement that the construction of the Black river and Genesee valley canals and maintenance of the faith of the legislature, pledged in 1838 to the New York and Erie rail road company, were in policy as inconsistent with the true interests of the state and as useless and dangerous as would be the creation of titles of nobility with patents of numerous landed estates requiring an outlay of twenty-five millions of dollars, and an annual stipend of more than one million to be raised by taxes upon the people. It was also insisted that the first business of legislation should be to repeal the laws authorising the construction of the Genesee valley and Black river canals, and also the laws authorising loans to canals and rail road companies, to stop the enlargement of the Erie canal or circumscribe it within reasonable bounds, to raise the tolls on the lateral canals so that the revenues from those canals might pay the interest on their cost and the annual expenses of their repairs, and to relinquish such of them as could not be made to do so.

And all this was urged as if the sudden abandonment of these enterprises would not involve in wretchedness thousands of families, and as if our state, whose successful policy had been adopted as a model by other states, and had elicited the admiration of mankind, has suddenly become destitute of wisdom, honor and good faith. History may safely be charged with the duty of assigning the reasons for such singular inconsistencies. It is necessary, however, for the present purpose to observe that the same canal commissioners who had in 1836 estimated the cost of the works which the state then assumed at fifteen and a half millions of dollars, when required in 1839 to re-examine their estimates, reported the cost of the same works at thirty and a half millions, and that consequently the debt to which the state had become committed rose from twenty millions to thirty-five millions, requiring an annual expenditure for interest, of one million seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The discovery of this extraordinary error in the estimates of the commissioners happened in a conjuncture when, although the credit of many of the states was brought to a crisis, the spirit of internal improvement pervaded the community, and our fellow citizens, relying upon the views of our resources before presented, were looking confidently to the public treasury, for appropriations to various improvements in which they justly felt an absorbing interest. The immediate results at home and abroad were a severe shock to confidence in the faith of the state and alarm for its ultimate solvency, jealousies in each region in regard to improvements immediately beneficial to others, and impatience in every portion of the state for such immediate and large appropriations as would secure the construction of favorable works before the apprehended catastrophe should take place. It was doubted for a time whether the tendency of all this was to a desperate compromise, by reckless expenditure, or to an immediate suspension of all public works.

The policy recommended in this emergency was to retrench expenditures, and persevere in the construction of the public works with moderation and economy, to refer the plans of all the unfinished improvements, including the enlargement of the Erie canal, to competent engineers, to ascertain what portions of the same might be delayed without detriment to the public interest, and what expense might be saved by executing other portions in a manner equally effective, but more plain and economical, and to establish a canal board for the purpose of preventing erroneous estimates and inconsiderate legislation. It was moreover especially insisted, that, with a view to guard against a dangerous increase of debt and the possibility of taxation, all issues of stock should thenceforth be so limited that the whole debt of the state should at all times be kept within such bounds, that the interest on it should not exceed the nett revenue from canal tolls, and that the increase of that revenue should be devoted to the extinguishment of the public debt. It was assumed, that although the adoption of this rule might seem to delay for a season the progress, it would ensure the completion of the great works in contemplation in different parts of the state, and it was maintained that the retardation, which had from such obvious causes become necessary, ought by no means to be considered as an abandonment of the policy of internal improvement, but that on the contrary such retardation was indispensable, and was indeed the only mode of carrying it forward with certainty and success. This policy, which in its more important parts prevailed in the legislature of 1840, is respectfully recommended to your favor.

I tender you my congratulations upon the happy termination of the embarrassments to which it has been my duty to refer. The people of the state have stood firm by the pillars of her strength and glory. Time enough has elapsed to show that our fiscal condition is sound; that, although the expense of our improvements was erroneously estimated, our revenues are abundantly adequate, and that, with judicious management, we may persevere firmly in the policy of internal improvement, with a confident expectation of accomplishing ultimately all that has been contemplated.

The eastern section of the Erie canal has, during the last season, been subjected to a test of its ability. From the opening to the close of navigation, a period of seven months and a half, there was an

average of lockage at each lock of one boat in eleven minutes. The irregular arrival of boats has caused much detention and often delays of several days. The immediate enlargement, therefore, of this portion of the canal, is indispensable to the public convenience, and to the security of trade.—1,805,135 barrels of flour and 1,395,193 bushels of wheat were delivered at the eastern termination of the canal during the past season. 646,970 barrels of flour and 1,467,904 bushels of wheat entered the canal from Lake Erie. Of the flour and wheat which entered the canal at Buffalo, 593,262 barrels of flour, and 723,025 bushels of wheat were received from the state of Ohio, 112,215 barrels of flour and 97,219 bushels of wheat from the state of Michigan, 13,726 barrels of flour, and 48,279 bushels of wheat from the state of Indiana, 2,239 barrels of flour, and 19,634 bushels of wheat from the state of Illinois, and 166 barrels of flour from the territory of Wisconsin.

These facts serve to shew, not only how safely we may rely upon a continued increase of revenue, but also how much we are indebted to our system of internal improvement for the supply of our markets. If such benefits are enjoyed while the Erie canal is in an imperfect condition, and while the western states are yet in their infancy, no estimates heretofore made have approximated to the results which will be exhibited, when the Erie canal shall have been enlarged, the western states fully settled and their improvements completed.

The earliest practicable notice should be given of the time when the enlargement will be finished.—The capital, invested in boats and other property used in navigating the canal, exceeds three millions of dollars. Very extensive business arrangements among our fellow citizens will be affected by the improvement in navigation, and time should be allowed to prepare for the change.

It is the peculiar and rightful province of the legislature to determine the amount in which the appropriations can be carried, and to give them their direction. I may be permitted, however, to observe that the object of internal improvement is not to confer local advantages, but to promote the general welfare; that, although revenue is necessarily an intermediate, it ought not to be the ultimate purpose of the system; that moderation and economy are required even less to save us from the effects of improvidence, than because they are necessary to reorder the system as comprehensive as the wants of the state. Legislative action should, therefore, always have in view the improvement of every region. Although some portions of the state may excel others in producing one staple, no portion is without fertility and resources of wealth. There are some regions in which canals would be impracticable or unprofitable, but there are none in which some form of modern improvement cannot be successfully introduced.

No one who studies the general welfare should wish to have the productions of one district dependent for a market upon the precarious navigation of forlable rivers, while those of another are transported upon an enlarged canal or by steam power; to see mails carried weekly through one portion of the state by the slow post wagon, while other portions of our citizens are receiving daily intelligence, transmitted by rail roads. Those who suppose that natural obstacles, wherever existing, cannot be overcome or removed, and that the course of trade cannot be affected by artificial improvements, may contemplate with advantage the success which has crowned the efforts of our state in concentering, in its own market, the trade of its northern, southern and western counties, which thirty years ago had no other channels of trade than rivers flowing towards widely distant ports. Another example will soon be afforded in the successful attempt of the citizens of Massachusetts to divert from the valley of the Hudson at least the winter travel and trade between this city and the sea shore; an enterprize which they are prosecuting firmly and rapidly, while in regard to that peculiar interest we are relying upon the sublime, but hazardous theory of leaving the course of trade to the laws impressed by God upon mind and matter.

Although seventeen millions of people have founded their cities and established their homes, under our laws, less than one-third of the territory within the boundaries of the confederacy is occupied or appropriated. What remains is the national domain. Every acre of it has a volume—for its future improvement is as certain as the present cultivation of the lands we occupy. At the close of the revolution, the failure of the public credit effectually prevented the prosperity expected to follow the establishment of independence and the return of peace, while the efforts of the states to establish a more perfect union were embarrassed by their conflicting claims to the vast wilderness, lying beyond the western settlements. With magnanimity, characteristic of the revolutionary period, each state ceded its interest to the federal government as a trustee. The whole domain was thus made the common property of all, and it was pledged to the public creditors as a basis for the redemption of the funded debts of the union. In 1833 those debts were discharged.

The revenues, derived from imposts upon imported merchandise, are, or ought always to be, adequate to the ordinary expenses of the government. Although those revenues may be temporarily disturbed and diminished by errors in the laws regulating them, or by foreign war, or commercial revulsion, yet they soon regain their regularity and fulness, and the chief difficulty in conducting the affairs of the federal government, has heretofore been, and is likely always to be, how to keep the revenues within the bounds of reasonable expenditure without withdrawing all protection from national industry. The reason is obvious. The states have reserved the chief responsibilities and powers of legislation for the public welfare, but have yielded to the general government an undue proportion of the taxes.

The maintenance of public defence is sometimes made a pretext for withholding from the states the proceeds of the national domain. But extensive military preparation in time of peace are generally preparations to compel subjection at home, and to subvert free institutions. It may safely be left to the people to decide, which are the best defences of liberty, common schools or fortifications, canals and rail roads, or standing armies. Danger from foreign aggression is manifestly diminishing, and if unhappily the scourge of nations shall fall upon us, the ability of the states to maintain the public defence would be increased, by the distribution among them of the revenues from the public domain.

Experience has proved that the organization of the general government is ill-adapted to secure accountability, at least on the part of its subordinate agents. The executive, from whom all such agents derive their powers, is too independent of congress, and every department is quite too far removed from the people to allow that popular supervision, which is so salutary in its operation upon similar functionaries in the several states. The distribution of the avails of the public lands was resisted last year by misrepresenting it as a measure by which the general government was to assume or guaranty the debts of the several states. So far as I am informed, no such proposition has been contemplated by any one of the states. But the occasion and the motive for this misrepresentation having passed, it is hoped that the true question may now be brought before the people on its merits.

When we remember that the distribution, heretofore made of the surplus revenue, was attained with much difficulty, and then only escaped an executive veto, by receiving the form of a loan to the states; when we remember that a bill which had passed both houses of congress directing an apportionment of the avails of the sales of the public lands was lost for want of approval by the president, and that subsequently a bill to release, without equivalent, a large portion of the domain to the new states within which it lies, was passed by the senate, and that a similar bill is now before that body, we shall be satisfied that the true form of the question is, whether those revenues shall now be distributed, or be lost forever.

So long ago as 1806, the discharge of the national debt, and the consequent accumulation of surplus revenues from imposts and the public lands, were foreseen by the enlightened and sagacious statesman who then occupied the executive department of the federal government. In two annual messages, he earnestly insisted that the anticipated surplus should be appropriated to the improvement of roads, canals, rivers, education and other great foundations of prosperity and union, and he suggested an amendment of the constitution for this purpose. The accumulation, foreseen by president Jefferson, was delayed by interruptions of our commerce until 1833.

The eminent citizen, who in 1829 entered upon the duties of the executive department, observed, in his first message, that every member of the union, in peace and in war, would be benefitted by the improvement of the inland navigation and the construction of highways in the several states. "Let us then," he added, "endeavor to attain this benefit in a mode that will be satisfactory to all. That hitherto adopted has, by many of our fellow citizens, been deprecated as an infraction of the constitution, while by others it has been viewed as inexpedient. All feel that it has been employed at the expense of harmony in the legislative councils. To avoid these evils, it appears to me the most safe, just and federal disposition which could be made of the surplus revenue, would, be its apportionment among the several states, according to the ratio of representation."

This suggestion by president Jackson met a favorable response throughout the union, and was especially approved in this state. The governor, in his message of 1830, observed:

"Our funds applicable to the extension of our public works may be augmented at no distant day from a new source. The duties upon the importation of merchandise are secured by the constitution of the United States to the general government, and have been its greatest source of revenue for all purposes. In a very few years the national debt will be paid off, and as but a small portion of the revenue will be consumed in conducting the affairs of the union within the constitutional limits, and as there are prudential reasons for continuing the duties to a certain extent, there can be no valid objection to a distribution of the surplus revenues among the states, to be disposed of at their discretion. If constitutional obstacles exist against the measure, they may be removed by constitutional means."

I acknowledge my inability to present a full view of the benefits, this great measure would confer upon the people of this state. Our seminaries of learning are now enjoying an annual endowment of two hundred and eighty thousand dollars, arising from the apportionment heretofore made.

The amount of the revenues from the public lands for the present year, as estimated by the secretary of the treasury of the United States, will be three and a half millions of dollars, of which the share of this state would be nearly six hundred thousand dollars. An imperfect idea of the rapid settlement of the public lands may be conceived from the fact, that the population of the state of Indiana has increased, within the last ten years, from three hundred and forty-one thousand to six hundred and eighty-three thousand, and that of the state of Michigan from thirty-one thousand to two hundred and eleven thousand. What the actual value of our share of such a distribution would be, cannot be estimated, but it may safely be assumed that it would far exceed all that we have expended in the construction of canals and roads, the foundation of charities, the erection of penitentiaries, and the endowment of colleges, academies and schools.

After such an accession to our revenues, the various enterprises of internal improvement would no longer be rivals, prosecuted against the influence of local jealousies and alarms of taxation. The present generation would anticipate the blessings in store for posterity, and every portion of the state would be admitted immediately to their enjoyment. It would be in our power, not only to extend our system of improvement but also to increase in various other ways the general happiness. We are now obliged to practice a cold and calculating charity. We have more than twenty-three hundred lunatics in the state, yet we have made provision for the relief of only two hundred and fifty. We have more than a thousand deaf and dumb persons, yet we are obliged to select by favor from among them, instead of pouring the lights of truth and knowledge into the minds of all. Our almshouses are perhaps sufficiently convenient for those who are brought into them by idleness and vice, but do they afford all the enjoyments we would be happy to yield to the aged, the sick, the widow and the orphan, whose afflictions are the result of providential visitation, unattended by vice or error of their own? Should we longer contend about the apportionment of moneys devoted to education, if our funds were ample for the full endowment of all our seminaries of learning? Would there not be an end to the great fault of our common schools, the small compensation paid to teachers, if we could adequately increase the common school fund, upon which we rely for the education of more than half a million of children?

But if it be maintained that enough has been done for the relief of wretchedness and the improvement of the foundations of prosperity and union, what reason can be assigned why, with the revenues in question acknowledged to be the property of the people, the burthens of the people should not be diminished? Let us bring annually into the treasury of the state, her proportion of these revenues, and our fellow citizens can be relieved of the burthen of repairing common roads, and of paying tolls upon canals, rail roads and turnpikes, and from the heavy expenses of the administration of justice, and the support of schools and charities. We are sometimes called by the advocates of internal improvement to contemplate a condition of exhausting taxation. Who can object to a measure which would almost secure a general exemption from the burthens of government?

But we shall derive from a distribution of the surplus revenues other advantages than those resulting directly. We are to participate largely in the benefits conferred upon other states. Our system of

internal improvement is only a part of that entire system contemplated by the father of our country, and relied upon by him to accomplish the object of his earnest solicitude—the binding of the states together in an indissoluble union of affection and interest. Not to dwell upon the importance of thus securing the ark of our political safety against the storms to which it must sooner or later be exposed, we have interests of a subordinate character, in the completion of the public works of our sister states. If such a distribution should be made, we should be able, if we are not now, to connect the Chenango, the Chemung and the Genesee valley canals with the rail roads and canals of Pennsylvania; render them productive of revenue, and at the same time give a new impulse to our domestic trade. Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence river would no longer be separated from the central valley through which our commerce flows, but the vast territory which intervenes would be traversed by rail roads and canals, its forests would disappear, its soil would be rendered productive, and its mineral wealth be no longer left among the neglected resources of the state. Ohio proceeds in her system slowly. Michigan labors under great difficulties, in her efforts to construct roads that will establish a connection between her inland regions and Lake Erie. Indiana and Illinois are struggling with extreme embarrassment in the prosecution of works upon a scale of equal magnitude with our own. It is not surprising that the financial difficulties of those states are magnified, and their credit traduced in the stock markets of Europe. But it is strange indeed, when we reflect that they are members of this confederacy, parts seeking closer union with the great whole, that they should be visited with the censure of the federal government, in a season of embarrassment, and that the senate of the United States should, in the face of the world, gratuitously refuse to grant in their behalf a guarantee which they have never solicited and never desired.

One might suppose, from the cold speculations, sometimes heard among ourselves concerning the improvidence of those states that they were hostile or at least rival powers, and that our security and prosperity rose with the decline of theirs. Yet it is far otherwise. They are communities bound to us by interest, as well as by consanguinity between their citizens and our own; their prosperity is our prosperity, and no calamity falls upon them by which we do not suffer, although we may withhold our sympathy. The great lakes, about twenty five hundred miles in length, may be regarded as a prolongation of the canal we have made across the isthmus which separates their waters from those of the Atlantic. Following the policy which has dictated the construction of our lateral canals, the states situated upon the shores of those lakes, have severally undertaken the construction of improvements, to connect their interior regions with these inland seas. The Ohio canal, three hundred and twenty miles in length, reaching from Lake Erie to the great river which separates the states of Ohio and Kentucky, secures to us the trade of the nearer regions of the great west. The trade of the central portion of the west will be given to us by two other improvements, to wit: the Wabash and Erie canal, two hundred and thirty-four miles in length, extending from Lake Erie through the states of Ohio and Indiana to the navigable waters of the Wabash river; and the Miami canel, two hundred and ten miles in length, reaching from the lake to the north bend of the Ohio river, and connecting with the Wabash canal at Fort Defiance. The canel of Illinois will extend to the Mississippi the navigation we now enjoy, and thus bring to us the trade of the remotest western settlements.

Of these canals the Ohio is already completed. That portion of the Wabash and Erie canal, one hundred and forty-four miles long, lying within the state of Indiana, is finished, and the remaining portion, ninety miles in length, which lies within the state of Ohio, is yet incomplete, but the late governor of that state, in his last message, gave the assurance that it would be ready for navigation during the present year. Of the Miami canel, nearly the whole is under contract, and more than one hundred miles have been completed. Of the Illinois canel, which will cost about eight millions of dollars, about one-half is finished, and the construction of the remainder, unhappily retarded by financial embarrassment, might be hastened by the aid which the state of Illinois has a right to claim from the general government, or by a speedy distribution of the proceeds of the public lands. When we consider the vast amount and value of the agricultural productions received from the Ohio canal alone, the only one of those canals yet in full operation, we may form some imperfect conception of the interest we have in the success of the system of internal improvement in the western states. And when such conceptions become as familiar as they are just, we shall manifest more of wisdom than even of philanthropy, by leading our western brethren all the aid in our power to complete what none but free and enlightened states could ever have undertaken. Views similar to these were commended to your predecessors and received their approval. If they accord with your own, I respectfully suggest the propriety of renewing the expression heretofore made in favor of the great measure I have advocated

The people of the United States have, within the last year, in a manner prescribed by their own laws, in perfect tranquility, chosen by free suffrage, and with universal acquiescence, the magistrates by whom all the powers of government shall be exercised under legal responsibilities, until those powers shall again return to themselves. However we may have differed concerning the questions which have been considered, all will agree that the peacefulness and good order which have attended the proceeding, furnish ample proof that the people may safely be allowed to discuss every measure that concerns their welfare; and that neither force nor fraud is necessary to secure submission to rulers, where power is limited, reason enlightened, and suffrage universal.

The chief magistrate of the union will enter upon his trust with favorable auspices. The public good requires, and the public mind consents to repose. Fortunate in experience of public services in the senate and the field, in executive and diplomatic stations; fortunate in exemption from prejudice in favor of any erroneous policy hitherto pursued; fortunate in the enjoyment of his country's veneration and gratitude, and especially fortunate in having at once defined and reached the boundary of his ambition, the president can have no other objects than the public welfare and an honorable fame.

The people expect that he will preserve peace, maintain the integrity of our territory and the inviolability of our flag, co-operate with Christian nations in suppressing piracy and the slave trade, accord allowances for every other purpose, conduct our foreign relations with firmness and fairness, terminate our controversies with the Indian tribes, regain their confidence and protect them against cupidity and fraud; confine the actions of the executive department within constitutional bounds; abstain from interference with elections and the domestic concerns of the states; defer to the wisdom of congress, and submit to the will of the people; observe equal and exact justice to all men, and classes of men, and conduct public affairs with steadiness, that enterprise may not be disappointed; with economy, that labor may not be deprived of its rewards; and with due accountability of public agents, that republican institutions may suffer no reproach. If he shall endeavor to meet these expectations, no discontent can affect—no opposition can embarrass him; for he will act in harmony with the spirit of the constitution, and with the sentiments of the people. And when, like him whose fame is unapproachable, but whose wisdom and moderation this distinguished citizen has adopted as his great example, he shall have healed his country's wounds and restored her happiness and prosperity, he will enjoy the rare felicity of a retirement more honored than even his distinguished station.

When called two years since to survey the state for the purpose of submitting the result to the legislature, I could not fail to observe every where enduring impressions of the wisdom of De Witt Clinton. When considering how I could in any way contribute to diminish the burthens of the people, to promote public prosperity, to diffuse knowledge, to favor agriculture and encourage the arts, to develop the resources of the state, extend its interior communications by land and water, and equalize the advantages of free government among all my fellow citizens, I could not fail to see that his genius had marked out in all these respects the policy which the state, in the emulous spirit expressed by her noble motto, could pursue to a higher and happier social condition than had ever yet been attained by any community. When reflecting upon the misapprehensions, difficulties and embarrassments to be encountered, I found in his great fame an evidence that such a policy might be pursued with safety, although it must sometimes come in conflict with local jealousies and temporary interests — Under the influence of feelings inspired by the occasion, I ventured to express a hope that the time had arrived when the state was prepared to acknowledge her obligations to so distinguished a benefactor In this suggestion I confess that I anticipated, but I trust not by any very long period, the justice of my fellow citizens.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Albany, January 5, 1841.

TWENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS—2d SESSION.

SENATE.

January 13. *John Leeds Kerr*, senator elect from Maryland, in the place of the hon. Mr. *Spence*, deceased, appeared, was qualified, and took his seat.

The *vice president* laid before the senate a communication from the treasury department, in compliance with a resolution, showing the rates of foreign and domestic exchange in the years 1838, '39 and '40.

Also, from the same, showing the number of clerks employed in the department, with the salaries annexed.

Memorials and petitions were presented by Messrs. *Linn* and *Robinson*.

Mr. *Graham*, from the committee on revolutionary claims, reported a bill to authorise the building of a monument in commemoration of the services of brigadier generals Davidson and Nash, of the state of North Carolina, who fell in defence of their country.

The bills noticed yesterday as having been ordered to be engrossed, were severally read a third time and passed.

Mr. *Merrick* moved to take up the bill transferring the stock of the United States in the Chesapeake and Ohio canal to the state of Maryland.

Mr. *Clay*, of Alabama, said he wanted the United States to get rid of all stock of that kind, but, as the time had arrived for taking up the special order, he must oppose the motion.

Mr. *Merrick* appealed to the courtesy of the senator—that bill had passed the senate at the last session, but was lost in the other house, for want of time. The legislature of Maryland was now in session, which made a speedy action the more urgent.

Mr. *Clay*, of Alebama, thought the senator could call it up to-morrow, to which Mr. M. said he must assent, as there was no remedy.

The senate then proceeded to the consideration of the special order, being the bill for a prospective and permanent pre emption system; when Mr. *Preston* rose and addressed the senate against the substitute offered by Mr. *Calhoun* for the motion of Mr. *Crittenden*.

Mr. *Sevier* said he had something to say on the bill, but as the hour was late he would move to postpone its further consideration until to-morrow; which was agreed to.

Mr. *Phelps* submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the secretary of the senate be directed to pay, as a part of the contingent expenses of the senate, $500 to the order of the widow of STEPHEN HASKY, late sergeant-at-arms of the senate, to defray the expense of placing his body in a proper manner and in a secure coffin, carefully protected in the public vaults in the congressional burial ground at Washington, and the expense of transportation of the body in his friends in Vermont, and its burial there; and that the secretary be directed to pay to the said widow the salary of the deceased for the residue of the term for which he was elected.

After some few remarks from Messrs. *Wright*, (explanatory of the object, and its being in conformity with the wishes of the deceased), *White* and *King*, the resolution was adopted.

The senate then proceeded to the consideration of executive business; and, after a short session, adjourned.

January 14. The following memorials and petitions were presented and appropriately referred:

By Mr. *Clay*, from the American peace society, asking that congress would appoint a special committee to reconsider and report on the memorials presented on the subject at the last session. Mr. C. said, while he fully concurred in the benevolent sentiments of the memorialists, yet such was the multiplicity of his engagements, and press of public and private business, that he did not feel authorised to ask for a special committee, but if any other senator thought it would be better to have such a committee, they could move it.

Also, a memorial for a bankrupt law.

By Mr. *Wright*, from inhabitants of Schenectady county, New York, asking a select committee to reconsider and report no the peace society memorials of last year. Mr. W. said it was the same in effect as that just offered by the senator from Kentucky. He could not ask for a special committee; and as the memorials had heretofore been referred to the committee on foreign relations, he did not know what better disposition to give them. On suggestion, they were laid on the table.

Also, several memorials from inhabitants of New York, all numerously signed, asking a bankrupt law.

Also, one remonstrating against the passage of a bankrupt bill during the present session.

Also, one from merchants, mechanics and traders of the city of New York, designating a form of such a bankrupt law as would be agreeable to them, and going into the provisions of the same at some length. On motion, this was ordered to be printed.

By Mr. *Ruggles*, from citizens of Bucksport, Maine, remonstrating against the repeal of the fishing bounty. The memorialists state that the cod fishery is a dangerous business, yielding with the bounty but a scanty and precarious subsistence.

By Mr. *Clay*, of Alabama, from the legislature of the state of Alabama, resolutions against a protective tariff.

Several private petitions were also presented by Messrs. *Norvell*, *Allen*, *White* and *Clay*, of Ala.

Mr. *King*, from the committee on commerce, reported a bill to regulate the commercial intercourse with the port of Cayenne, in French Guiana, and to remit certain duties, with an amendment.

Mr. *Linn*, from a select committee, reported the bill to authorise the adoption of measures for the occupation and settlement of the territory of Oregon, and for extending a portion of the laws of the United States over the same.

On motion of Mr. *Clay*, of Alabama, the senate proceeded to consider in committee of the whole the bill to regulate the land offices in the state of Indiana, and for other purposes; which, after being amended, was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. *Merrick* moved to take up the joint resolution for the transfer of the stock of the United States in the Chesapeake and Ohio canal to the state of Maryland.

Mr. *Mangum* said, this was a subject of great interest to the citizens of this District. It would be recollected that he had presented, some time since, a memorial in relation to this very matter, appended to which were some voluminous documents which had not yet been printed and laid on the tables. He therefore hoped that the subject would not be pressed until he could have time to look into it. It could be passed over informally for the present.

Mr. *Merrick* said he was willing to grant any reasonable delay for the purpose of allowing the senators to look into it, and so as it was not thrown out of its place, he would counsel that it should lay over until to-morrow. There was a particular reason why there should be as prompt action on it as possible. The committee for the District of Columbia had the memorial and documents alluded to by the senator before them, and had reported the joint resolution, which had passed the senate at the last session without discussion, but had been lost in the other house for want of time.

Mr. *Graham* said a book had just been put into his possession this morning (holding up a volume of at least 200 pages), which would require examination before he should be prepared to vote on it. Whether he could be ready by to-morrow or not, would depend, therefore, on circumstances.

Mr. *Merrick* said, if the senator had to read that volume before arriving at a knowledge of the subject, the resolution must be defeated by the delay, and therefore he could not consent to the postponement. The cities of this District had memorialised congress not to transfer a stock belonging to the United States, and of which the government was the entire owner. What was it to them any more than to other cities of the union, what congress pleased to do with the stock? He could see no reason for their particular interference! What were the facts in the case! Why, that this stock was hanging like an incubus over the state of Maryland, and was not worth a farthing to the government. The United States refused to come forward and contribute its aid in carrying the canal to such point as would make it beneficial to any body. Maryland asks that the stock of the government may be transferred, on certain conditions specified in the resolution, and for which the government has an equivalent, and she would then go on to complete the canal. Will you hold on (said Mr. M.) to the stock, to speculate on the public spirit of Baltimore? If so, the state will not go on with the work. It was a kind of dog-in-the-manger policy, neither doing it yourselves nor suffering the state to do it.

Mr. *Walker* said several years since he had introduced a bill somewhat similar to that now pending, for the relinquishment of our stock in the Chesapeake and Ohio canal to the state of Maryland. He had done this, after a conference with a distinguished patriot, (gov. Kent), then a senator from Maryland, but now called to a higher and a better world. At that time he (Mr. W.) had called upon the secretary of the treasury to report what dividends the government of the United States had received from its stock in all these canals, namely, this canal, the Delaware and Chesapeake canal, the Dismal Swamp canal, and the Ohio canal at Louisville. The report then made showed that these stocks, with the exception of the last, had never yielded any dividend, that they had on market price, and to all probability never would yield any dividend, especially the stock in the Chesapeake and Ohio canal. Under these circumstances, Mr. W. said he was in favor of dissolving this unprofitable partnership between this government and this company, by the surrender of this stock to the state of Maryland. Mr. W. said that whoever would read the early debates and reports on this subject in both houses of congress could not fail to observe that this government had originally intended to proceed *pari passu* with the state of Maryland in subscriptions to this canal, considering it as a great national work terminating in this District. This design was now abandoned, most happily, by this government, together with the whole internal improvement system by congress, but in the mean time the state of Maryland, relying on the continued co-operation of this government in the construction of this canal, had proceeded and expended enormous sums towards the completion of this great work; and whilst he (Mr. W.) could not, even under these circumstances, vote to appropriate more money to this or any other similar object of internal improvement by this government, yet he thought it a mere act of justice to surrender this stock, not without an equivalent, but for the full equivalent provided in this act, namely, the use of this canal forever, free of all toll, for the transportation of the troops and munitions of war of this government, and upon similar terms Mr. W. was willing to surrender to the states in which they were located, all the stock held by this government in all other canals, and thus complete the divorce between this government and the whole internal improvement system. In relation to the stock held by this government in the Louisville canal, Mr. W. desired to cede our stock in that canal to the state of Kentucky as auxiliary to the great object of rendering that canal free of all toll, and thus remove that heavy taxation which was now imposed on those who travelled or transported products on the Ohio river. In relation to the opposition on the part of this city to this transfer, Mr. W. said he regretted it. The completion of this canal by Maryland would be of vast importance to this city, and she ought to support this bill as facilitating the completion of this work; and as to the idea that Maryland might by obtaining the control of this stock abandon the canal to this city, by carrying the canal from a point out of this District to Baltimore, it was delusive. Mr. W. said a survey for Maryland, by the then accomplished head of our topographical bureau, had been made, by which it was demonstrated that all other routes for a cross cut from this canal to Baltimore were impracticable, except the route running immediately from and through this city.

Mr. W. said that this bill had passed the senate at the last session by a large majority, and he hoped it would now be permitted to pass without delay.

Mr. *Clay*, of Ala. said it was the hour for taking up the special order. He should, as he said before, vote for disconnecting the government from all these stock operations; but he thought it proper that gentlemen should be allowed time to consider the subject. He therefore moved to postpone it for the present.

Mr. *Merrick* would greatly prefer to take the question on the postponement. It was important to Maryland that she should know what was to be done, as she would have to regulate her policy accordingly.

The question was then taken on the postponement, and carried—ayes 21, noes not counted.

The senate proceeded to take up the special order—the bill providing for a permanent and prospective pre emption system; when Mr. *Sevier* rose and addressed the senate, and was followed by Mr. *Smith*, of Indiana, who spoke until near four P. M. and then gave way for a motion to adjourn.

January 15. Mr *Huntington* presented the credentials of the hon. *Thomas Clayton*, senator elect from the state of Delaware from the 4th of March next. The credentials were read and placed on file.

The *vice president* presented the credentials of the hon. *Richard H. Bayard*, of the state of Delaware, senator elect from that state, which were also read and placed on file.

The following memorials and petitions were presented and referred:

By Mr *Robertson*, a joint resolution of the legislature of Illinois, requesting such legislation as might be necessary to secure the remission of duty on rail road iron.

By Mr. *Beaton*, several memorials from the city of New York, all praying that, if any bankrupt bill be passed, banks and corporations may be included in the compulsory process. As some of these give the views of the memorialists *in extenso*, setting forth the reasons why banks should be included, Mr. B moved to have them printed and laid on the table.

Petitions were also presented by Messrs. *Wall*, *Williams*, *Hubbard*, *Wright*, *Dixon* and others.

Mr. *Crittenden* moved to postpone all the orders of the day for the purpose of taking up the bankrupt bill.

The motion was opposed by Messrs. *King*, *Benton*, *Lumpkin*, *Hubbard* and others.

Some conversation ensued on a point of order; when, after some further remarks from Messrs. *Walker*, *Norvell* and others—

Mr. *Crittenden* withdrew the motion, but said he should renew it, and press the subject on the consideration of the senate immediately after the bill under consideration as the present special order was disposed of.

The senate then took up the special order, being the prospective pre-emptive system; when Mr. *Smith*, of Indiana, rose, and closed the remarks which he commenced yesterday.

Mr. *Merrick* moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill until Monday, with a view to take up the bill to incorporate the banks of the city of Washington. Mr. M. said it was important that the subject should be acted on promptly, that the banks of the District might be informed of the ground on which they are to stand. If it were not acted on at once, it would be lost for want of time. Mr. M. thought it would be agreeable to gentlemen to take a respite from a discussion which must have proved wearisome, from its long continuance, and refresh themselves with the consideration of another subject that would be doing a great service to the people of the District.

Mr. *Clay*, of Alabama, thought he would prove recreant to his duty if he acquiesced in the wishes of the senator from Maryland. He had always been disposed to do justice to the people of the District of Columbia, of which they had evidence; but he could not consent to have a measure of high public import, and one in which he felt so deeply interested, passed over to make room for any bank bill whatever.

Mr. *Merrick* was aware he was at the mercy of the senate; he thought the bill would not create much debate, as it had been so amply discussed at the last session, and he would feel greatly gratified if the senate would grant his motion.

Mr. *Tappan* asked if the senator really thought the bill could pass without discussion, when he must have been aware of the amendment offered by him, (Mr. T.) He was not well enough to enter into the discussion then; and, besides, there had been a call made on the secretary of the treasury for certain information in relation to banking that had not yet been furnished, and which was germain to the matter in question. Did not the gentleman know that the banks in Baltimore had refused to resume? Had they not been told that these banks were ready to resume as soon as the banks in Philadelphia did so? Well, the banks in Philadelphia had resumed; but the banks in Baltimore were not compelled to follow, and he presumed they would not now resume until the Virginia banks resumed; and the Virginia banks would not resume till the Baltimore banks did; and thus neither would pay their debts until they were driven to it by the people of those states.

Mr. *Merrick* made a brief reply, which was not distinctly heard, but insisted on his motion.

Mr *Clay*, of Alabama, moved to lay the motion on the table.

Mr. *Merrick* called for the yeas and nays, when there appeared for the motion 25, against it 15.

Mr. *Southard* then rose and addressed the senate until a late hour, when he gave way for a motion to adjourn.

And then the senate adjourned.

January 16. Mr. *Fulton* presented a resolution of the legislature of Arkansas in relation to ceding the public lands to the states in which they lie; also, a memorial asking that lands may be appropriated in lieu of those in the neighborhood of the Salt Springs.

Mr. *Sevier* presented memorials of the legislature of Arkansas for the improvement of the navigation of the Washita river, and in relation to the appointment of inspectors for the steamboats on the Arkansas river.

Memorials and petitions were also presented by Messrs. *Young*, *Mouton*, *Buchanan*, *Merrick*, *Rives*, *Henderson*, *Norvell* and *Wright*.

Mr. *Smith*, of Indiana, from the committee on the judiciary, reported, without amendment, a bill to amend the judicial system of the United States.

Mr. *Wall*, from the same committee, reported a bill to authorise the secretary of the treasury to compromise with the sureties of Samuel Swartwout, late collector of New York.

Mr. *Clay* submitted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury be directed to communicate to the senate the plan of a permanent change in the tariff, the details and general

principles of which he states, in his annual report of the 7th ultimo, he has considered, and on which he is ready to report at any moment either house of congress might express a wish to that effect.

Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury be also directed to report, as soon as practicable, a plan of ascertaining the value of goods, wares and merchandize in the ports of the United States instead of foreign countries.

Mr. C. expressed a wish to have them acted on at once, as they would embrace matters of importance connected with the subject.

Mr. *Clay*, of Ala. thought they had better lie over one day according to the rule. Mr. C. however, afterwards, withdrew his objection, and the resolutions were adopted.

Mr. *Tappan* submitted a resolution to the effect that the senate do, on Monday, proceed to the election of a sergeant-at-arms.

Mr. *Clay* hoped not; there was no necessity for any election at this late period of the session.

Mr. *Benton* introduced the following resolution, which he prefaced with some remarks that occupied the senate about half an hour, in which he went into some calculation on the effect of the drawback not being reduced in the same ratio with the duties on the imports specified:

Resolved, That the committee on finance be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reducing the drawbacks on refined sugar and rum, manufactured out of foreign materials, and exported, in proportion to the reduction which has taken place and will take place, under existing laws, in the duties on imported sugar and molasses; also of reducing the fishing bounties and allowances in proportion to the reduction which has taken place, and shall take place, under existing laws, in the duty on imported salt.

On motion of Mr. *Ruggles*,

Resolved, That the committee on commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the registering and enrolment of such foreign ships as shall be sold to American citizens under the order or decree of any court of the United States, made on process of law, though the same may not have been built in the United States.

The following bills were then considered in committee of the whole, and ordered to be engrossed:

The bill supplementary to an act entitled "an act to encourage the introduction, and promote the cultivation, of tropical plants," approved 7th July, 1838.

The bill to confirm the survey and location of claims for lands in the state of Mississippi, east of the Pearl river, and south of the thirty-first degree of north latitude.

The senate then took up the special order, being the prospective pre-emptive system; when Mr. *Southard* rose and finished the remarks which he commenced yesterday.

On motion of Mr. *Clay*, of Alabama, the senate adjourned.

January 18. The *vice president* laid before the senate a communication from the navy department, in compliance with a resolution, in relation to experiments made on American water rotted hemp, and expressing the opinion that it will be found fully equal to any imported hemp.

Mr. *Buchanan* took occasion to say that he felt pleased that the senator from Missouri (Mr. *Benton*) had called attention to that subject. Mr. Myerby had made many experiments, which had fully proved the superiority of American water-rotted hemp. Samples had been sent to him, (Mr. B.) and though he was no judge himself, he had submitted them to those that were, who had given it as their decided opinion that this article of American culture had fully sustained the reputation which had been given it. According to usage in the navy department, the contracts were given out to the lowest bidder, and in that case Mr. Myerby, who made these valuable experiments at great expense of time and money, would lose the advantage that ought to accrue in him by competition for the contract.

The communication was ordered to be printed, and referred to the committee on naval affairs.

Also, from the treasury department, a communication, in compliance with a resolution of the senate calling for information in relation to the public lands.

The following memorials and petitions were presented and appropriately referred:

By Mr. *Benton*, from citizens of New York, remonstrating against the passage of any bankrupt law this session, and, if it is to pass, that banks and corporations be included in the compulsory process.

By Mr. *Tappan*, from citizens of Ohio, asking the passage of a bankrupt law.

By Mr. *Huntington*, from citizens of Connecticut, asking the passage of a bankrupt law.

By Mr. *Henderson*, asking a modification of the pilot law of 1837.

Mr. *Mouton*, from the committee on commerce, reported a bill to repeal or modify the pilot law of 1837.

Mr. *Tappan*, from the committee on the library, reported a joint resolution for the settlement of the claim of Langtree & O'Sullivan for the Madison papers.

On motion of Mr. *Clay*,

Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury furnish the senate with a statement showing, in tabular form, the lands the titles for which were closed under the relief laws of March 31, 1830, and of February 25, 1831, giving the number of acres in each district which sold at and under five dollars per acre, from five to ten, from ten to fifteen, from fifteen to twenty, from twenty to thirty, from thirty to forty, from forty to fifty, from fifty to sixty, from sixty to seventy, from seventy to eighty, from eighty to ninety, from ninety to one hundred, and one hundred and upwards; the amounts paid on such sales, respectively, and forfeited; the rates at which such sales were closed per acre; also the gross amount of lands forfeited under each of these two laws, in each district; the amounts in gross for which they were originally sold; the gross amounts paid on them and forfeited, and the gross amounts finally received from them.

On motion of Mr. *Sturgeon*, the bill making an appropriation for the patent office was taken up in committee of the whole.

Mr. *Calhoun* moved to strike out the $1,000 for agricultural statistics, on which a debate arose; in which Messrs. *Calhoun*, *Prentiss*, *Walker*, and others participated. No question was taken, the hour having arrived for taking up the special order.

The prospective pre-emption bill was then taken up; when Mr. *Clay*, of Ala. rose and delivered his views in favor of the amendment of the senator from South Carolina.

Mr. *White* was desirous of addressing the senate on the bill before them, but if senators were not desirous to take the question that evening, he would move to postpone its further consideration until to morrow; which motion was agreed to.

Mr. *Clay* said that a communication had been received from the treasury department, while he was out, in answer to a resolution submitted by him some time since, calling for information in relation to the public lands. The document was one highly interesting, inasmuch as it presented information which more than bore him out in the views he had advanced on the subject. He did not desire to have any extravagant number printed; he would move for a thousand extra copies.

After some remarks by Messrs. *Walker*, *King*, and *Clay*, the motion to print 1,000 copies with the accompanying maps was agreed to.

On motion to Mr. *White*, the senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business, and after a short session adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, *Jan.* 12. The house resumed the consideration of the case of contested election from the third congressional district of Pennsylvania, between Messrs. *Naylor* and *Ingersoll*.

Mr. *Naylor* resumed his argument (from yesterday) in support of his right to the seat now held by him; and continued (without concluding) until after 3 o'clock, when he gave way to a motion, by Mr. *Carter*, that the house adjourn.

But the motion was withdrawn for a few minutes, for the purpose of reading the senate bills on the speaker's table a first and second time, and referring them to appropriate committees.

The *speaker* laid before the house a number of communications, namely:

1. From the commissioner of public buildings, containing an account of the expenditures on those buildings during the year 1840, viz:

The treasury building	$107,768 82
The patent office	95,086 78
General post office	128,472 33
Jail	2,999 62
Court house at Alexandria	3 680 13
Capitol	2,596 39
Capitol square	8,390 14
President's house and grounds	3,918 59
Foundation for statue of Washington	1,990 74
Potomac bridge	2,368 91
Sundry small items for Pennsylvania avenue, trees, water, &c.	949 77

Referred to the committee on expenditures of the public buildings.

2. A letter from the secretary of the treasury, with the list of clerks employed in the various branches of the treasury department during the year 1840, with the pay of each. Laid on the table.

3. The following letter from the postmaster general:

Post office department, Jan. 11, 1841.

Sir: In compliance with the second section of the act of the 2d of July, 1836, to reorganize the post office department, I have the honor to submit estimates for the service of that department for the year commencing July 1, 1841.

For three years past the increasing demands for mail service have exceeded the means of the department to supply them. And those demands will rather be increased than diminished during the next fiscal year.

But as the expenditures of this department are to be provided for from its own resources, I must be governed in submitting estimates for appropriations by the probable amount of the revenue which will accrue, rather than by the extent of the demands of the country for mail accommodations.

The first quarter of the current fiscal year has exhibited a decline of about five per cent. as compared with the corresponding quarter of the last year; the accounts of the second quarter are not closed, but, unless there is an improvement in the two last quarters, there may be a declension in the revenue of the year, compared with the year ending the 30th of June last.

It is believed, however, that the next fiscal year will exhibit an improvement in the revenue, equal to at least six per cent. over that of the past year.

Upon this assumption, the revenue for the year commencing the first of July, 1841, will amount to $4,811,620, which forms the basis of the estimates submitted.

This account of revenue, it is estimated, will be required to be expended for the mail service for the year commencing on the first of July, 1841, as follows, viz:

Mail transportation	$3,280,000
Commissions to postmasters	1,050,000
Ship, steamboat and way letters	40,000
Wrapping paper	25,000
Office furniture	5,000
Advertising	36,000
Mail bags	35,000
Blanks	32,000
Mail locks, keys and stamps	15,000
Mail depredations and special agents	22,000
Clerks for offices	210,000
Miscellaneous	60,620
	$4,811,620

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN M. NILES.

Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, speaker of the house of reps.

Mr. *Briggs* stated to the house that his colleague (the hon. *Wm. S. Hastings*) was so indisposed as to be unable to discharge his duty as a member of the committee on private land claims, and asked to have him excused, and that a member be appointed on the committee in his place; which the house assented to, and Mr. *Hastings* was excused accordingly.

Mr. *Adams* moved that the bill reported by him at the last session, from the committee on manufactures, to increase the duty on imported silk goods, be made the special order for the 27th of the present month.

Mr. *Jones*, chairman of the committee of ways and means, would be happy to afford his aid to any proper means for bringing money into the treasury, but the process proposed by the bill now proposed to be made a special order was entirely too slow for the present pressing wants of the treasury. He had proposed other means, on which he wished the early action of the house, to replenish the treasury, and which would do it much more speedily than the bill reported by Mr. *Adams*. Mr. J. then referred to several bills, to which he intended to call the attention of the house as soon as he could do so. He therefore felt bound to oppose the motion to give the bill any preference in the business of the house.

Mr. *Adams* said that, in his estimation, his bill, which was a bill to provide the means for paying off debts and loans, was much more deserving of favor than bills to increase the debt or make new loans. Mr. A. then went on to show the propriety of his motion.

Mr. *Jones* said he could not, under the circumstances he had already stated, give Mr. *Adams*' bill a preference at this time. He went into a short view of the condition of the treasury, its immediate and pressing wants, and of the means by which he proposed to supply them.

Mr. *Cushing* was sorry to see Mr. *Jones* confine himself so exclusively to the wants of the treasury during the present session; he hoped that neither the government nor the world were coming to an end on the 3d of March next.

Mr. *Hubbard* here moved an adjournment; which was lost.

Mr. *Jones* called the yeas and nays on Mr. *Adams*' motion. They were taken, and the vote resulted as follows: yeas 64, nays 53.

A quorum not voting, the house adjourned immediately.

Thursday, Jan. 14. Mr. *Rhett*, of South Carolina, appeared and took his seat to-day.

The journal being read, Mr. *Adams* rose and said that as he supposed the first question before the house was the motion submitted by him yesterday, to make the bill to impose duties upon imported silk manufactures the special order of the day for the 27th of this month, (on which question, when taken yesterday, no quorum had voted), and as it was doubtful now, he thought, whether a quorum was present, he would move a call of the house. The question having been put, the house refused the call.

The *speaker* then announced that the first question before the house was the motion to make the above mentioned bill the special order of the day for the 27th of the present month—on which motion the yeas and nays had been ordered.

Mr. *Thompson*, of Miss. and other gentlemen, called for the reading of the bill; which having been read, Mr. *Wise* inquired of the *speaker* if a vote of two-thirds was requisite to accomplish the object?

The *speaker* replied in the affirmative.

And the question was then taken, and decided in the negative: yeas 78, nays 85. Not two-thirds.

The house then resumed the consideration of the case of contested election from the third congressional district of the state of Pennsylvania between Messrs. *Naylor* and *Ingersoll*.

Mr. *Naylor* resumed his argument (from yesterday) in support of his right to the seat now held by him—and concluded at 15 minutes past 3 o'clock.

Mr. *Green* asked leave to introduce the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee of ways and means be instructed to inquire into the expediency and necessity of laying such duties, for the purposes of revenue, upon wines and silks, and such other articles of luxury imported into the United States, as will meet the necessary expenditures of the government, and pay off the debt already incurred by the issue of treasury notes, and all such other debts as may be owing by the government of the United States, and that said committee report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. *Cave Johnson* moved an adjournment and asked the yeas and nays, which were ordered.—When Mr. J. withdrew the motion.

Objection was then made to the introduction of the resolution.

Mr. *Green* moved a suspension of the rule to enable him to move his resolution.

Mr. *Pickens* asked if the question was debatable?

The *speaker* answered it was not.

Mr. *Pickens* then said he should vote against the motion, as it was a test question.

Mr. *Clifford*, of Maine, inquired of the speaker whether, if the rules were suspended, the resolution would have precedence over other business.

The *speaker* said it would.

Mr. *Jones*, of Virginia, inquired of Mr. *Adams* whether the bill reported by the committee on manufactures (in reference to which a motion had this day been decided) did not cover the subject matter of the resolution.

Mr. *Adams* replied that that bill had reference solely to silks; and that, as the house had determined not to fix a day on which to take it up, he, for his part, hoped that they would refer this subject, with the rest, to the committee of ways and means; for, as it was necessary to obtain two-thirds to get the bill up, he at least despaired of doing so, after the experience he had had this morning. There was a large majority in favor of the bill, though it could not be carried through because a vote of two-thirds could not be obtained to bring it up.

Mr. *Wise* suggested that although the bill alluded to, covered silks alone, yet that it was open to amendment, and might, if, as the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. *Adams*) stated, a large majority was in favor of it, be so amended as to cover the whole ground.

The question was then taken on suspending the rule, and resulted as follows: yeas 80, nays 86.

So the rules were not suspended, and the resolution of Mr. *Green* was not received.

Mr. *Jones*, chairman of the committee of ways and means, asked leave to submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That the house bill No. 598 to authorise the issuing of treasury notes be made the special order of the day on Monday next, to take precedence of all other business until said bill shall be finally disposed of.

Mr. *Barnard* sent to the table and had read the following as an amendment to Mr. *Jones's* resolution:

That the committee of the whole on the state of the union be discharged from the further consideration of the bill in relation to treasury notes, and that the subject of making provision for the wants of the treasury be referred back to the committee of ways and means.

1. To bring in a bill to authorise the secretary of the treasury to borrow $10,000,000 on the credit of the government, and to issue bonds or scrip therefor.

2. To bring in a bill imposing duties for additional revenue on wines, silks, linens, spices and other articles, being luxuries, imported into the United States, but in such manner as not to conflict with the principles, policy and spirit of the act of March, 1833, commonly called the compromise act.

This was ruled out by the *chair* as not being in order.

Mr. *Jones* called for the yeas and nays on his resolution, and they were ordered.

Mr. *Dawson* inquired of the chairman of the committee of ways and means (Mr. *Jones*) whether the money provided by this bill was actually necessary to carry on the operations of the government at this time?

Mr. *Jones* replied that a considerable portion of the money was now required and would be required in the first quarter of the year. A large portion of it—more than a million of dollars—would be required to pay pensions falling due immediately after the 4th of March—on the 5th, he believed; and a small portion of it would be required to meet claims coming due between this time and that.

Mr. *Dawson* was desirous, he said, to know from the committee of ways and means what would be the wants of the government during the year.—Whilst providing, we ought to make provision for all.

Mr. *Jones* said it was proposed by the committee of ways and means to make provision for all the wants of the government during the present year. He believed—and he based his belief on the report of the secretary of the treasury—that the means of the year would be sufficient for the year; but it would be necessary, in consequence of the inequality between the time of the receipts and expenditures of the public money, that temporary provision should be made for the first quarter, to enable the government to meet the claims upon it.

After some conversation on a question of order—

The question was put on the resolution, and the vote resulted as follows: yeas 109, nays 50.

There being two-thirds in the affirmative, the treasury note bill was made the special order for Monday next, the 18th instant.

Mr. *Barnard*, from the committee on the judiciary, obtained leave to report a bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy for the United States.

The bill was twice read; when Mr. *Pickens* inquired if it was similar to the bill which passed the senate at the last session?

Mr. *Barnard* said he was pleased that the inquiry had been made. It was identical with the bill of the senate referred to by the gentleman from South Carolina.

The bill was committed to the committee of the whole on the state of the union.

Mr. *Barnard* then moved that the bill be made the special order for this day fortnight, and called for the yeas and nays.

And pending this motion, a motion was made to adjourn, which prevailed, and the house adjourned.

Friday, Jan 15. The question pending yesterday, on the motion of Mr. *Barnard*, that the bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy be set as a special order for the 28th of the present month, came up as the first business in order this morning.

It was decided by yeas and nays as follows: yeas 97, nays 96.

So the bill was not set as a special order. It takes its place on the calendar of business before the committee of the whole house on the state of the union.

The consideration of the report of the committee of elections, in the contested election between *Charles Naylor*, the sitting member from the third congressional district of Pennsylvania, and *Charles J. Ingersoll*, the claimant, which has been under consideration for several days, came up in order. The report is in favor of the right of Mr. *Naylor* to the seat he occupies.

Mr. *Ingersoll* answered the speech heretofore made by Mr. *Naylor*. After he had concluded—Mr. *Naylor* rejoined in a few remarks; when Mr. *Jameson* moved the previous question; which was demanded by a large majority of members.

The *speaker* then put the question, shall the main question be put? And there was also a large majority in favor of it.

Mr. *Vanderpool* moved an adjournment; which was decided by yeas and nays as follows; yeas 58, nays 111.

So the house refused to adjourn; and the main question recurred, to wit: That the house do concur in the resolution recommended by the committee of elections?

Mr. *Fillmore* said that, although it was too late by the rules to move a call of the house, yet he hoped that, by general consent, a call would be made; many members were out of the house, under the expectation that the question would not be taken so soon in the day, who desired to vote upon it. No objection being interposed, a call of the house was ordered. The clerk called the roll, and reported 194 members present. And the doors were closed.

Mr. *Mason* moved to dispense with all further proceedings on the call.

The yeas and nays were taken on this motion, and there were for dispensing with the further proceedings 115, against it 66.

The question was then stated on the resolution recommended by the committee of elections, when Mr. *Taylor* moved an adjournment.

The house was counted by tellers, and the motion was negatived: ayes 86, noes 106.

Mr. *Watterson* then moved to lay the whole subject of this contested election on the table.

Mr. *Wise* inquired of the chair, what would be the state of the business if the motion to lie on the table prevailed? Would not Mr. *Naylor* continue to hold his seat?

The *chair* answered that he would.

Many voices were heard to call upon Mr. *Watterson* to withdraw his motion to lie on the table. Mr. W. did so, and the house came to a direct vote on the following resolution recommended in the report of the committee of elections:

Resolved, That CHARLES NAYLOR was duly elected a member of the house of representatives for the twenty-sixth congress from the third congressional district in Pennsylvania.

The vote was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Alford, John W. Allen, Andrews, Banks, Baker, Barnard, Bell, Boardman, Bond, Botts, Briggs, Brockway, Samson H Butler, W. O. Butler, Calhoun, John Campbell, Wm. B. Campbell, Carr, Carroll, Carter, Casey, Chinn, Chittenden, James Cooper, Crabb, Cranston, Crockett, Curtis, Cushing, E. Davies, J. W. Davis, G. Davis, Dawson, Deberry, Dellet, Doe, Edwards, Evans, Everett, Fillmore, Fisher, Garland, Gates, Gentry, Goggin, Goode, Graham, Granger, Graves, Green, Grinnell, Habersham, Hall, W. S. Hastings, Hawes Henry, Hill, of Virginia, Hill, of North Carolina, Hoffman, Huot, James, Jenifer, C. Johnson, W. C. Johnson, Kempshall, King, Lane, Lincoln, F. Mallory, Marvin, Mason, Monroe, Moore, Morgan, C. Morris, Morrow, Nisbet, Osborne, Pales-Peck, Pope, Randall, Randon, Rayner, Reed, Rhett, Ridgway, Russell, Saltonstall, Sergeant, Shepard, Simonton, Slade, Truman Smith, Thomas Smith, Sneely, Stuart, Sumter, Tabsferro, Waddy Thompson, John B. Thompson, Tillinghast, Toland, Triplett, Trumbull, Underwood, P. J. Wagner, Warren, John White, Thos W. Williams, Lewis Williams, J. L. Williams, C. H. Williams, Wisthrop, Wise—117

NAYS—Messrs. Atherton, Beaty, Blackwell, Brewster, A. V. Brown, Burke, Bynum, Chapman, Clifford, Coles, Connor, William R. Cooper, Crary, Dana, Davee, John Davis, Dickerson, Doan, Doig, Duncan, Earl, Eastman, Ely, Fine, Floyd, Fornance, Galbraith, Gerry, Griffin, Hammond, Hand, John Hastings, Hawkins, Hiden, Hopkins, Hubbard, Jameson, Joseph Johnson, Cave Johnson, Nathaniel Jones, J. W. Jones, Keim, Kille, Leadbetter, Leonard, Lowell, Lucas, McClellan, M Clure, McCulloch, McKay, Marchand, Medill, Miller, Montanya, Montgomery, S. W. Morris, Newhard, Parrish, Parmenter, Pevnter, Prentiss, Reynolds, Rives, E. Rogers, James Rogers, Samuels, Shaw, Albert Smith, John Smith, Sterkweather, Steenrod, Strong, Sweeringen, Taylor, F. Thomas, P. F. Thomas, Jacob Thompson, Turney, Vanderpool, D. D. Wagener, Watterson, Weller, J. W. Williams, Henry Williams—85.

And so the right of Mr. *Naylor* to the seat he now holds as the representative in this house from the third congressional district of Pennsylvania was confirmed.

And then the house adjourned.

Saturday, Jan. 16. Mr. *Campbell*, of S. C. asked leave to offer a resolution, which he sent to the table, where it was read for information. It is as follows:

Resolved, That Charles J. Ingersoll be paid the mileage and per diem of a member of congress up to the time that the case of the contested election between himself and Charles Naylor from the third congressional district of the state of Pennsylvania was decided by this house.

The resolution was objected to. Mr. *Campbell* moved a suspension of the rule.

Mr. *Smith*, of Conn. said if Mr. *Campbell* would consent to modify so as to deduct the sum paid Mr. Ingersoll at the late session for witnesses, &c. he would vote for the resolution.

The question to suspend the rule was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted as follows: For the suspension 55, against it 85.

Mr. *Proffit* asked leave to introduce a resolution: (*Whereas*, the secretary of the treasury, in his letter of the 7th of December, 1840, transmitting his annual report on the state of the finances, also an estimate of appropriations for the year 1841, makes use of the following language:

"It has already been shown that the whole amount of receipts in 1841 will probably be sufficient to discharge all ordinary expenditures, and these parts of the outstanding debt, funded or unfunded, which may become due. But the preservation of a suitable balance in the treasury may require more than what will probably be left after satisfying other purposes. The raising of any sum for that object in 1841 could, however, be obviated by authorising a contract to be made, under proper restrictions, extending the period of payment for a portion of the temporary liabilities falling due in that year. Yet, in the opinion of the undersigned, the best mode of providing for the case would be, without either an extension of this kind, or a loan, or a further issue of treasury notes, or a change in the tariff; but merely by lessening the appropriations for the service of 1841 below the estimates, or by passing such declaratory clauses as to the present tariff, and such acts as to the public lands, as have heretofore been urged on the consideration of congress."

And whereas, the said secretary of the treasury, notwithstanding the above declaration respecting treasury notes, did on the 7th day of January, in a communication laid before this house, asked to be empowered to issue $5,000,000 more of treasury notes.

And whereas, the declaration is made by the secretary that "the best mode of providing for this case" would be "*merely by lessening the appropriations for the service of 1841 below the estimates;*" therefore,

Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury be directed to inform this house what particular items of the estimates for 1841, accompanying his letter, can, in his opinion, be dispensed with, and why said estimates, if not called for by the exigencies of the public service, have by him been laid before this house as requiring corresponding appropriations.

Mr. *Proffit* said that he offered the resolution because he would be called upon on next Monday to vote upon the bill authorising an additional issue of five millions of treasury notes; and he would not ask the yeas and nays, neither would he in any other way occupy the time of the house. His bad health would of itself prevent him from speaking at any length. But the secretary of the treasury had deliberately stated that the issue of treasury notes was not "*the best mode*" of meeting the deficit in the treasury. He had stated that there was a *better mode*, and had told us it is to "reduce the appropriations for 1841 below the estimates." The secretary himself had placed those estimates before us, and asked for corresponding appropriations. He (Mr. P.) called upon the secretary by this resolution to point out what particular items of the estimates can be dispensed with; and surely the supporters of the administration, the friends of the secretary, those who advocate this issue of treasury notes, will not refuse to consider the resolution and call for the information.

The secretary had also stated that there was still another mode of avoiding a deficit in the treasury, which was, to postpone the payment of "temporary liabilities for 1841." Mr. P said that he would not deny that this proposition, though the very quintessence of absurdity, was nevertheless true. If the government postpones the payment of its debts, it certainly can do without such money. It is a self-evident proposition.

Mr. P. said he had quoted in his resolution *verbatim* the language of the secretary, and he was determined to hold him to his own declarations and assertions. If they were false, let the secretary bear the odium. But, for himself, he would not be thus constantly imposed upon by contradictory statements. One moment we are told that there will be a balance of upwards of a million in the treasury on the termination of the year 1840. Next day we are told that there is a deficiency which requires *immediate relief* to the amount of 5,000,000 dollars. In one report we are told that the issue of treasury notes is not the *best mode;* next day we are urged to issue them as the *best mode*. One day we have estimates placed before us, and are told that they require corresponding appropriations; then again we are told that those estimates are too large, and ought to be reduced. Let the secretary explain these contradictions by answering the resolution now upon the table.

Mr. *Cave Johnson* objected, and gave notice that he should object to all resolutions and other matters out of the regular order of business.

Mr. *Proffit* moved a suspension of the rule to enable him to introduce his resolution. The question to suspend was put and negatived.

Mr. *Rives*, from the committee of elections, reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That the clerk of this house pay James M. Carlisle, out of the contingent fund, two dollars per day in addition to what he has already received, as compensation for his services as clerk of the committee of elections at the last session.

Mr. *Cave Johnson* moved to lay the resolution on the table; which was carried.

Mr. *Habersham*, from the committee on commerce, reported a bill for an extension of the port of New Orleans, so as to include the city of Lafayette; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. *Habersham* made an adverse report on the memorial of inhabitants of Richmond and Petersburg for the establishment of a marine hospital at City Point. The report was laid on the table.

Mr. *Casey*, from the committee on the public lands, reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That two thousand extra copies of the annual report of the commissioner of the general land office, together with the maps, be printed for the use of the house, provided the same plates can be used upon which the same maps furnished the senate have been printed, and without any additional charge for engraving.

The resolution was read and agreed to.

Mr. *Crary*, from the committee on the public lands, reported a bill to amend the act to authorise the state of Tennessee to issue grants and perfect titles to certain lands, and to settle the claims to the vacant and unappropriated lands within the same, passed April 18, 1806; which was twice read. Mr. *Crary* said every member was familiar with the subject of the bill; it had long been before the house; the subject was well understood; he would therefore move that it be engrossed, and read a third time.

Mr. *Williams*, of N. C. moved that the bill be committed to the committee of the whole house.

Mr. *Cave Johnson* opposed the commitment, and said the bill had been so shaped as to meet the approbation of all parties interested in its provisions.

Messrs. *Wise* and *Crockett* advocated the third reading.

Messrs. *Montgomery* and *Williams*, of N. C. opposed the third reading.

The subject had not been disposed of when, the *speaker* having announced the expiration of the morning hour—Mr. *Crockett* asked that the bill be printed, which was ordered.

Mr. *Montgomery* indicated his intention to offer an amendment when the bill shall again come before the house, and asked that it be also printed; which was assented to.

Mr. *Davis*, of Indiana, from the select committee on the letter of John C. Rives, of the firm of Blair & Rives, printers to the house, complaining of the violation of the rights of the printers by the clerk of the house, made a report, submitting the following as the result of the deliberations of the committee:

First. That there is nothing in the character of the controversy, or the evidence submitted, to imply censure on either of the parties; but seems to have been the result of a misapprehension of the legitimate sphere of their respective duties.

Second. That, by existing laws, *all* the printing ordered by the house should be executed by the public printers.

Third. That, in accordance with the usage of the last 12 years in the absence of all legal provisions, the binding of such documents as he may print should be executed by the public printer, as an incident to the printing.

The report was ordered to lie on the table, and to be printed.

A number of bills, of a private or local nature, were also reported, and appropriately referred.

The *speaker* laid before the house sundry communications, viz:

1. From the secretary of the navy, transmitting a list of the names and salaries of the clerks employed in the navy department during the year 1840.

2. From the secretary of war, containing an account of the expenditure of the appropriation for the contingent expenses of the military establishment during the year 1840, amounting altogether to $5,112 14. Laid on the table.

3 From the first comptroller of the treasury, with a list of old balances on the books of the register of the treasury. Laid on the table.

4. From the first comptroller of the treasury, with a list of old balances on the books of the third auditor of the treasury. Laid on the table.

The bill from the senate, supplementary to the act for the discontinuance of the office of surveyor general in the several districts as soon as the surveys can be completed, for abolishing land officer, and for other purposes, passed 12th June, 1840, was twice read and referred to the committee on public lands.

The house resolved itself into committee of the whole on private bills, (Mr. *Briggs*, of Mass in the chair), when several were considered and disposed of.

On motion of Mr. *Williams*, of N. C. the house adjourned.

Monday, Jan. 18. The special order on the treasury note bill, which was set for this day, to the exclusion of all other business, was announced by the *chair*, when Mr. *Cave* obtained leave to introduce two bills, notice of which had been heretofore given, viz:

A bill to revive an act entitled "an act to authorize the inhabitants of Louisiana to enter back lands."

A bill to unite the southeastern land district and that of the district west of Pearl river and east of the island of New Orleans, and to form a new district, and for other purposes.

These bills were severally twice read and referred to the committee on public lands.

The house then, in execution of the special order, resolved itself into committee of the whole on the state of the union, (Mr. *John Q. Adams*, of Mass. in the chair), on the bill reported by Mr. *Jones*, of Virginia, from the committee of ways and means, to authorise the issue of five millions of treasury notes.

Mr. *Jones* desired, he said, very briefly to assign the reasons which appeared to him to render the passage of the bill necessary and proper. If it should appear that the means asked for it were really necessary to enable the government to meet with punctuality its numerous engagements and to preserve its faith unbroken, it seemed to him that no other reason need be assigned to entitle the bill to the favor of the committee. We might differ among ourselves as to the best mode of furnishing the relief required by the government, but he was sure that it was an object near the heart of every representative to see the government of their own choice rescued from that degradation into which it must sink should the aid, which was really necessary, be withheld.

A careful review of the report of the secretary of the treasury would, he thought, satisfy every gentleman that the measure now introduced was not intended to provide for any permanent deficiency which it was supposed would exist in the revenue at the close of the present year. For, if the secretary of the treasury were right in his estimates, and if the appropriations made by congress should be kept within those estimates, the revenue for the year 1841 would be amply sufficient to meet all the current expenditures of the year, and for the reduction of the four million five hundred thousand dollars of outstanding treasury notes, together with that portion of the public debt, funded and unfunded, that would fall due in the course of the year. But it was intended so to use the credit of the government as to anticipate, and *that* only for a short time, the revenue of the government; for, so unequally were the receipts and expenditures thrown upon different periods of the year, that it must be apparent that with means most ample to meet all the liabilities of the year, yet those means might not be received in time to meet the liabilities as they were expected to arise. For example, if we were to rely on the report of the secretary of the treasury—and he (Mr. J.) knew of no source from which more correct information could be derived—the heaviest expenditures during the year were expected to fall upon the first quarter of the year whilst the heaviest receipts were not expected to be realized until the third quarter.

He would call the attention of the committee to a statement submitted by the secretary of the treasury in relation to the liabilities of the government during the first quarter of the year, and the means of the government to meet them.

Mr. J. being about to read—Mr. *Barnard* desired to be informed whether the gentleman was reading from a manuscript! Mr. *Jones* replied that he was. It was a statement showing what might be the amount of revenue. Mr. *Barnard*. A statement which has been printed! Mr. *Jones*. No. It was furnished to me in answer to a call made by me for my own information.

Mr. J. then read as follows:

Estimates for 1st quarter of 1841, ending March 31.

I. Receipts.

From duties, considering the large drawbacks and refunding under new judicial decisions, unless the law is specially amended, not over	$3,000,000
From sales of lands, unless the banks resume specie payments immediately, not over	450,000
From miscellaneous sources and from indebted banks, if further time is given to those in Natchez, and the Bank of the United States pays its balance, as expected, to a special object, and not for general purposes, only about	50,000
	$3,500,000

II. Expenditures.

Ordinary ones, including pensions, session of congress, and a usual number of private acts	$4,500,000
District debt to Holland, principal, 1st instalment, and interest	90,000

Fishing bounties, either out of the treasury or reserved from the accruing revenue	800,000
Most of the expenses for taking the census	550,000
	$3,430,009

So that, (continued Mr. J.) if the government should realize the whole amount of revenue expected in the 1st quarter, there would still be a balance left to be provided for of one million one hundred and thirty thousand dollars. This was exclusive of the estimated balance in the treasury on the first day of the present month, (January); and when every dollar now in the treasury, or estimated to be in the treasury on the first of the present month, should have been applied, there would still be a deficiency of three hundred and twenty-nine thousand one hundred and forty-five dollars.

But we all knew that this estimated balance in the treasury could not so be applied, because a portion of it had not, in point of fact, come into the treasury. The sum of one hundred and eighty thousand dollars, due from the bank of Natchez, which was expected to have been paid, had not, in fact, been paid; and not more than five or six hundred thousand dollars of that estimated balance was in the eastern section, where it could be made available in a very short period, where full three-fourths of the expenditures would be required to be made.

The residue of the amount was scattered over the country in land offices, mints and other small depositories of the government, in sums of seventy, eighty, or, it might be, ninety thousand dollars.

Such being the means of the first quarter of the year, and such its liabilities during the same time, it became the duty of congress, if it was intended that the treasury should meet its liabilities and preserve the faith of the country, to make temporary provisions for the deficiency which would arise during the first quarter.

He knew he should be told that the deficiency was permanent, and that provision should be made to meet, not a temporary, but a permanent deficiency. If this assumption was well founded, the consequence would follow necessarily.

But was the fact so? In order to determine the question, we must look to the best sources of information within our reach. Where should we look to satisfy ourselves? It would seem to him that we should look to the officer to whom all the avenues of information were laid open—to him whose duty charged him with the general supervision of the whole subject of the finances—the secretary of the treasury.

Mr. J. then read from page 7 of the annual report of the secretary of the treasury the following passage:

"It may be stated, from the best data in possession of this department, that the receipts, under the existing laws, will probably be as follows:

From customs	$19,000,000
From lands	3,500,000
From miscellaneous	80,000
And the expected balance in the treasury available on the first of January next	1,580,855
The aggregate of ordinary means for the next year would then be	24,160,855
There will be nothing more, either of principle or interest, due from banks, which is likely to be made available, except about	220,000
A power will exist, under the act of 31st of March, 1840, to issue treasury notes till a year from its passage expires, but not to make the whole amission outstanding at any one time exceed five millions of dollars.	
This will furnish additional means, equal to the computed amount which can be issued at the close of the present year, being about	342,818
Hence there may be added, from these several sources, so much as to make the whole mean for the next year	24,723,473
On the other hand, the expenditures for 1841 for ordinary purposes, if congress make no reduction in the appropriations requested by the different departments, are estimated at	19,250,000
This would leave a balance in the treasury, at the close of the year, equal to	5,473,473
But certain payments will also be made on account of the funded and unfunded debt, unless congress authorise contracts to be formed for extending the time of their payment. Thus, there will be required—	
On account of the funded debt, chiefly for the cities of this District	149,200
For the redemption of treasury notes, if all the others be issued which can be under the present laws, as then the amount returned within A. D. 1841 will probably not exceed	4,500,000
	$4,649,200
Estimated balance in the treasury at the close of the next year, after all payments whatever	$824,273"

Mr. J. continued. He thought he must have satisfied the committee, if the report of the secretary of the treasury were to be relied on, that the resources of the government, for 1841, were not only ample to meet all the current charges upon it during the year, but also to redeem the four million five hundred thousand dollars of treasury notes now outstanding, and that portion of the public debt which would fall due in the year, and would leave a balance of $824,273 at the close of the present year. And he thought the committee must also be satisfied that the great inequality between the receipts and expenditures, at different periods of the year, rendered it necessary that some temporary provision should be made to meet these liabilities.

That some measure calculated to obviate these difficulties was to be expected, from the report of the secretary himself, appeared too manifest to require comment. On pages 10 and 11 of the report the secretary said:

"It has already been shown that the whole amount of receipts in 1841 will probably be sufficient to discharge all ordinary expenditures, and those parts of the outstanding debt, funded or unfunded, which may become due. But the preservation of a suitable balance in the treasury may require more than will probably be left after satisfying other purposes."

And again:

"It will be observed, however, that though, under either of these arrangements, enough might be obtained within the whole of 1841 for the objects contemplated, yet not a due or sufficient proportion in the first quarter; because by that time all the measures are not likely to go into full operation, nor much of the anticipated increase to happen in the actual receipts of duties under existing laws. Unusually heavy expenses will also fall on that quarter in the next year. In addition to a full portion of most of the current expenses, and the whole pension payments for the first half of the year, and one-third of a million, or more, for all the annual fishing bounties, there will be imposed on it most of the charges for the whole year connected with the session of congress and private bills, as well as large payments for taking the census, and for the first instalment of the debt of this District; several of them as early even as the first day of January.

"From these circumstances, and the considerations that all which is due from the banks may not be then paid, and that the balance in the treasury, under the policy adopted by congress of late years, will of necessity be small, while the fluctuations and inequalities are very great between the receipts and expenditures in different portions of the year, to which we are constantly exposed, from causes that have on former occasions been explained at length, it must be obvious that entire safety requires a conditional power to be seasonably conferred on the executive to obtain at any time within 1841 such subsidiary means as may be needed for a few months, and as may be sufficient to enable the treasury punctually to discharge, during that year, all the liabilities imposed by congress."

Mr. J. continued. He was aware that we should be told that these statements were not to be relied upon; and that we should probably be referred to the estimates submitted at the commencement of the last session, and be told that the receipts of the year fell far short of the estimates submitted by the secretary. It was true that the estimates of the receipts of last year were not realized; but every gentleman would recollect that these were mere estimates made upon data which had hitherto furnished a rule both for the secretary of the treasury and for congress; and fortunate, indeed, would it be, if, in these times of derangement in the monetary affairs of the country, when embarrassment preceded almost the whole land, and when revulsion after revulsion follows in rapid succession, they should be found exact. Every gentleman knew that the foreign commerce of the country furnished the chief basis of the revenue of the government; and, knowing this fact, who would be at a loss to account for the extraordinary falling off of the revenue for the last year? Who could have anticipated that the imports during the last year were to sink below those of the preceding year 57 millions of dollars? or that the imports of 1838, exceeding, if he recollected right, 160 millions, would have sunk down again in 1839 to less than 105 millions?

It was also known to every member of the committee that the principal sources of our present revenue were most sensibly affected by commercial prosperity—by the crops—by the banks—and by the credit system both of our own country and of foreign nations. Let those gentlemen who made objections to the estimates submitted to congress at the commencement of this year look a little further into the subject. Let them turn their attention to the year 1816; and they would find the revenue of the government sinking, in a single quarter, from 9 millions to less than 3 millions. Look at the proceeds of the sales of public lands; and it would be found that in 1836 the amount paid into the public treasury from that source exceeded 24 millions of dollars, (more than half of what had been received during the preceding 40 years), whilst in 1838 the amount sank to less than 3 millions of dollars. In Michigan alone, the receipts for 1836 exceeded 5 millions; and in 1838 they sank again to $154,000. In Louisiana and Mississippi, where, in each of the years of 1836 and '37, the proceeds had exceeded 3 millions, they sank down in 1838 to $96,000.

He adverted to these facts for the purpose of showing how difficult it was for any man, with even the best means of information before him, to arrive at any thing like exactness in the estimates under the circumstances in which this country was placed. But if the report of the secretary was to be relied on—and he (Mr J.) knew no safer reliance—it followed necessarily that there must be ample means on the part of the government to meet its liabilities during the year; but those means could not be received in time to meet the liabilities as they were expected to arise. In this state of things it was that congress was called upon to furnish such means as it might, in its wisdom, deem just and proper. The friends of the administration, regarding the deficiency as temporary, proposed so to use the credit of the government as to anticipate for a short time the revenue of the country. The opponents of the administration, regarding the deficiency, not as temporary, but permanent, would in all probability propose, as they had done on former occasions, to provide a loan; and this, in his judgment, would furnish the foundation of a permanent national debt. It was needless for him to say that he was opposed to any such measure, unless required by circumstances of overruling necessity. He adverted briefly to the difficulties likely to arise, in the present condition of our own and foreign countries, in the negotiation of a loan, and pointed out the objections to which, in his opinion, it was liable.

He disavowed any party feeling or consideration in the matter, and concluded by expressing the hope that those into whose hands the government must shortly pass might be enabled so to direct the ship of state as to preserve in their purity our republican institutions, and to enhance the prosperity of our common country.

Mr. *Barnard* then took the floor, and offered the proposition which follows. Some desultory conversation arose as to the proper mode of submitting it, whereupon Mr B. withdrew it with the intention hereafter to offer it in due form. It is as follows:

Resolved, That the committee of the whole on the state of the union be discharged from the further consideration of the bill in relation to treasury notes, and that the subject of making provision for the wants of the treasury be referred back to the committee of ways and means, with instructions—

First. To bring in a bill authorising the secretary of the treasury to borrow ten millions of dollars on the credit of the government, and to issue bonds or scrip therefor.

Second. To bring in a bill imposing duties for additional revenue on wines, silks, linens, spices and other articles, being luxuries, imported into the United States; but in such manner as not to conflict with the principles, policy and spirit of the act of March, 1833, commonly called "the compromise act."

Mr. B. who some time since, on a resolution offered by him, (of a character similar to this proposition), commenced some remarks, which he never was enabled to finish, being cut off by a call for the orders of the day, now resumed the subject, and addressed the committee at great length on the financial condition of the government, past, present and prospective.

At 20 minutes past 4, Mr. B gave way to the solicitations of those about him; and Mr. *Hunt* moved that the committee rise. But no quorum voted. The committee rose and reported that fact.

And the house adjourned.

CHRONICLE.

APPRENTICES. At the sitting of the court of common pleas for Rockingham county, Mass. a decision was made in relation to the liability of those who harbor runaway apprentices, which is of some importance to guardians and parents. An action was brought by Samuel M. Dochum against Jesse Robinson, for harboring Ezra Robinson, the plaintiff's apprentice and defendant's son, who had left the plaintiff before an expiration of his apprenticeship. The defence was that there was no apprenticeship in law, because there was no writing of indentures of apprenticeship—that by the contract either party might put an end to the engagement when dissatisfied, and that the boy, at the time the defendant was said to have "harbored" him, was merely at home upon a visit of three weeks duration. The court charged the jury, as we learn from the Exeter New Letter, that the boy might be an apprentice without an indenture, and that the defendant (if they believed the plaintiff's evidence) was liable for harboring him, while at home, and while at any other place, where he afterwards worked with his father's consent. The decision of the court therefore is that the apprentice is under the direction and control of his master, whether bound by written indenture or not, and that no parent or guardian can interfere to the injury of the master, either by taking the apprentice home, or placing him under a new master, without rendering himself liable for damages. If any other person employs an apprentice without consent from the master, he is not only liable for damages but for the earnings of the apprentice for the time of his employment. The decision will serve to correct many erroneous impressions abroad in relation to the obligations and duties of apprentices, their guardians and employers.

THE BANKS RESUMING SPECIE PAYMENTS. The banks of Pennsylvania resumed specie payments on the 15th inst. The Philadelphia papers state that some of the banks of that city have received more specie than has since been demanded of them from the community.

The officers of the banks at Baltimore, last week, came to a conclusion not to resume until those of Virginia should resume also. The last mail brings us the following proceedings of the banks in Richmond.

At a meeting of the presidents of the bank of Virginia, the Farmers bank of Virginia, and of the Exchange bank of Virginia, at Richmond, and being authorised to act in the premises, by their respective boards, January 18th, 1841.

Resolved, unanimously, That the banks will resume specie payments simultaneously with the banks of Baltimore; and that the president of the Farmers' bank be requested to report this resolution to the banks of Baltimore, with a request that an early day be fixed upon for the resumption. (Signed),

JOHN BROCKENBROUGH,
WM. H. MCFARLAND,
JAMES CASKIE.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the bank of Virginia, Saturday, January 16, 1841, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the bank of Virginia will unite with the other banks of Richmond and the banks of Baltimore in designating any particular day for a simultaneous resumption of specie payments by the banks of Richmond and Baltimore; and that the president of this bank be authorised to communicate with the other banks referred to, and to enter, on behalf of the bank of Virginia, into the necessary mutual engagements for carrying into effect the object of this resolution.

Resumption in Delaware. All the banks in Wilmington, Delaware, resumed *specie payments* on the 15th. There was no run upon them, and all passed off quietly.

CENSUS OF MICHIGAN. The late census shows the population of Michigan to be 211,205. In 1830 the population numbered only 28,600; showing an increase of full seven per cent. during the last ten years, which is a greater increase than that of any other state in the union.

DEATHS. The number of deaths in *Boston* in the year 1840 was 1,972, which averages 38 per week nearly. The population of the city, according to the late census, amounts to 93 452. The deaths during the last year, therefore, were as 1 to every 47 192-493 inhabitants, or about 1 to 47-25.

The whole number of deaths in *Salem*, during the year 1840, was 252, including six in the alms-house.

The whole number of deaths in *Portland*, Me. last year, was 208. It appears from the returns that the most destructive disorder among us is consumption, which numbered 75 victims, 11 of whom died in September, 10 in January, and 9 in October—being the most fatal months.

ERASING AN INDORSEMENT IS FORGERY. The supreme court of Ohio decided, recently, that an endorsement on a note purporting that a partial payment had been made, and which endorsement was written by the maker in the presence, with the concurrence, and by the direction of the payee, is a receipt, the alteration or erasure of which by the payee will be forgery.

EXPORTS TO CANADA. We learn, from the Cleveland (Ohio) Herald, that the clearances at that port, for various ports in Upper Canada, for the past year, were 896 550 bushels of wheat, and 70,995 bbls. of flour. The quantity of pork shipped during the same time, is estimated at 15,000 bbls.

FLOUR, at Uniontown, Pa. is selling at $3 per barrel.

FUGITIVE SLAVES. An Upper Canada paper says, that within the last four years more than 12,000 runaway slaves have made their escape into Canada from the United States.

HARRISBURG is a great town! We have *three* daily papers, the Intelligencer, Telegraph and Chronicle. *Three* semi-weekly—the state Capitol, Gazette, Keystone and *us*. *Five* weekly—Morgenrothe, State Gazette, Watchtower, Gospel Publisher and Temperance Advocate. In all, 11 papers, in a population of 6,500. It may be well enough to say that we have also *ten* churches—proving that politics and religion are pretty well attended to at the seat of government.

[*Reporter*.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT. The following says the Claremont Eagle, is a true copy of the act for the abolition of imprisonment for debt, which passed the legislature of New Hampshire at its late session.

An act to abolish imprisonment for debt.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives in general court convened*, That no person shall be arrested, held to bail or imprisoned on any mesne process or execution founded upon any contract or debt which shall accrue or be made from and after the first day of March next.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved Dec. 23, 1840.

INSURANCE ABSTRACT OF MASSACHUSETTS. The abstract of the returns of the several insurance companies in Massachusetts, has been recently prepared for the use of the legislature of that commonwealth. This abstract, as we learn from the Daily Advertiser, exhibits in tabular form, the names of the respective companies, the amount and modes of the investment of their capital, amount of risks, &c. The number of companies in Boston is 22, with an aggregate capital of $5,710,000, and out of Boston 19, with an aggregate of $1,765,000 capital. Of the capital of the Boston companies in bank stock, ni banks in the state is $3,609,925; real estate, $617,572; otorigages, $818,413; and the residue in various other stocks and securities. The amount of the marine risks of the Boston companies is $39,278,737, and of the fire risks, $49,839,951. The amount of marine losses paid by them during the last year is $1,141,841; and of fire losses, $375 144. The marine losses paid by the 19 out of Boston offices was $219,407; and of fire losses, $6,170, which last amount was a single loss paid by the Springfield Fire Insurance company. The amount of fire risks by these nineteen offices is $2,158,645, and of marine risks $1,253,140.

IRON STEAMERS. A gentleman who recently arrived in the Acadia, informs us that the immense iron steamer building by the Great Western steamship company at Bristol, will register about 3,000 tons, but that her actual tonnage will exceed 3,600 tons, or about 600 tons more than any ship ever built. A great saving in stowage will be gained in consequence of the adoption of iron for her hull, whilst her draught of water will be comparatively small, owing to the great buoyancy possessed by iron vessels. She will consequently be able to carry coal sufficient both for her outward and homeward passages. Her engines are to be of 1,000 horse power, and it is confidently expected that the average voyage across the Atlantic will be reduced to ten days. [*N. Y. Standard*.

LAKE ERIE TRADE. The Philadelphia Sentinel states that there are now 300 sail-vessels employed in navigating Lake Erie, giving employment to 3,000 persons. Previous to the war of 1812, and the building of the fleet by commodore Perry at Presque Isle, (Erie) but few vessels navigated the waters of Lake Erie. Some ten or a dozen illy manned and mis-shapen hulks were owned in Buffalo and at Detroit, which were, at that early date, fully adequate to the wants of commerce. There are now two ships of 350 tons each. The class of vessels now employed are mostly hermaphrodite brigs, and schooners, varying from 50 to 250 tons each, whose aggregate tonnage is not far from thirty thousand, not including transient vessels registered at ports upon Lake Ontario. Of this number some 50 vessels are employed in the fish and lumber trade upon the upper lakes.

LONDON, if we except some of the Chinese and Japanese cities, is the largest city in the world. It contains as many inhabitants as the five states of Massachusetts, Maine, Connecticut, New Hampshire and Vermont. It has nearly 10,000 streets, lanes, alleys, &c. and consumes 4,669,000 lb. of animal food weekly. Its rental is at least $34 000,000 per annum, and it pays for luxuries at least $50,000,000 annually. There are 373 churches, 307 dissenting churches, 16 theatres and over 5 000 public houses.

M. M. NOAH, of editorial and fictitious memory, has been appointed judge of the court of sessions, N. York. We sincerely congratulate him.

MAGNETIC ATTRACTION it is ascertained is communicated to any nail or iron driven perpendicularly with a hammer or iron instrument. The mariners compass is rendered uncertain if this fact be not attended to in its location. Copper fastenings should be substituted in all cases.

METHODIST CONFERENCE. The Virginia annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal church commenced its session in this place on yesterday,—the rev. bishop Morris, of Ohio, president. The inclemency of the weather has retarded the arrival of many of the ministers, though a large number are already in attendance. It is expected from 80 to 100 will be present. All the churches in town have been politely tendered for the services of the conference. The session of the conference will probably be protracted more than a week. [*Lynchburg Virginian*.

THE MILITIA of the United States, according to the latest returns, consists of 1,472,202 men.

MISSIONARY OPERATIONS. We find in the Boston Journal the following summary of the extensive operations of the American board of commissioners of foreign missions, taken from their annual report, just published. The receipts of the board during the year have been $241,691 64, and the expenditures $240,600 27. Connected with the board there are twenty-five missions, embracing eighty stations, at which there are 133 ordained missionaries, ten physicians not preachers, fourteen teachers, ten printers and booksellers, eleven other male, and 186 female assistants—making in all, 365 missionary laborers from this country. There are besides, fifteen native preachers and 167 other native assistants—in all 487, which are under the control of the board, and are supported wholly or in part by it.

Connected, also, with the board, there are fifteen printing establishments; fifty-five churches, containing 17,234 members; eight seminaries for boys, containing 412 boarding scholars; six preparatory boarding schools, containing 100 pupils; ten female boarding schools, containing 295 pupils—making the whole number of boarding schools twenty-four, and boarding scholars 807; of free schools there are 415, containing 21,605 pupils. The number of books and tracts printed the past year is 685,000, containing 45,202,406 pages—and the whole number of pages printed in the establishment of the board is 233,155,081.

THE GREAT MISSOURIAN. The following extract of a letter is from a gentleman formerly of this city, now on a tour through the western states, and at present in St. Louis, from whence he writes:

"I went the other night to look at the greatest curiosity that I have ever seen. It is called *the great Missourian*, and is the skeleton of the greatest animal ever known. It was found about 200 miles west of this place, in this state, by a German. It measures to the top of the ribs 16 feet high, is 32 feet long, has two tusks that are from 10 to 12 inches in diameter, and are 16 feet apart. The head and tusks weigh 1,100 pounds. The joints of the knee in the fore legs are inverted, so that he bends his knee the contrary way from any other animal. He appears to have been web-footed, has no hoofs, but toes about 8 or 10 inches long. The owner has computed its size, in comparison to the size of an ox here that weighs 1,000 pounds, and he is just 100 times larger than the ox, so that he must have weighed when alive, 100,000 pounds, (50 tons). I should think he would have required five or six buffaloes for breakfast. The six musicians, who play at the exhibition of the animal, sit up in its ribs.

"The owner has been offered $20 000 cash for him. He leaves in a few days for New Orleans, from thence to New York, thence to Europe. It is worth a good fortune for any six men; but the owner will not sell it."

[*Troy Whig*.

NEW YORK CRIMINAL STATISTICS. In the court of general sessions, New York city, during the past year there were 431 trials, 292 convictions and 139 acquittals. Of the convictions 111 men were sentenced to the state's prison and 14 women. 72 men were sentenced to the penitentiary and 5 women. 19 men to the city prison and 2 women. House of refuge 6 boys. 188 prisoners were discharged by the court.

In the court of oyer and terminer there were 6 trials, all convictions.

During this period the grand jury found 1 056 indictments, and dismissed 264 complaints.

There were 28 complaints of assault and battery settled after indictment and 93 before.

In the special sessions there were 839 trials, of which there were 526 convictions and 99 acquittals for petit larceny, and 226 convictions for assault and battery and 32 acquittals.

The court discharged 488 persons, sentenced 300 men and 81 women to the penitentiary—to the city prison 69 and 39 to the house of refuge 23 boys and 3 girls. [*N. Y. Cour. & Enq.*

TRADE OF ALEXANDRIA, D. C. We were at once gratified and surprised to find, by official documents, that the trade and prosperity of Alexandria were so decidedly on the increase. The value of the exports in 1836 was $393,024—in 1840, $811,716.

The number of clearances of foreign vessels in 1836 was 32, and the tonnage 5,841. In 1840 the number was 106, and the tonnage 16 725.

The entrances of foreign vessels in 1836 were but 20, and the tonnage 4,860. In 1840 the number was 64, and the tonnage 9,911.

There are now belonging to the port 9 ships, from 321 to 677 tons; 2 barks and 12 brigs.

VATTEMARE'S SYSTEM of international exchange of books is highly approved of in Canada, and a complete set of the legislative enactments and public records of the province, has been placed in Mr. Vattemare's charge, for exchange with the government of France. The bishop of Montreal and Mr James Stuart, and a great number of other honorable gentlemen, have engaged in the furtherance of the project.

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FOREIGN ARTICLES.

The steamship Columbia, captain Ludkins, arrived at Boston, on Thursday the 21st inst. bringing Liverpool papers of the 5th inst. and London papers of the day previous.

The Columbia brought 85 passengers from Liverpool for Halifax and Boston, and took on board 14 at Halifax for Boston.

We find important and interesting features in the intelligence brought by this arrival, and as usual, place the whole news in an abridged form without delay before our readers.

The news is of considerable interest, as there appears to be a general stir throughout Europe in reference to the aspect of political events.

In regard to the cotton and money markets, the news is highly interesting and satisfactory. Cotton continues to advance and the money market is improving.

The news from China is of the utmost importance if there be any truth in it. We apprehend, however, that it will turn out to be a mistake growing out of the taking of Chusan. It is against all probability that the British could have taken Pekin, and the news first reached London through Russia.

The steamer Britannia made her homeward voyage in thirteen days and 12 hours. The British Queen did not arrive at Southampton till the 22d ult. which caused intense anxiety in London for her safety.—The Great Western arrived in King's Road, Bristol, at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 24th ult.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The queen, prince Albert, and the court left Buckingham palace for Windsor castle, on the 23d ult. where it is expected they will remain till after the middle of the present month, when the queen will probably open parliament in person on the 26th instant.

The court went into mourning on the 20th ult. on account of the death of the queen's grand aunt, the dowager princess of Reuss Koestritz.

An unusually terrific storm of thunder and lightning visited the metropolis on the 3d inst. accompanied by a fall of hail stones. The spire of a church in Surry was struck by the fluid, and was entirely destroyed. Some other damage was done by this storm.

Considerable excitement and alarm had prevailed at Newport, in South Wales, in consequence of a fresh chartist agitation in that place. A large meeting was held on New Year's day by the chartists, but was unattended by any serious results.

It is now ascertained that her majesty's ship Fairy, with a crew of forty-five men on board, was lost off the coast of Suffolk during a heavy storm, on the 13th November last.

The weather in England has been unusually cold, and the floating ice in the Thames, for a time, greatly obstructed navigation, and did much damage to vessels and small craft in the river.

The hon. T. C. Robertson has succeeded lord Auckland in the governor generalship of India, pro tem.

Repeal meetings, with O'Connel in open them, continue to be held in various parts of Ireland.

Liverpool corn market, Jan. 4. American flour, free, has sustained late rates, but has been rather slow of sale; best mark of United States at 36s. Canadian at 35 a 36s. per barrel; a little United States has been sold, in bond, for export, at 26s. per bbl.

By the official return of the averages, the duty on foreign wheat is raised to 27s. 8d. on Indian corn to 13s. 10d. per quarter; on flour to 18s. 7½d. per bbl. remaining upon all other foreign produce the same as last week.

Liverpool cotton markets. The sales of the week ending the 19th ult. were 32,200 bales, including 4,500 American, on speculation, at an advance on former quotations. The sales of the week up to the 26th were, 39,100 bales, including 7,300 American, on speculation, at an advance on former prices, 16,140 New Orleans 5 a 7½, 1,510 Mobile 5½ a 6½. The sales during the week ending January 2, were equally brisk, and previous prices fully maintained.

London stock exchange, Jan. 4. British market opened this morning rather firmer than it left off on Saturday, at 89½ for account.

Consols may be quoted at 89½, have been 89½ for account; exchequer bills improved to 8 prem. small 7 9 prem. Bank stock nothing done; Indian bonds 14 10 discount.

FRANCE.

The general news from France is not particularly important. The Parisians had witnessed the imposing ceremony of the funeral of Napoleon, on the 15th ult. without offering any violence. Although it was intended by the French government that the ceremony should be grand and magnificent, the English papers speak of it as a decided failure in this respect.

The French journals have again commenced their warlike threats against England. The work on the fortifications has commenced.

The Budget of 1842. On the 30th ult. the finance minister presented the budget in the chamber of deputies. The ordinary and extraordinary expenses are estimated at 1,316 millions of francs. The ordinary revenue is estimated at 1,162 millions which leaves a deficit of 154 millions of francs (6 millions sterling). The minister demanded permission of the chamber to create *rentes*, if necessary, for a capital of 450 millions of francs; but as the treasury has still a reserve of 120 millions, the creation of these *rentes* is not urgent. The minister declared that he did not intend to suspend the fortifications of Paris; but it was his intention to spread the expenses of these works over a number of years, his wish being to avoid contracting a war under disadvantageous circumstances.

Rumors were prevalent in Paris of changes of the ministry. It is conjectured that M. Guizot will have to succumb to the war party.

The Belle Poule is shortly to sail to the China seas, under the command of the prince de Joinville.

Plots against the king's life. Further plots against Louis Phillippe's life are again spoken of. In the pocket of the driver of a Paris omnibus who committed suicide, a paper is said to have been found, setting forth that being a member of a secret society, his lot had come by lot to kill the king, but finding himself unable to commit the crime, he had determined to hang himself.

The king has remitted that part of madame Lafarge's sentence which condemns her to *exposition publique*.

There have been severe frosts in Paris, and dense fogs.

Recent despatches from marshal Vallee, from the seat of the war in French Africa, confirm the intelligence of the tranquility of all the provinces in Africa under his command. The French troops had made several successful attacks in that quarter. The Arab tribes were entering into commercial relations with the French.

Marshal Vallee is recalled from Algiers, and Bugeaud takes the command there.

Quarrel between France and Morocco. It appears that the French government are determined on demanding satisfaction from the emperor of Morocco for the insult offered the consul general of France at Tangiers. Admiral Hugon was said to have received orders to hold himself in readiness to sail at the first signal with his ten ships of the line and two steamers.

The cotton market at Havre was looking up, and the price of the article has already advanced considerably.

ITALY.

Letters from Rome state that on account of the recent melancholy events which have plunged that city into mourning, a complete damp has been thrown over the usual gaieties of the winter season, and that the saloons of the *corps diplomatique* are almost the only ones which will remain open. The government has allotted 7,000 scudi in the opera for the expense of bringing out a new work of Donizetti's.

GENOA.

The accounts from Athens continue to give the same details of resignation of elevation of the people from their sovereign, the same determination on the part of the latter to pursue the anti-national system, and to refuse to listen to the wishes of the Greeks in granting them a constitution. All the endeavors of the British minister to induce king Otho to listen to the proposals to put a stop in the slave trade, which is carried on to an incredible extent under the Greek flag, are useless, or worse than useless. The Turkish charge d'affaires in Greece has had several conferences with the minister for foreign affairs, the result of which has been the settlement of the differences that lately subsisted between the Greek government and the porte. The declaration of the Greek minister respecting Candia proved wholly satisfactory.

GERMANY.

Warlike preparations on the part of this state have commenced on a large scale, on account of similar ones being made by France.

It is reported that the organization of a combined Prussian and Austrian confederate army, has been resolved upon, and that measures are in progress which will enable the Germans to take the field with an overpowering force in the spring, if necessary.

SWITZERLAND.

The grand council of Soleure have adopted the following principles as the basis of the new constitution of the canton:

1. The sovereignty resides in the people, who exercise it through their delegates.

2. The Catholic religion is the religion of the canton, except in the bailiwick of Buechegglaud, which professes the Evangelic creed.

3. The liberty of the press is guaranteed, saving the repression of abuses.

4. Industry and trade are free.

5. The right of petition is granted.

It is reported that Switzerland is on the eve of some new political commotion.

Queen Christina is on her way to Switzerland.

Frequent shocks of earthquake continued to be felt in Zante, but almost all slight; when there happen stronger ones (which is seldom) they are sufficient to overthrow those buildings, or parts of buildings, which have been most injured.

From Holland, Belgium and Austria, there is no news of any importance.

RUSSIA.

Disappointment of the Russian soldiers. From the Divina, Dec. 10. The rapid decision of the Turco-Egyptian question, without the active co-operation of Russia, may probably have disappointed many ardent hopes of our warriors, for the Russian soldiers, and still more the officers, wish for war.

Exports. According to accounts from St. Petersburg, the exports of Russia during the year 1839, amounted to 341,898,679 bank rubles, and the imports to 249,152,476 bank rubles. The exports accordingly exceeded the imports by a sum of 92,746,203 rubles.

Diplomatic notes, of friendly tone, have passed between the Russian ambassador and M. Guizot. They probably mean nothing more than the usual professions of a disposition to cultivate the relations of peace.

The Sud, of Marseilles, contains the account from Constantinople, stating that the Russians had been completely defeated by the Circassians, and driven from one of their most important fortresses, after a decisive battle.

PRUSSIA.

A pretender to the throne. The German papers have given several obscure hints of the existence of a pretender to the throne of Prussia. In a letter under date of frontiers of Prussia, it is alleged that an elder brother of the king, having been assassinated, left a son who is now a major in garrison in Mentz. It is asserted further that several of the first families in Prussia have determined to support him. This conspiracy, it is added, will soon astonish Europe by its results.

The government is having a civil code drawn up for the whole Prussian monarchy. This measure is intended for a two-fold object; first to give to the kingdom a unity, a political homogeneousness, without which it would not retain its rank; the second to bring back, under this pretext, the Rhenish provinces to the ancient German legislation.

TURKEY, EGYPT AND SYRIA.

The Turco-Egyptian question, which, at our last advices, was supposed to be settled, was again reopened, as will appear from the following intelligence.

On the 26th November, com. Napier concluded a convention with the pasha, by which the latter was to receive the *hereditary* government of Egypt upon certain conditions.

On the 2d ultimo, admiral Stopford wrote to the pasha, informing him that as Napier had no authority to enter into such a convention he could not approve or ratify it; but on the 6th ultimo, he transmitted to the pasha the *official* authority from the British government, in the name of the four powers, to maintain Mehemet Ali in the pashalic of Egypt only, upon the condition that in three days after the communications made to him by captain Fanshawe, he agreed to restore the Turkish fleet to the sultan and evacuate Syria. In reply, Mehemet Ali accepted the terms proposed, though much hurt at the diplomatic trifling to which he had been subjected.

The precise words of the treaty are, that if he, Mehemet Ali, "submits immediately to the sultan, and delivers into the hands of the officer charged with the above, a written obligation to restore, without further delay, the Turkish fleet, and to recall immediately his troops from Syria, from the district of Adana, from the island of Candia, from Arabia, and from the Holy Cities, the four powers will recommend the sultan to re-establish Mehemet Ali in the pashalic of Egypt.

The 9th and 10th ult. were days of negotiation, when Mehemet Ali sent his answer in a note and despatch.

Captain Fanshawe left Alexandria on the 11th ult. with this note and despatch, for Constantinople. We have yet to learn the result of his reception by the sultan.

It was understood at Alexandria on the 11th, that Ibrahim pasha was at Gaza with his army, on his way to Cairo, where he was expected to arrive on the 15th inst. Com. Napier had left Alexandria, and had gone to Marmorica. The Bedouins of the desert of Suez had begun to plunder.

As the affairs of Syria appear to be fast approaching to a quiescent state, it is needless to occupy any space with details of past events. The Syrian tribes who had hitherto remained faithful to Mehemet Ali, declared in favor of the sultan immediately after the fall of St. Jean d'Acre. The entire army of Ibrahim, which at one time amounted to 75,000 men, had been reduced to about 20,000.

A fearful tempest lately swept over the Black sea and the sea of Marmora, which did incalculable damage. A Russian steamer from Odessa to Constantinople, was wrecked and nineteen men perished.

CHINA.

Still later from China. The British actually in Pekin! Reports that the British expedition against China had taken Pekin, the capital of the celestial empire, were current in London at the date of our last publication. They were founded on letters received from St. Petersburg, via Holland; and but little attention was paid to them. They have, however, been this week repeated, with increased confidence. The Manchester Guardian gives the following, dated St. Petersburg, 11th December, addressed to "an eminent house" at Manchester and received on Tuesday.

"At the beginning of this week, a Tartar arrived here from Kiachta, with the news that the English had taken the capital of China, after having bombarded it, and destroyed all the forts near the river. The emperor, the son of the sun, had fled with all his mandarins. The consequence of this event will be a good treaty which will entirely change the commercial dealings with that empire."

PORTUGAL.

Quarrel between Spain and Portugal. It appears that the government at Lisbon had determined to resist the proposals of that of Madrid as to the Douro navigation treaty. A Spanish force, therefore, had been marched to the frontiers of Portugal, and the time for a definite answer fixed for January 4th; by which time it was determined by the Portuguese government that every thing should be prepared for war, on land, as well as that their old crafts were to be hastily put in such a state as to be able to blockade Cadiz and other important Spanish towns on the coast. From the hasty despatch of the Espoir, it was believed that the British government would be likely to interfere and settle the dispute.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

U. S. SENATE. The National Intelligencer of Monday says:—In conformity to usage, we learn that the senate of the United States has been summoned by the executive to meet in this city on the 4th of March next, for the transaction of business. (being, of course, of an executive character, connected with the commencement of a new administration, the formation of a new cabinet, &c.)

MINISTER AT ST. JAMES. The Richmond Enquirer says that Mr. Van Buren has not acceded to the request of Mr. Stevenson (our minister at St. James), that he may be recalled; but in consequence of the new aspect of affairs in regard to the boundary question, and the affair of the Caroline, has desired Mr. Stevenson to remain in England until a successor should be appointed and reach London.

THE OREGON TERRITORY. Mr. Linn, of the U. States senate, has introduced a bill declaring that the title of the United States to the territory of Oregon is certain and will not be abandoned. The bill further authorises the president of the U. States to take immediate measures to have the boundaries of the United States on the Pacific frontier ascertained and fixed; and in the meantime to take such measures as may be necessary to protect the persons and property of our citizens residing or trading in the territory of Oregon. It also provides that a line of military posts be established at suitable places between Fort Leavenworth and the Rocky Mountains.

The bill grants one thousand acres of land to every white male inhabitant of the territory who shall cultivate and use the same for five consecutive years. It also authorises the appointment of an Indian agent with a salary of fifteen hundred dollars, whose duty it shall be to superintend the interests of the United States with any Indian tribe west of any agency now established.

REVISION OF THE TARIFF. The secretary of the treasury sent in the senate on Friday a short report on the revision of the tariff, in obedience to a resolution of that body. The gist of the report, after excluding redundant verbiage, is this:

The reduction is the duties on imports, which is to take place in 1842, is above five millions of dollars.

The chief existing law on the subject, is the compromise act of 1833, which the secretary proposes not to disturb by his revision.

If any changes are made, they should be solely for purposes of revenue.

That these changes should be confined to articles not paying a duty so high as 20 per cent. and that, generally, it should not go above that rate.

That the existing provisions for the payment of duties in cash; and the assessment of them on the value of the merchandise at the port of entry after 1842, ought to be regarded.

It is doubtless a sound axiom to select for highest taxation articles of luxury, rather than of necessity.

It is expedient to select such articles of luxury as compete most with similar articles of American growth or manufacture, though not to tax them above 20 per cent.

It may be useful, also, to select these articles, for an increased impost, which may be proper for countervailing injurious imposts, placed on our own productions by any foreign power.

There are some anomolies in the present tariff which might be abolished; such as discriminations more favorable to luxuries than to necessaries.

The value of free articles imported in 1838, exclusive of specie, was about $38,161,383. A duty of 15 per cent. on these would yield a nett revenue near the five millions that may be needed in 1842.

Selecting from the free articles those which may be regarded most as luxuries, as teas, coffees, nuts, &c. and adding them to those which conflict with American productions, as worsteds, linens, &c. and there would be an amount of $29,026,448, (taking the year 1838 still as a guide) on which a duty of 20 per cent. would also yield the amount of about five millions.

On some articles not now free, but paying a duty of less than 15 or 20 per cent. the tax might be raised. *Wines* are of this description.

Half the amount of increased duty should be made to accrue only from the first of January, in 1842, and the residue commence the first of July next thereafter.

The warehouse system might be adopted and adopted.

It might be expedient to provide for the assessment of the whole of the higher class of duties after 1842 on the *ad valorem* principle.

Some of the large drawbacks and bounties, now allowed could be beneficially reduced so as to correspond in their proportions with the reduced duties.

This, we believe, is a tolerable synopsis of Mr. Woodbury's report of revision, with the exception of it which merely describes the stipulations and restrictions of the existing tariff. We have interposed no opinions of our own. (*Madisonian.*

NORTHEASTERN BOUNDARY. The Washington correspondent of the New York Courier & Enquirer, under date of the 8th inst. alluding to the course of the negotiation between the governments of the United States and Great Britain on the boundary question, reverts to the visit of Mr. Christopher Hughes having been first nominated to the senate by president Adams, at the session of congress in 1828–9, to be minister to the Hague, (with a view to the arbitration before the king of the Netherlands), and the rejection of that nomination upon the mean party ground upon which the most important nominations then made by Mr. Adams were rejected, for the purpose of reserving all such appointments and concentrating the greatest possible amount of patronage in the hands of gen. Jackson, who was to come into office on the 4th of March following, the consequence of which rejection was, that, in due time, the mission was bestowed upon Mr. Preble. The correspondent of the Courier adds to this reminiscence the following, which corresponds with the impression which has been made upon our minds on the same subject:

"It is the opinion of persons best competent to judge, and from what they have said I confidently believe, that, if Mr. Hughes had received that appointment, his influence at the Hague, and his means of access to, and intercourse with, not the Dutch ministers alone, but the king himself, would have enabled him to satisfy the arbiter of the justice of the pretensions of the United States, and would have brought about a decision of the northeastern boundary question in our favor."

Thus, the first error committed in regard to the boundary negotiation was in the choice of an agent on the part of the United States to attend to the arbitration.

A second error, we believe, was committed in the rejection of the award of the king of the Netherlands under the treaty of Ghent, after it was made. Upon that head there is, we know, some difference of opinion among patriotic citizens of both of our great political parties. For our part, we wish that it could have been accepted.

A third error was committed, we apprehend, by the present executive, in declining to carry into effect the wishes of congress, as indicated, two years ago, by the making of an appropriation for the outfit and salary of a special minister to Great Britain. Whatever doubt might have existed in the mind of the president, as to the expediency of such a special mission, might well have yielded to this expression of opinion by congress on the subject.

We allude to this last error with the less hesitation because, as we have heretofore intimated, we are disposed, "errore excepted," to approve the general course of the present executive upon this delicate question. [*Nat. Intel.*

THE TOBACCO TRADE. The Alexandria Gazette has information from Amsterdam, under date of the 11th of December, that the minister of finance has proposed a new tariff of duties, to go into operation 1st January, 1841, by which (amongst other articles) the duties on Maryland and Virginia tobacco will be increased from 80 cents per 100 kn. to 3 guilders per 700 ko.; and that, notwithstanding the remonstrance of the merchants and dealers against the measure, it was generally supposed that the chamber would concur in the recommendation of the minister.

THE ARMY.

Recruits for the U. S. army. The whole number of soldiers enlisted in the army, at the recruiting stations in the different states, for one year from October 1st, 1839 to September 30th 1840, inclusive, was 6,316; of the stations for the general recruiting service, 3,006; of those for the dragoon service 496, and by regiments, 2,814; total, 6,316. The number of stations was about 40. Of the 3,006, enlisted at these, for the general recruiting service, 1,414 were in the state of New York—nearly one half of the whole number. At the station in this city 317 were enlisted. At the other most prominent stations, there were enlisted, at Philadelphia, 215; Cumberland, Md. 135; Baltimore, Md 143; Louisville, Ky. 135; Newport, Ky. 144; Syracuse, New York, 149; Utica, 138; Albany, 107; Boston, 108. Of the 496, for the dragoon service, 329 were enlisted in this city.

[*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

Troops for Florida. A detachment of 104 recruits, for the 1st regiment of infantry, left New York last Tuesday for Tampa Bay, on board the Tuscena. The detachment is under command of lieutenant W. S. Henry, second infantry. Lieut. J. W. Martin, also of the second regiment is attached to the command.

Florida. A letter has been received at Pilatka from colonel Looms, dated at Fort Clinch, stating that thirty-three Indians had come it at that post.

Tiger Tail had also come in and was going to Tampa. It is thought that in all about six hundred Indians have preseuted themselves at various posts along the coast on the gulf side.

A party of the enemy lately attacked Fort Walker, killing two or three negroes and wounding one white woman. Fort Wetkar is between Micanopie and Newoanseille.

Captain W. B. Davidson, 3d artillery, died in Indian Key on the 24th December, regretted by all who knew him as a gallant officer and most worthy man.

THE NAVY.

Death of commodore Stevens. The Washington papers of Friday announce the death of commodore Thomas Holdup Stevens, of the U. S. navy, and commandant of the Washington navy yard.—The Intelligencer says: "In the meridian of life, and in the enjoyment of the highest health, he retired to bed on Wednesday night, and before morning the angel of death had stricken him from the number of the living. Commodore Stevens was a native of Charleston, South Carolina, and entered the navy in 1808, at the early age of fifteen. Young as he was, he had distinguished himself in the war of 1812, even before Perry's brilliant victory on Lake Erie, and he commanded one of the vessels in that never-memorable battle." The Intelligencer pays a just and generous tribute to his memory.—The secretary of the navy has issued the annexed official order, under date of the 22d inst.

As a mark of respect to the memory of com. Thomas Holdup Stevens, late of the United States navy, who died at Washington on the 21st inst. while in command of the navy yard and station, the flags of the navy yards, stations, and vessels of the United States navy are to be hoisted half mast, and thirteen minute guns fired at noon on the day after the receipt of this order. Officers of the navy and marine corps are directed to wear crape on the left arm for thirty days.

The U. S frigate Constitution and schooner Shark were lying at Callao, Peru, all well, September 5th, to sail in a day or two for Payta and Guayaquil. The U S. sloop of war St. Louis was daily expected at Callao from the coast of Mexico. She had been absent about eight months. Our naval force seems to us to be entirely too limited for the extensive commerce we have in that ocean. It will be seen; in referring to the report made by the committee on naval affairs in the senate of the United States in 1839, that the whale ships alone in the Pacific ocean number 460 sail, amounting to nearly 200,000 tons, and manned by 12,000 seamen!—The report says: "Every time this whale fleet puts to sea, there is required, in outfits, flour, 80,040 barrels; pork and beef, 79,120 barrels; molasses, 631,000 gallons; coffee, 552,600 pounds; sugar, 250,800 pounds; tea, 172,500 pounds; rice, 1,300 tierces; duck, 46,460 pieces; cordage, 3,960 tons; iron hoops, 4,600 tons; copper, 552,000 sheets, vessels coppered every voyage; staves, 10,000,000.—No part of the commerce of this country is more important than that which is carried on in the Pacific ocean. It is large in amount—not less than $12,000,000 of capital are invested in, and actively employed by, one branch of the whale fishery alone; and in the whole trade is directly and indirectly involved not less than fifty to seventy millions of property!" We commend the perusal of the whole of the report as a document which throws much light on the important subject of our commerce to the Pacific. [*Philad. U. S. Gazette.*

STATES OF THE UNION.

MAINE.

Oxford district. The election for a member of congress in this district, on Monday last, has probably resulted in the choice of Mr. Littlefield, the Van Buren candidate. Returns from 20 towns, give Littlefield 2,144, Long, (W.) 2,123, scattering 293, showing a gain in favor of Littlefield since the late trial.

Finances. The whole debt of the state amounts to $1,678,367, of which all but $37,420 is funded, and payable in periods of 4, 5, 8, 15 and 30 years. The estimated charge for interest the ensuing year is $98,500.

Resources.

Cash on hand	$82,736
Bank tax for 1841	40,000
Duty on commissions	2,500
Balance of tax for 1840	97,718
Land notes and other available	205 000
Claim on United States	350,000
Bank stock	18,000
Total	$795,954

The estimate of probable receipts in 1841, is $153,894, including cash on hand, $200,000 claimed of the United States for boundary expenses, the state tax, bank tax, and $30,000 from the land agent. The estimate of expenditure for the current year is $306,627.

The large debt of the state is the result of an extravagant wheat bounty a few years since, and of its military expeditions to the Aroostook under gov. Fairfield. [*N. Y. Cour. and Inquirer.*

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

State convention. The friends of the administration in New Hampshire, recently held a convention, and nominated candidates for governor, congress, council and state senators. John Page was nominated for governor, and Tristrom Shaw, Ira A. Eastman, Charles G. Atherton, Edmund Burke, John R. Redding, for congress. The convention recommend a national convention to be held in N. York, on the 3d of July, 1842, to nominate candidates for president and vice president.

RHODE ISLAND.

The whig state convention of Rhode Island, assembled at Providence on Thursday. Asher Robbins, of New Port, was appointed president, Sam. Ward King, of Johnston, and Byron Diman, of Bristol, were nominated as the whig candidates for governor and lieutenant governor of the state. Albert C. Green, for attorney general, and Stephen Cahoone, general treasurer.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The public lands. The resolutions in favor of a distribution of the proceeds of sales of the public lands, among the several states, which had previously passed the senate of Pennsylvania, passed a final reading in the house, by a vote of 51 to 44. While under consideration in the house, Mr. Cox, of Somerset, submitted an amendment, in the shape of a second resolution, instructing the Pennsylvania delegation in congress to vote for such an amendment or modification of the tariff laws, as may render the revenue arising from imposts equal to the wants of the national government—so that no part of the proceeds of the sales of the public domain—the common property of the several states—be applied to the uses of the federal government. This amendment was adopted by a vote of 56 to 37.—The resolutions as passed by the house are as follows:

Resolved, &c. That our senators in congress be, and they are hereby instructed, and our representatives requested, to resist any and all attempts, under what pretence soever the same may be made, to deprive the people of this state of their just proportion of the common inheritance in the public lands, and that they be and are hereby further instructed and requested, to introduce and advocate the passage of a bill, providing for the distribution of the proceeds of the same among the several states, in the ratio of their representative population of one thousand eight hundred and forty.

Resolved, That our senators in congress be further instructed and our representatives requested, to vote for such a modification or adjustment of the tariff laws of may increase the revenue upon imposts equal to the wants of the national government, so that at no time hereafter, under any pretence whatever, shall the money received from the sales of the public lands be used by the general government.

Resolved, That the governor be requested to cause a copy of this resolution to be forwarded to each of our senators and representatives in congress, and to the governors of the several states, with the request that the same may be laid before their respective state legislatures.

The amendment of Mr. Cox will carry the resolutions back to the senate: but there is no sort of doubt but they will pass that body as amended.

On Tuesday last, John Gilmore, of Butler county, (formerly a representative in congress), was elected, on joint ballot of the two houses of the legislature, to be treasurer of the state.

Military convention. The military convention at Harrisburg, for a reform of the militia system adjourned on Tuesday last, to meet again on the first Monday in June next, when a state military convention will be held, the delegates to be selected at the regimental trainings, out of the commissioned officers. It is supposed that no less than one thousand officers in full uniform, will be present on that occasion. The resolutions which were adopted previously to adjournment were to the following effect:

To effect an efficient organization of this bodies men. To elect respectable men to offices, who would discharge the duty. Recommending to the divisions and brigades to hold meetings in April next. The appointment of a committee to transmit the proceedings to the members of congress and the state legislature, with suggestions to remedy the present evils of the system. Appointing a central committee. Appointing division and brigade officers corresponding committees. Appointing a committee to procure the establishment of a military and literary paper, neutral in politics. That the army of the United States should not be increased. Recommending encampments in the several divisions and brigades. All meetings of officers to be in full uniform. [*Ledger.*

DELAWARE.

French spoliations. Governor Comegys calls the attention of the legislature of Delaware, in the case of the French spoliations upon American commerce, previous to 1800. The subjoined are the perticular remarks of his excellency.

"Your attention is requested to the documents now communicated relating to the claims of American citizens for spoliations, committed on our commerce by France, prior to the year 1800, in which a number of the citizens of this state are interested. This claim is preferred against the United States on the well known constitutional principle, that private property shall not be taken for public use, without making just compensation. The limits of this communication will not permit me to detail to you all the facts, which enter into the history of this long protracted claim. They are, however, fully set forth in the papers, laid before you. I may state briefly, that by the treaty between the United State and the French republic, of September, 1800, the United States released France from all claim of indemnity to our citizens, for enormous spoliations, committed on their commerce, by France, prior to that time, in consideration of a release on the part of France, of her claim of indemnity, for the non-performance of certain stipulations, contained in the treaty between the two countries of 1778; which stipulations were admitted by our government to be of binding obligation on it.

"Our government has purchased a release from an onerous treaty obligation with the property of their fellow citizens, and therefore became liable, upon every just principle, to them for the amount of the claims thus bartered away. This claim has been standing for forty years; has been elaborately investigated in both houses of congress, and its validity and justice have been repeatedly recognised by committees in each house. In view of all the circumstances, I regard the claim as one entitled to your favorable consideration, and to that of congress."

The governor has appointed John W. Houston, esq of Georgetown, secretary of state; and the legislature has elected col. William D. Waples, of Sussex, state treasurer, and L. A. Houston, esq. of Kent, auditor.

MARYLAND.

Census of the population of the state for the year 1840: taken in conformity with the act of congress, under the direction of N. Snider, esq. marshal of the district of Maryland.

NAMES OF COUNTIES.	FREE COLORED PERSONS.														SLAVES.								FREE WHITE PERSONS, INCLUDING HEADS OF FAMILIES.								PENSIONERS	TOTAL.	
	MALES.						FEMALES.								MALES.				FEMALES.				MALES.						FEMALES.					
	Under 10	10 under 24	24 under 36	36 under 55	55 under 100	100 & upwards.	Under 10	10 under 24	24 under 36	36 under 55	55 under 100	100 & upwards.	Under 10	10 under 24	24 under 36	36 under 55	55 under 100	100 & upwards.	Under 10	10 under 24	24 under 36	36 under 55	55 under 100	100 & upwards.	Under 5	5 under 10	10 under 15	15 under 20	20 under 30	30 under 40	40 under 50	50 under 60	60 under 70	70 under 80	80 under 90	90 under 100	100 & upwards.	For revolutionary or military services, included in the foregoing.	Ages.
Allegany	31	25	27	6			22	36	20	19			123	144	41	43	22	1	122	174	78	42	16	1	1,341	843	800	667	1,990	1,256	623	266	150	68	23	2	1	15,704	604	83
Washington	273	182	108	34	1		242	187	158	133	72		393	417	233	162	69	7	408	289	226	139	62	7	2,221	1,681	1,512	1,384	2,274	1,589	1,019	539	281	105	61	10	3	28,502	3	487
Frederick	447	288	181	273	156	6	461	374	242	263	199	3	753	557	361	264	112	1	636	781	318	240	100	2	2,297	1,996	1,768	1,620	2,263	1,545	1,100	715	381	159	67	8	2	64,093	4	323
Carroll	168	116	66	67	62		152	109	90	72	32		156	232	119	86	22		132	192	99	60	22		1,334	1,046	926	800	1,213	813	598	389	247	123	67	1		17,245	6	446
Baltimore	463	406	254	624	192	3	497	425	329	171	115	2	730	862	330	236	109	1	694	718	383	304	96		2,046	1,571	1,447	1,079	2,047	1,509	1,119	674	358	170	80	23	2	62,067	2	179
Harford	404	336	196	196	109	3	631	533	323	197	106	3	463	523	197	106	35	4	400	490	124	113	61	4	903	666	742	515	1,163	755	566	358	207	80	28	6	1	16,901	8	600
Montgomery	232	175	54	87	47	6	176	149	103	77	31		650	825	426	227	154	7	1,279	1,625	859	651	313	6	1,821	1,279	1,163	1,033	1,853	1,256	1,019	539	281	105	61	10	3	14,656	6	372
Prince George	172	154	70	114	74	1	139	136	83	31	4		1,518	1,691	890	717	363	3	1,779	1,625	859	651	313	6	2,244	1,590	1,447	1,079	2,047	1,509	1,119	674	358	170	80	23	2	16,498	2	124
St. Mary's	265	197	114	93	42		231	168	123	113	48	1	1,049	877	435	366	198	2	961	867	478	346	181		16,244															
Calvert	185	138	111	96	49		167	126	128	69	35	2	513	639	352	214	126	6	738	633	570	310	152	2	9,095															
Charles	188	116	58	51	37	1	123	96	43	43	20	1	1,602	1,385	743	586	306	6	1,659	1,408	761	411	231	2	15,812	1,447	1,279	1,147	1,944	1,316	1,019	539	281	105	61	10	3	29,535	1	90
Anne Arundel	898	702	663	360	196	4	877	687	491	696	198	1	1,604	1,729	617	567	273	7	1,716	1,495	768	463	196	1	17,307	1,271	1,128	1,000	1,694	1,147	888	470	245	92	53	9	2	18,540	3	176
Cecil	413	334	222	199	115	1	650	552	220	213	96	1	231	266	131	66	25		206	447	116	41	23		7,866	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12,103	3	77
Kent	367	325	209	269	115	1	898	245	211	223	114	4	509	561	371	189	49	1	123	122	39	34	10	1	12,805	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12,825	3	203
Caroline	249	212	148	124	82	2	278	229	156	84	14	6	144	145	64	20	10	1	122	122	39	34	10	1	16,504	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18,809	4	321
Talbot	295	237	176	151	115	2	626	280	200	204	149	1	649	658	622	150	61	1	819	575	608	156	122	3	18,253	102,513	11													
Queen Anne's	414	320	222	200	142	9	388	261	226	213	140	2	705	761	654	188	67	4	656	508	643	176	93	1	15,607,483															
Somerset	419	673	165	146	134	1	457	449	248	191	174	2	861	930	459	692	230	6	820	817	466	294	172	1																
Dorchester	700	501	244	261	219		672	491	415	299	200	1	613	796	424	230	115	1	603	713	656	241	109																
Worcester	580	431	169	218	183	6	491	423	242	227	145	4	653	753	421	212	102	5	322	895	610	175	75																	
Baltimore city	2,172	1,873	1,590	1,279	389	9	2,254	2,076	2,727	1,961	740	30	14,963	15,447	7,703	5,220	2,556	64	14,554	14,497	7,634	4,730	2,304	30	467,567															
Total	8,960	7,781	4,767	4,695	2,486	50	9,100	8,643	6,670	6,432	2,902	73	65	15	25,354	16,589	17,600	16,276	80,991	19,298	12,437	7,518	4,350	1,795	330	89	83														

MARYLAND.

NAMES OF COUNTIES.

	MALES.														FEMALES.																									
	Under 5	5 under 10	10 under 15	15 under 20	20 under 30	30 under 40	40 under 50	50 under 60	60 under 70	70 under 80	80 under 90	90 under 100	100 & upwards.		Under 5	5 under 10	10 under 15	15 under 20	20 under 30	30 under 40	40 under 50	50 under 60	60 under 70	70 under 80	80 under 90	90 under 100	100 & upwards.														
Allegany	1,341	843	800	667	1,990	1,256	623	266	150	68	23	2	1		1,327	899	778	667	1,244	769	425	232	126	50	16	6	604														
Washington	2,221	1,681	1,512	1,384	2,274	1,589	1,019	539	281	105	61	10	3		2,070	1,685	1,411	1,391	2,215	1,382	908	548	288	126	64	3	487														
Frederick	2,297	1,996	1,768	1,620	2,263	1,545	1,100	715	381	159	67	8	2		2,186	1,779	1,710	1,694	2,480	1,527	1,140	703	426	162	62	4	323														
Carroll	1,334	1,046	926	800	1,213	813	598	389	247	123	67	1			1,219	1,032	924	826	1,285	835	649	417	290	127	47	6	446														
Baltimore	2,046	1,571	1,447	1,079	2,047	1,509	1,119	674	358	170	80	23	2		1,894	1,554	1,352	1,057	2,181	1,482	1,040	679	351	164	61	11	2														
Harford	903	666	742	515	1,163	755	566	358	207	80	28	6	1		831	715	664	490	1,096	756	371	215	118	56	42	21	2														
Montgomery	667	508	513	437	735	456	483	256	163	82	23	2			617	561	437	476	998	456	335	226	119	56	60	21	2														
Prince George	719	812	459	637	632	426	226	215	116	50	20	1	1		820	817	431	485	712	465	328	220	116	60	16	7	2														
St. Mary's	544	416	308	206	452	246	119	78	33	3	2				811	391	261	300	539	279	249	127	55	16	4																
Calvert	647	504	264	173	344	253	164	141	38	6	3	1	1		616	216	169	217	637	218	129	80	34	9	4																
Charles	502	406	278	261	380	370	253	160	79	25	2				484	378	321	662	674	231	150	61	35	18	4	2															
Anne Arundel	1,267	925	811	741	1,272	858	581	372	186	67	23	2			1,723	845	774	798	1,403	694	360	210	72	18	6	2															
Cecil	1,153	879	783	711	1,351	853	567	336	168	65	19	4			1,165	840	692	690	1,337	781	519	309	161	82	17	4															
Kent	818	677	546	291	531	354	242	127	57	28	6	2			436	372	291	284	566	327	195	134	65	24	2																
Caroline	496	369	349	240	313	247	198	97	62	24	5	2	1		441	357	290	257	526	336	157	106	63	20	4	2															
Talbot	324	261	377	286	620	460	246	131	74	30	12	1	1		427	635	297	305	325	576	246	171	58	27	6	2															
Queen Anne's	612	414	354	339	570	406	219	106	60	12	1	1			576	249	296	346	644	656	201	118	44	21	2	2															
Somerset	967	682	747	589	1,009	721	392	227	103	56	9	1	1		982	896	696	682	1,068	682	445	296	145	58	16	6	1														
Dorchester	809	745	639	624	969	649	401	227	122	67	13	4	1		809	692	596	649	946	720	426	235	145	48	14	1	2														
Worcester	651	947	792	830	901	725	485	251	186	53	12	1	1		1,074	795	646	560	1,005	732	456	306	167	80	18	2	7														
Baltimore city	8,338	4,498	6,980	4,216	8,325	5,722	2,953	1,593	732	296	99	30	9		8,218	4,637	6,418	6,167	9,566	6,644	3,275	2,056	1,096	392	107	17	9														
Total	36,666	26,448	18,278	18,106	30,003	20,674	12,890	7,206	3,960	1,615	415	65	15		25,354	16,589	17,600	16,276	80,991	19,298	12,437	7,518	4,350	1,795	530	89	83														

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| NAME OF COUNTIES. | NUMBER OF PERSONS IN EACH COUNTY EMPLOYED IN | | | | | | | DEAF, DUMB, BLIND AND INSANE | | | | | | |

total white population 75,512; free colored persons 431, slaves 18,969, total colored population 19,391. There are 40 deaf and dumb persons, 20 blind and 41 insane and idots. Of the number of white persons above the age of 20, there are 6,584 who can neither read nor write. There are 9 academies and grammar schools within the state, having 434 scholars, and 108 primary and common schools, having 2,507 scholars.

KENTUCKY.

Penitentiary. From the annual report of the keeper, it appears that the profits of the institution from March, 1839, to November, 1840, amount to the sum of $42,512 12 cents. The number of convicts are stated to be 225.

OHIO.

The Ohio State Journal says that the annual report of the auditor discloses the astounding fact, that the collectors of tolls upon the Ohio state canals, at Newark, Massillon, Dayton and Chillicothe, are in default to the state for moneys received by them, in the aggregate sum of $41,560 72.

The absorbing question here, says the State Journal, among those who are sincerely desirous to place the moneyed institutions of our state in a condition to be safe and useful is, whether there shall be a state bank, similar to that in Indiana, or whether the present banks, or such of them as are entitled to public confidence, shall be united in a kind of New York safety fund system, with such modifications however, as shall secure a larger amount of specie in the vaults of the banks, in proportion to the amount of paper circulation, than is exhibited in the reports of the New York banks. The probability is, that the committee to whom this subject is referred, will report a bill on the latter plan; chiefly because the finances of the state are thought to be unfavorable to the former. The great difficulty appears to be in determining a rule by which the real available means of the present banks may be ascertained, in order to fix the amount of circulation to which each may be entitled, when presenting claims to the board of control, for admission into the family of solvent banks.

The bank bill has been since reported.

INDIANA.

Legislature. In the house, on Wednesday the 6th inst. the vote on the passage of the bill to regulate general elections so as to restrict voters to the privilege of voting only in the township in which they may reside, was reconsidered and after a spirited debate, the bill passed. The senate spent the most of the next day in discussing a motion to reject the bill, which was finally carried in the affirmative by a vote of 27 to 18.

State bonds. A report has been made in the legislature of Indiana, on the subject of the bonds issued by that state, in which the ground is taken that all the bonds issued by the commissioners of the state should be paid, except such as had been sold and were not paid for, and which remained in the possession of the original purchasers. This has reference to the bonds sold to the Morris canal company of New York, and for which the state has received nothing. But as that company has disposed of those bonds to the United States bank of Pennsylvania and by that bank have been pledged to England, the proviso can be of no effect. Those bonds constitute a large portion of the debt of that state.

ILLINOIS.

Resumption. It will be remembered that by the unexpected termination of an extra session of the legislature of that state, a few hours, on a day, previous to the commencement of the regular session, the State Bank of Illinois was ra a measure coerced into the work of resuming specie payments, somewhat sooner than it otherwise would have done. The resumption took place, if we mistake not, on the 21st of December. And we now learn from the St. Louis Republican of late date that "the demand for specie on the State Bank of Illinois, had thus far been much less than was expected." We are told, in fact, that there has been nothing like a run on the State Bank, or any of its branches. The resumption thus far is said to have had no influence whatever on the condition of the bank.

The city of Cairo. The Sangamo (Ill.) Journal says:

"A ship is now contracted for, to be built at Cairo, the ensuing summer, designed for a regular trader between that city and Liverpool! Start not reader! This is most certainly true; and ten years will hardly pass before ships from the ocean will onload their cargoes at Cairo city, which will then be a port of entry, and will take that rank among the cities of the west, to which her unrivalled position—unrivalled in any portion of the world—will entitle her.

"We will add to this article the fact that the embankment, which will enclose 1,300 acres, will be completed in June; after which an overflow of the city will no longer be apprehended."

This embrio city—we believe it already has a character—is situated at the extreme southern point of Illinois, on the peninsula formed by the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers.

MISSOURI.

St. Louis. The business between the city of St. Louis and Boston and New York, this year, according to the St. Louis Gazette, is $6,000,000. When the Chicago canal is finished, which will be in the coming year, the transportation of merchandise will mostly be done by the Erie canal and the lakes.

MICHIGAN.

Governor Woodbridge's message was communicated to the two houses of the Michigan legislature on the 7th instant. The subject of education is the first that receives particular notice, and it appears to be one which the governor has much at heart. Various defects are pointed out in the existing system of common schools, especially as it regards the laying off of districts and the imposition of taxes. Amendments are suggested. The condition of the state university is alluded to—an institution which seems to be designed upon a scale of gigantic proportions, having its chief endowment in public lands granted by the state and the general government. The university has its branches in different parts of the state, some of which are now in successful operation. Of the central institution four buildings for professors' residences are finished, the grounds are handsomely enclosed, and a large edifice for students will be finished probably in June next.

Among the local matters to which the message refers, the judiciary department of the state gives occasion for a series of remarks. "In all our courts of civil jurisdiction," says the message, "it is too obviously true to need formal proof to establish the fact, that within a few years past, the number of suits has increased to an extraordinary extent; and the crowded and diffused operations of our courts are looked to with a far more general and absorbing interest than in ordinary times." This state of things is ascribed in part to the unfortunate policy of the general government in relation to the currency and the tariff. In this connection, the message says—

To establish a national currency, has not been confided to the states; nor does it remain with them to create any incidental institution, tending to invigorate, increase or protect it. No power has been reserved to the states either, so far to interfere with the operations of commerce, as, without materially injuring any other interest, to foster and increase our own manufactures. And when by a lamentable concurrence of circumstances, principally superinduced by the action of the federal authorities themselves, ruin is brought upon thousands of unfortunate debtors, and their families, without any moral guilt of their own, no power exists, except with those authorities, to relieve their distress, by a well guarded and uniform system of bankruptcy." On neither of these subjects can the separate states act authoritatively. But the expressed wishes, or the well reasoned opinions of the state legislatures on all questions of national policy, will be entitled to respect, and cannot but exert a just and salutary influence.

There appears to be some uncertainty concerning the exact location of the northern boundary separating the state of Michigan from the British territory. It is recommended that an immediate application be made to congress for a survey of the district in question.

The internal improvements of the state constitute an important topic of discussion. The great error has been in undertaking too many large works at once. The consequences are that the whole system is brought to a stand in an imperfect condition, and the obligations of the state have accumulated without the means of meeting them being at present available. After referring to the unpromising aspect of things now in view, with the difficult alternatives that lay before them, the governor concludes upon the subject thus:

And, in rescue our constituents and our state from a condition so rapidly approaching, and yet so humiliating and so full of peril, I think, gentlemen, that but one course remains—that is, to consent to look at our great public works, solely as a matter of finance, as a measure of pecuniary concern merely—at once, and manfully, to sacrifice on the alter of true honor and patriotism, all local prejudices and partialities, and with one accord, to apply all the available means that remains to us, to the completion of that one of them which will most certainly be productive; which, from a full consideration of all circumstances, and an honest estimate of chances, will furnish the *strongest* and *the best guaranty* that its pecuniary avails will the most certainly be equal to the semi-annual interest which the state must soon cast about for ways and means to pay.

Some increase of the general state tax is recommended; also the appointment of commissioners to make a new assessment and valuation of property in the state.

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Fellow citizens of the senate
and house of representatives:

We are the chosen agents of the commonwealth, appointed by the people, each to perform the duties, and bear the responsibilities, imposed on him by the constitution and laws. By the wise provisions of the constitution, the trust confided to the several branches of the government is limited to the short period of one year, when the power delegated to us, returns to the people, and we to private life. Under such an organization, all being held annually accountable for their conduct, under the heavy penalty of popular disapprobation, there is little danger of a wide departure, in public policy, from the will of a majority of the electors.

Renew of the political system. This system has been in force sixty years, and the prosperous condition of our happy commonwealth, during most of that period, is the best proof of the wisdom, patriotism and profound sagacity of the devoted advocates of public liberty who formed it.

It is questionable whether human wisdom could devise a system of organic laws, which would give a more full and free expression of public sentiment or act with greater efficiency in promoting the great object of popular government.

What son of Massachusetts is not justly proud of the glorious name? A name illustrious in the country's annals! A name associated with events that will transmit it to nations unborn with a charm surpassing the illusions of fiction. If we can carry our thoughts into the past, and not have our hearts to swell with gratitude to God for his signal blessings, we are unworthy of the name of Christians. If we can survey the works of our fathers, and contemplate the comprehensive wisdom displayed in founding, broad and deep, our free institutions, without reverence for their memory, and thankfulness for their unfaltering support of popular liberty, we are sons, unworthy of such ancestors, for who have done more, or done it better? And where are more convincing proofs of the happy success of a self-governed community, than in the useful, benevolent and political institutions which exist around us?

Massachusetts, while a weak and humble colony, embraced the great principle, that a people to be free must be enlightened, and was the first to engraft it upon her public policy. This principle, originally raised to sustain and carry out freedom of opinion in religion, soon proved to be the strongest pillar in the political fabric. Her schools have shed a lustre upon her career, and imparted a stability and moral dignity to her character, the influences of which have passed her own limits, and are felt at the remotest borders of this confederacy.

Moral and intellectual improvement. To extend to a whole people the means of moral and intellectual improvement; to employ the resources of the state to make all wise and good, by enlarging their capacities for enjoyment and usefulness, is a noble conception, as it unfolds the mental strength of the poor, and opens the way for all to attain to honor and fame. We see among us at all times the powerful workings of education, in the fact, that a large portion of those who embellish the walks of literature, or adorn the learned professions, or signalize themselves in the halls of legislation, are the sons of persons comparatively poor.

Education. Thus the schools are constantly exerting a great influence upon our destiny by adding fresh vigor, power and moral energy to the popular mind, and qualifying it to sustain the great cause of equality of rights in the most comprehensive sense. While Massachusetts has thus rested her hopes of the future upon the intelligence and moral rectitude of the people, she has seen no cause to distrust the wisdom of her policy.

Benevolent institutions. As the commonwealth has been studiously anxious to imbue the public mind with these qualifications for self-government, so she has not been unmindful of the duties of humanity and benevolence. She has uniformly rescued the destitute poor from the sufferings incident to improvidence or misfortune, and provided for them as members of the great public family. She has also mitigated the condition of the poor debtor, and her generous policy ought to be pursued till punishment shall cease to aggravate poverty. Nor has her parental sympathy been withheld from the destitute

blind and deaf and dumb, but their misfortunes have been greatly alleviated by a liberal provision for their education and improvement in the useful arts. Nor has she disregarded the insane, or overlooked their deplorable condition, but has caused many to be removed from loathsome cells, where they were confined for crimes unconsciously committed, to an asylum, in which by medical skill and gentle treatment, they are restored to their reason, or greatly relieved from their sufferings.

Works of Christian charity and voluntary benevolence every where abound, embellishing our commonwealth, and bearing testimony to the disinterested philanthropy of our citizens. The spires of churches scattered over the face of the country, mark our character as descendants of the pilgrims, and afford an impressive proof that religion abides among us. The sick and disabled find a refuge and an alleviation of their sufferings in our hospitals, and the unprotected orphan has provided for him a retreat from the snares and seductions of vice, where virtue and good morals are sedulously cherished and cultivated. The adventurous mariner, who from his improvident habits and careless generosity, is often the victim of the rapacious, finds zealous friends among the benevolent, who labor to arrest abuses and to elevate his moral character.

Jurisprudence. The laws are justly regarded as the exponent of the will of the people, and while they are administered with such impartiality, that the inhabitants feel secure in their persons and property, the decisions of our highest judicial tribunals are regarded in other states with the respect due to able and learned expositions of the principles of an enlightened people.

Resources, enterprise, industry. We have seen also when the policy of the federal government has not impeded our action, the means of prosperity constantly multiplied, and our resources steadily developed, as our ability has increased. New avenues of transportation have been opened, and fresh impulses given to trade and production, creating strong motives in our citizens to cling to the fortunes of our venerable commonwealth.

Much of all this is the result of private enterprise. But it owes its origin to our popular organization, and especially to the great individual liberty which we enjoy. Exciting, as it does, bold and successful enterprise, it is a most gratifying proof of the wonderful energy of a free people, among whom useful labor is honorable. It is the work of a community united upon the fundamental principle of equal rights to all, and exclusive privileges to none;—a community that has built itself up, and drawn around it the comforts and enjoyments which follow powerful and well directed efforts;—a community in which each member, as far as safety will permit, has been left to pursue his fortunes according to the dictates of his understanding—to follow his occupation in his own way, free from such restraints as impair the right of private judgment and narrow down individual liberty.

Political privileges and duties. In the high enjoyment of these privileges, our citizens have determined, each for himself, what employment he would pursue—whether he would work much or little—whether he would buy, sell, exchange or give away property—whether he would give credit, enact money, or make any other conditions, and they have vigilantly guarded against all attempts to invade or impair these rights.

The almost unrestrained individual liberty which we enjoy; the exemption from unnecessary and oppressive burdens; the right which belongs to each person to seek his happiness and enjoy the fruits of his industry in such manner as he pleases, if it be not criminal, are the obvious causes of our prosperity, and have worked out those great results which distinguish our union from all other countries and make it the paradise of the poor man. Almost all we see amongst us in our commonwealth is the work of individual enterprise, exerting itself under these influences. Business, when it has received the friendly support due from the federal government, has been urged forward with untiring zeal; trade and wealth have been sought by sea and by land, in unexplored regions; commerce, foreign and domestic, has been employed with such unexampled activity in exchanging the products of labor, that labor itself has been stimulated to its greatest efforts, and has realized rewards seldom equalled in any country.—The earth itself has been annually tasked for more abundant crops, and this general activity of business has imparted vigor to the mechanic arts, and advanced them rapidly towards higher perfection. What the resources of an individual have been inadequate to accomplish, has been done by united efforts; canals have been excavated, rail roads laid down, ships put afloat, mills erected, manufactories established. Thus individual energy acting by itself, or united with others, has enlarged business in all its forms so rapidly, and created such a demand for labor, that all who have been disposed to be industrious, have with few exceptions, found as much employment as they desired, and at rates of wages adequate to lay the foundation of success in the acquisition of property. We often see this individual power forcibly illustrated in the rapid progress of our citizens from poverty to wealth—in the transition from the humblest circumstances to a condition which enables them to become the generous patrons of the benevolent and useful institutions which have grown up amongst us.

Individual liberty, coupled with intellectual improvement, is manifestly the vital principle that distinguishes us and moves us on by its own inherent power, crowning our efforts with triumphant success. It creates impulses that nothing else can give, and in its great and general results exhibits in strong contrast the difference between those who enjoy it, and such as have no voice in their destiny, but from generation to generation labor quietly on to sustain animal existence, unconscious of the capacities that sleep within them. Almost all we witness around us, is only the proof of what man is capable of accomplishing for himself when free scope is given to his mental and physical faculties. While in the enjoyment of such large privileges, it is not remarkable that we are sometimes borne forward by the buoyant hopes naturally excited, with a strength that carries us into injurious excesses of business, but as the desolating tempest or swollen stream soon subside, leaving behind the blessings of heaven mingled with the waste, so do the people return from excess to their usual prudence, learning wisdom from misfortune. The inconveniences resulting from occasional over-action are trifling compared with the interference of a regulating power, which would impair the discretion, diminish the privileges, or restrain the enterprise of individuals. Power always steals upon us under the plausible pretence of bettering our condition, but its general aim is to take something from us which lessens our privileges. It may be abused and exercised oppressively by majorities as well as by despots. The mere forms of a free government do not, therefore, make a free people, unless, as individuals, they are exempt from oppression, and enjoy the liberties and privileges which constitute all that is valuable in freedom. It becomes us when in possession of such privileges as the people of this commonwealth enjoy, not to be impatient under the evils incident to them: not to destroy the wheat in extirpating the tares, but to cherish the love of individual liberty as the basis of political happiness. When abuses demand it, a suitable corrective should be applied, but not in a way to cool the ardor, discourage the hopes, or abate the energy of our citizens. Such legislation may gain something in power, but nothing to the great cause of universal freedom and prosperity.

Like other states, we have shared the calamities which have fallen to the common lot of the country, and they have had their influence upon our progress. But the people have infused into the general course of policy, much of their own free and lofty spirit, and have imparted to our institutions a living energy that will sustain and advance them toward higher perfection, and make them more worthy of our love, and more perfect models for the imitation of others. We cannot more strongly evince our attachment to the commonwealth, than by promoting the prosperity and happiness of the people, by wise and prudent legislation, which shall not impair their privileges.

Federal relations. But whatever may be our policy, and however generously the people may infuse their liberal spirit into measures, still our connexion with the government of the United States is such, and its influences so great, that we can neither avert or control them. Probably no state in the union has so great a diversity of important interests so materially affected by its action. We are agriculturists, manufacturers, mechanics, navigators, fishermen, merchants—each class following its own pursuits, but all united closely together by innumerable ahoy ties, in a common interest. We hold extensive commercial intercourse with the world, and make the seas tributary to our labor in many ways.

We are thus brought directly under the power and protection of the government of the United States, and if its policy be wise, experience teaches us that we can scarcely fail to prosper, but if it be unwise, or oppressive, we have learnt to like manner that we cannot escape its injurious influence. If it denies to us our accustomed intercourse, our trade is suspended: if it is regulated upon unfair or unjust terms, we languish under the injury: but when a parental arm covers us with its shield, winning our confidence, and encouraging our enterprise by a judicious policy, then the swelling tide of success is rolled on with an impetus that none but a free people can give. As therefore, the power of that government reaches, and influences all our pursuits, to the earnings of the humblest laborer, we have in it a vital and abiding interest, and we have a right to demand of it a just and faithful exercise of its constitutional authority, as well as to hold it responsible, if in times of peace and plenty, it pursues a course adverse to our prosperity and embarrasses our employments.

The currency—experiments. Our public affairs have for a long period of time been in great confusion. Our finances, currency and business have been grievously deranged during the experimental policy pursued since the chief magistrate of the U. States took into his custody and keeping the revenues. Even those revenues which were then superabundant, have ceased to meet the annual expenditures, and money raised on governmental paper has supplied the deficiency. Attempts are made to justify this extraordinary state of things on the ground that the currency is and has been excessive, that through the influences of this excess, credits have become extravagant—trade has gone beyond the limits of prudence—importations have become immoderate—and property has acquired an unnatural value. The apparent object of the policy is to retain the revenues under the more immediate control of the executive and to check credits among the people by diminishing the amount of money in circulation. The real effect is to diminish business by lessening the means employed to carry it on, and thus curtailing the value of property and the wages of labor. Among men without wealth credit stands in the place of capital, and just to the extent it is diminished by this policy, a decline in business must follow, drawing after it a proportionate list of wages.

The whole weight of the administration has been thrown upon the currency, and its fortunes staked upon so reforming it as to restrain credits and trade founded upon them.

The currency has been reduced till money has commanded ruinous rates of interest—trade has declined—importations have been diminished but not more than other business—credits have been curtailed to a vast multitude of distressed debtors can testify—property and wages have been lowered—but where is the prosperity that was to follow? where the golden era of fruition? The aching eyes of many are still stretched in vain after it while it recedes like the mirage of the desert before the weary traveller.

Since this policy commenced, years have passed away, and what have we realized, but the fortunes of the experiment? In what has our condition been improved? The people have yet to learn how those, who are not born to inheritances, are to carry on a successful business without credit, or how the country can be made to prosper without it. They have yet to learn how reducing the currency is to bring relief, when they see their property sacrificed and themselves overwhelmed for the want of money. If, as many seem to believe, the sub treasury act will diminish importations, by restraining credits, we have yet to learn, that it will not affect domestic business and trade which is of vastly greater magnitude and importance, in the same manner, for currency and credit are as indispensable to the one as to the other.

Massachusetts believing that no such favorable results, as have been anticipated, would be realized, has from the commencement of it, firmly opposed this policy, protesting against it, as unwise, injurious and an alarming invasion of the liberties of the people. She deplored that act by which the revenues were taken from the custody of law and employed to enlarge and strengthen executive power. She resisted the sub treasury act, because it substantially legalizes that dangerous union of the executive with the moneyed power, and because she considers it as the initiatory step towards a paper currency founded on the credit of the United States. With such a power in ambitious hands, she saw that her own monetary institutions would be subject to executive control and might be deranged or crippled at pleasure. She saw indeed nothing to hope, but much to fear, and stood firm in her purpose amid the triumph of the friends of this policy, warning the people of the danger. She has been heard, and a response given, condemning the system by an emphatic expression of public opinion.

Yet we see from high sources proofs of a disposition to cling to it. Is there still a lingering hope to satisfy such as have been struggling with the adversity of the times, that the country has been prosperous? Can the people be persuaded that the treasury is in a favorable condition, when all its resources from the current revenues and otherwise amounting to more than one hundred and twelve millions of dollars during the last four years, have

been exhausted and the country left in debt! Is it proof of a suitable economy, that nearly thirty millions of this fund consisted of a surplus money arising from cash on hand, bank stock, &c. which has been expended lo additioo to the current revenue! Is a debt the less burdensome because it is not permanent, when the president has officially assured us that "indebtedness cannot be lessened by borrowing more money or changing the form of the debt!" The people will form their own judgment in regard to these matters, but I see no satisfactory evidence of economy or any such proofs of a general prosperity as to justify congratulations.

Prospects. The time, however, is at hand when we may hope for an administration of public affairs which will relieve business from its fetters and open upon the country a higher prospect. We may, I trust, look for enlightened measures, which will quicken into activity the benumbed energies of our great industrial community; and for a system of actual, practical economy, rigidly enforced, and in harmony with the plain republican habits of the people. We may also, I trust, anticipate a policy that will watch over the great interests of the country, encouraging, protecting, cherishing and harmonising all of them; one that while in comprehensive wisdom it embraces the planter, will not overlook the farmer, the manufacturer, the mechanic, navigator or fisherman.

A great crisis is at hand when congress must settle the measure of protection which the labor of this part of the country is to derive from the assessment and collection of the revenue from importations. We shall look to the coming event with deep anxiety, trusting that it will be met in the spirit of conciliation and mutual concession, and harmonize in a common prosperity, all the great interests of the country. Nothing short of this can give stability to our republican government and impart contentment to the people. In the accomplishment of this desirable object, in which no one has a greater stake than the laborer, I cannot doubt all good citizens will unite with zeal.

Policy. What we ought most anxiously to seek, is a wise, firm and steady policy, for nothing more deranges business than fluctuating legislation. To be stable, it must be just, for if it shall disregard one class to favor another, the wound inflicted by such partiality will fester till the whole system becomes diseased. The harmony of the states and the preservation of the union, are of such momentous consideration, that they demand the exercise of the greatest wisdom and patriotism from all quarters. Nothing can tend more strongly to such an end than the adoption of a comprehensive policy, embracing all the great interests of the country, and I trust the wisdom of congress will be united to accomplish a result so necessary and so unanimously desired.

In entering upon the discharge of the duties assigned to me, I am not unmindful of the great responsibilities that rest upon the office; and in return for the confidence reposed in me, I can assure my fellow citizens, that my best efforts to promote the prosperity of the commonwealth shall be devoted to their service. I shall with great satisfaction cooperate with the legislature in giving all possible despatch to the public business, and in maintaining a system of rigid economy and strict accountability in the management of the public money, as far as power to do so is conferred upon me. My knowledge of the present state of the finances, does not enable me to speak of the details on this occasion, but I shall unite with you in any suitable measures of economy which will bring the expenditures within the amount of receipts into the treasury, and to any just provisions for the payment of such balances as are or may fall due.

There are many other important topics which will occupy your deliberations, and might be appropriately noticed at this time; but it will be more convenient to solicit for them your favorable attention at some period, if the public interest should require it.

It now only remains for me to express to my fellow citizens the abiding sense of gratitude which fills my heart at this renowned expression of their confidence, and to entreat that the smiles and blessings of Divine Providence may rest upon them and upon the commonwealth. JOHN DAVIS.

Council chamber, January 9, 1841.

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA.

To the senate and house of representatives of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

FELLOW CITIZENS: Among the various duties enjoined by the constitution on the executive magistrate, none is more important and more frequently perplexing, than that of "giving to the general assembly information of the state of the commonwealth, and recommending to their consideration such measures as he should deem expedient." On this occasion I am happily relieved from much of the anxiety and embarrassment attendant upon the discharge of this duty, by referring your attention to the annual message which I had the honor to transmit to the legislature on the 8th of January last. In that message I felt it to be my imperative duty to enter into a full and elaborate exposition of my views on several deeply interesting subjects connected with the public welfare, and especially on the subjects of the internal improvements of the commonwealth, the public debt, and the reformation of the banking system. In regard to these leading questions of vital interest, and the numerous subordinate matters intimately associated and blended with them, I can add very little to the opinions I expressed, and the recommendations I made in the message to which I have just referred you. The experience of the past year has not only confirmed, but strengthened my conviction of the justice and propriety of those opinions and recommendations; the people at large, with unexampled unanimity, have approved them; and I earnestly invite your careful deliberation, as I did that of the last legislature, upon those portions of the message, to which you will find convenient access upon your journals. So far as respects the reform of the banking system, I perceive no necessity for changing or modifying, in any essential particular, the recommendations therein contained; and I now here respectfully, but earnestly recommend the adoption of the recommendations I then made on this subject, and trust that the present legislature will not seperate, until they shall have made a searching and thorough reform of the imperfections and manifold abuses of the present system. To me it has been a subject of deep regret, that my recommendations on that subject did not meet the approbation of the last legislature, persuaded as I am, that the most beneficial influences would have resulted from their adoption. It is not, however, too late to apply the remedy still; and I again recommend, with anxious earnestness, those measures for reforming the abuses of the banking system to your early attention.

Resumption of specie payments. The resumption of specie payments on the part of the banks, which constituted, a year ago, such a formidable portion of the difficulty in the way of efficient legislation, is about to be consummated, without your active interference at all. Under the resolution passed on the 3d day of April last, those institutions are required, on and after the 15th day of January instant, to pay an demand all their notes, bills, deposites, and other liabilities in gold or silver coin, on penalty of the forfeiture of their charter, upon certain conditions set forth in said resolutions. It affords me great pleasure to state, that although the day fixed for the resumption was more remote than I wished at the time, yet the period of indulgence has nearly passed away, and there is now good ground to believe that the banks of this commonwealth will, as they are required to do, be prepared again to discharge their liabilities in specie. Should they do so, by continuing strictly to observe the law, and by fulfilling the just expectations of the public, they may regain the confidence which they have hitherto lost, and more particularly may they do this if proper measures be adopted for the better regulation and control of their operations. One of the most immediate advantages resulting to the community, from the resumption of specie payments, will be the entire expulsion from circulation of the illigitimate brood of small notes that have been poured in upon us, from the neighboring states on all sides, in defiance of law, and of the most active endeavor to suppress them. I cannot, however, conclude this part of my subject without recommending that no increase of our banking capital be made under any circumstances, and that effectual provision be made by law, that if any bank shall, at any time hereafter, suspend specie payments, it shall be *ipso facto* a forfeiture of its charter. Nothing short of an absolute and unconditional provision of this kind can arrest the frequent overissues of the banks, induced by the inordinate cupidity of those under whose directions they may be conducted. Let the great principle be distinctly announced, as the foundation on which our banking institutions rest, that, hereafter, there are to be no more suspensions of specie payments in Pennsylvania.

Public improvement. The condition of the public improvements during the past year, has been attended to by the officers entrusted with their management, with untiring assiduity. They are in a much better state of repair than they ever have been since their construction, and but little delay or interruption in business has occured. The amount of business done on the main line, it is true, has been less than last year, but it has been owing to causes in no degree connected with the management of the public improvements. I refer you to the report of the canal commissioners for a detailed and accurate statement of the present condition of the improvements, the sum required to complete those lines in a state of forwardness, and the amount needed for repairs on the canals and rail roads now in operation, as well as the amount due for repairs heretofore done.

I feel it to be my duty again to state to the legislature, that as soon as those portions of the unfinished lines of improvement, now almost completed, are finished, and upon which, if the work had been suspended, more would have been lost to the commonwealth, than by hastening their completion, I think it full time for Pennsylvania to pause in her career of internal improvement, and test for a time the usefulness and value of the stupendous achievements she has already made. I have been from the begioning, the friend and advocate of the internal improvement system of this commonwealth, and shall continue to be, so long as that system is confined to the main lines and their immediate tributaries; but our immense public debt, and the sacrifices which the people are called upon to make in consequence of it, for the payment of the interest, and of the principal as it falls due, forcibly admonish us, to consult prudence and economy before we incur additional responsibilities, without a corresponding increase of means to meet them. A revival of business, and the natural augmentation of our population and resources, will in a short period of time, enable us to realize from our improvements, many of the advantages of which they are susceptible, and as I confidently trust, enough, and more than enough to demonstrate the wisdom of their projectors, and the soundness of the policy, which led to the enormous investment of capital in their construction. When that day arrives, let canals and rail roads be constructed wherever they promise to be useful throughout the wide extent of the commonwealth; but until it does arrive, let us husband our resources, and diminish as much as practicable the burthens now imposed upon the people of the state.

The amount necessary to complete the main lines and to put the improvements now in use in a thorough state of repair, you will be fully informed of by the canal commissioners; which amount of money I would respectfully suggest, should be immediately appropriated so as to enable the canal commissioners to make proper arrangements to apply it with most advantage to the public service. Great and immediate repairs in our improvements are indispensable, if we hope to maintain the character of those improvements, and to prevent our immediate northern and southern neighbors from diverting from them a large share of the business of the west and south. The honor of Pennsylvania is too deeply involved in this measure to admit of apathy or delay. Feeling as citizens of this commonwealth should feel on this subject, I am sure no stronger motive to action could be presented to you, than that of enlightened and manly state pride, addressing itself to you through the medium of official duty.

Public debt—Finances.

The present amount of the public debt is	
Permanent loans at 5 per cent.	$33,086,013 32
Do. do. 4½ per cent.	200,000 00
Temporary loans at 4 per cent.	15,000 00
	$33,301,013 32
Due U. States on account of deposite surplus revenue,	2,867,514 78
Unpaid appropriations,	622,247 59
	$36,790,775 69

Upon an examination of the debts and liabilities of the commonwealth, on the 15th of January, 1839, and the subsequent laws passed, authorising loans and making appropriations, it will be found that nearly the whole sum borrowed since that period has been applied to debts and liabilities then due and falling due, on account of the public works finished and in progress—to the payment of temporary and stock loans—for interest on the public debt, and for the repairs of the canals and railways of the commonwealth.

The only sums appropriated out of the loans authorised to be made since I came into office, which were not applied to liabilities then due and growing out of contracts, which existed at that time, are the following:

To the survey of a rail road from Harrisburg to Pittsburg,	$45,000 00
To stock in the Pennsylvania and Ohio canal,	50,000 00
To stock in the Franklin rail road,	100,000 00
To stock in the Monongahela navigation company,	100,000 00
	$295,000 00

Public property.

Bank stock,	$2,108,700 00
Turnpike and bridge stock,	2,830,348 89
Canal and navigation stock,	645,269 06
Rail road stock,	335,546 90
Money due on land, estimated,	1,000,000 00
Public works, canals, railways, &c.	29,378,506 17
	$36,498,370 96

Thus it appears that the resources of the commonwealth are abundant, but not immediately available for the purpose of paying either the principal or the interest of the public debt.

It is here proper to remark, that it has not been the uniform practice of the legislature to provide sufficient revenue to meet the current demands upon the state treasury. The various appropriations of the public treasure have exceeded the public income. Out of this state of things a custom has grown up at the treasury, it seems, to pay the demands upon it, as they are from time to time presented, without reference to the specific appropriation of part of the moneys therein to the payment of the interest upon the public debt, which falls due semi-annually, on the 1st of February and 1st of August. Under this custom it has happened, that from a deficiency of other means, the moneys arising from tolls, auction duties, tax on collateral inheritances, dividends on turnpike, bridge and navigation stocks, and escheats, which had been set apart by law towards the payment of the interest on the public debt, have been paid out indiscriminately to meet other demands upon the treasury. There will, therefore, be a deficiency in the fund for the payment of interest on the public debt, upon the 1st of February next, of perhaps $800,000. This, as well as every other subject relating to the revenue, belongs so exclusively to the legislative branch of the government, that no recommendation of the executive can be required, to bespeak for it the necessity for some special legislation in relation to its future disbursement.

The tax. It is computed that the tax which will be rendered available under the act of the 11th of June, 1840, entitled "an act to create additional revenue to be applied towards the payment of interest, and the extinguishment of the debt, of the commonwealth," will amount to about $600,000.—The sum which will be raised under this act, together with the other resources of the commonwealth, will most probably liquidate the interest account, without further resort to loans for that purpose. This act is to continue in force five years, and provides such a rule for the assessment of taxes, as to fall with gentle weight on those who are little able to bear any addition to their expenses. The articles taxed are those purely of luxury, such as gold watches, pleasure carriages, household furniture exceeding in value three hundred dollars, together with bonds, bills and notes of solvent obligors, bank stock or stock in other corporations, yielding dividends of at least one per cent. salaries of public officers and real estate.

Although this act undoubtedly operates with considerable hardship upon those who fall within the reach of its provisions; still they are comparatively, subjected to very little inconvenience, for in most instances they do not belong to the poorer classes, on whom taxation usually falls with the most peculiar severity.

To impose taxes on any class of our fellow citizens is not very agreeable, nor a very popular task; but when, as in this case, the honor and fidelity of Pennsylvania must be sacrificed, or a tax of this kind be endured, there are few, very few men in the commonwealth, worthy to be ranked among her free, intelligent and upright citizens, who will shrink from their share of the burthen. When, too, it is known that those who recommended, and who sanctioned the bill imposing the tax, are no more responsible for the necessity that compelled a resort to it, than any of those who are to pay it, the folly and injustice of those who would condemn, are rendered still more conspicuous. I found the debt upon which this interest was to be paid, in existence when I assumed the functions of the executive and found nothing to pay it with. The treasury was exhausted, and no means left to meet this responsibility but further loans, a sale of the improvements, or taxation. The first two were impracticable, and I was driven by stern necessity to the adoption of the latter alternative. I saw but one path before me open to pursuit, and that was the path of duty. I recommended taxation; that recommendation was adopted by the legislature, and it is a source of proud gratification to me, when I consider that the people of Pennsylvania, almost to a man, so far as I have been informed, with a firmness and patriotism worthy of themselves, have yielded to this necessity without murmur or repining. I feel fully convinced that at the expiration of the five years at farthest, with a reasonable degree of prudence, and with strict economy in the management of our affairs, the income of our improvements will render a renewal of this law wholly unnecessary.

If any difference of opinion exists as to the necessity of this tax, let these questions be answered by those objecting. Does not Pennsylvania owe this debt? Is she not morally and legally bound to pay it and its interest, as it falls due? Can they point out any other mode by which this can be done?

You, however, have come directly from the people, and are supposed best to know their opinions on this as well as all other subjects; and if you differ in opinion with me on this important subject, and think the tax ought not to have been laid, it is your duty to repeal the law instantly. No part of the tax has yet been collected. Seeing no other mode of extricating the commonwealth from the difficulties in which I found it, my views and opinions remain unchanged. Yet if the immediate representatives of the people think proper to repeal the law, and can substitute any other mode less objectionable which will promptly meet the exigency, be it so; the responsibility rests with them.

Faith of the state. I can never consent, by word or deed, to countenance the idea that the faith of the state can be violated by failure to meet her engagements. If there be any in our country who would be willing, if they were able, to abrogate the contracts of the commonwealth, and be faithless to her creditors, let their doctrine be distinctly avowed and the issues fairly made up before the people, the intelligence and integrity of our citizens would speedily convince the world that they feel the necessity in a republican government of maintaining unsullied, public faith and national honor.

Deficiency in the funds for payment of the interest. The deficiency in the funds set apart for the payment of the interest on the public debt falling due on the 1st of February next, must be promptly provided for. By the act of the eleventh of June last, the governor is authorised to procure it on loan, and for that purpose proposals have been invited; whether the money can be procured I know not, and in case it cannot, I see no other mode left to avoid the dishonor of the state credit, but the sale of a sufficient amount of the stock owned by the state, in one or the other, or all of the banks in which she is interested. The state owns the following amount of stock in each of the banks named, viz: the Bank of Pennsylvania 3,750 shares, Philadelphia bank 5,233 shares, Farmers' and Mechanics' bank 1,706 shares. The stock would most probably command a ready sale, and I do most sincerely hope that not a day will be lost before this possible blot on the faith and honor of the state is effectually guarded against by the prompt action of the legislature.

Internal improvements. In my last annual message, the question was distinctly presented to the legislature whether the works than in progress should be prosecuted to immediate completion or not, and the question was by them determined in the affirmative, and the sum of $600,000 appropriated to each of what has usually been denominated the main lines; and the works being so far progressed in as to warrant the expectation of their being completed in another year, all will now concur in the opinion, I presume, that provision, should be immediately made for the completion of the unfinished works as soon as possible.

A judicious and immediate appropriation, promptly made in anticipation of the usual appropriation bill, specifically for the works under contracts—for the completion of the reservoirs at each end of the Portage rail road—and for ordinary repairs, is imperiously called for, and will enable the contractors to complete the whole, and have them ready for use by the opening of the navigation in the spring of 1842. The vast importance of the immediate completion of the main lines, as well to the citizens immediately interested in them, as to the fiscal interests of the commonwealth, cannot be too strongly pressed upon your attention. They will complete a communication between the great lakes and our commercial metropolis. They will also, by a proper arrangement with the authorities of New York, connect our improvements with those of that great commonwealth, thus affording an opportunity of exchanging the products of the two states, and strengthening the bonds of our national union. They will also add largely to the revenue of the works now in use.

Whatever differences of opinion may have existed as to the policy of commencing the Erie extension and North Branch canals, there ought to be none now as to their speedy completion. They are nearly finished, a comparatively small sums is necessary to complete them, and the policy of a continued and protracted delay in completing works which the state is pledged to accomplish, until the first work done upon them has become useless from decay, has proved disastrous and ruinous on many occasions.

The course heretofore usual, of neglecting to appropriate a sufficient sum for repairs, and that early in the session, has been seriously detrimental to the interests of the commonwealth. At the last session, the commissioners stated that the lowest estimate for repairs required $700,000, and the legislature appropriated $500,000, a great portion of which was absorbed by debts then due. The result has shown that the commissioners were right. The fund has long since been exhausted. The necessary repairs have not been completed. Those who have been engaged at them are unpaid, and the supervisors are without funds to lay in the necessary materials for repairs. The repairs on the lines of canals in use should ordinarily be made in winter, when they would not interrupt the use of the canals; and it has usually happened that before the arrival of winter the officers have no means at their command, no appropriation bill is passed until late in the session. The whole system of repairs, in consequence of the uncertainty of the time of paying the workmen, and those who furnish materials, costs the commonwealth much more than it would do, were the means of payment ample, certain and promptly applied.

Beaver division of the Pennsylvania canal. The Beaver division of the Pennsylvania canal is already connected with the public improvements of Ohio by the Pennsylvania and Ohio canal, a work which has been completed by individual enterprise, aided by public appropriations from both states, and bids fair to be a valuable tributary to our public improvements, and a profitable investment for the stockholders. It has been accomplished at a less cost than any other work of the kind which I have visited, and is a monument of the wisdom of its projectors, and of the skill, prudence and economy of those charged with its construction.

Law authorising the canal commissioners to treat with New York. I respectfully recommend to the legislature, the enactment of the law authorising the canal commissioners to treat with the authorities of the state of New York for such a connexion of our internal improvements with theirs, as will best promote the interest of the two commonwealths. The law should limit the terms and conditions, and define the power and authorities of the commissioners in such manner as on due consideration shall be deemed proper.

Selling or leasing water power. The interest of the commonwealth would also be advanced by entrusting the same board with the power of selling or leasing water power, created by our internal improvements. There are at many points, and in very advantageous situations, surplus quantities of water which could be profitably applied to various branches of manufacture without injury to the due supply of our canals. The tolls on our public improvements would be increased thereby, and a considerable sum realized from such sale or lease.

Guaranty for the payment of interest on stock of the Bald Eagle and Spring Creek navigation. By an act of the 7th April, 1835, a guaranty was made, on the part of the state, for the payment of an interest of 5 per cent. for twenty-five years on $200,000 of the capital stock of the Bald Eagle and Spring Creek navigation company; and, by a subsequent act, the state has since subscribed $25,000 to the stock of the company. The whole of the work is completed and in active operation, except the last six miles, on which about one-third of the excavation and embankment is made, two locks completed, and another nearly completed. A comparatively trifling sum would finish this work, but the funds of the company are exhausted, and the commonwealth is annually called upon for the amount of her guaranty, and her subscription is wholly unproductive. It is a very valuable tributary to the state canal, terminating in one of the richest mineral regions in this or perhaps any other country. Every article coming out of it pays a toll on our state canal for 150 miles to Columbia. I therefore submit to the better judgment of the legislature whether sound economy does not dictate the further subscription of a sum sufficient to finish it, believing that its productiveness will then be amply sufficient to relieve the commonwealth from any further payment of her guaranty.

Improvements by means of private companies. There are at present many public improvements in a course of construction in our state by means of private companies, most of which I cannot but think are calculated to benefit Pennsylvania in a very high degree. Among the latter I may particularize the Williamsport and Elmira rail road as leading with

certainly to produce this result. This road will connect the Grand Erie canal of New York, by the Seneca Lake, with the West Branch canal at Williamsport; and also intersect, at Elmira, the great southern rail road, now being constructed from the Hudson river to Lake Erie, at Dunkirk. The advantage likely to result to ourselves from the construction of this road will be, that the great amount of tonnage and travel which now annually finds its way into the lakes, through the state of New York to the Atlantic, will thus be brought directly through our own public improvements to Philadelphia, the distance from Elmira to the latter city, by this route, being 71 miles shorter than from Elmira to the city of New York by any contemplated improvement in that state. Other improvements of a similar character, and perhaps of equal importance, might be noticed.

Publication of all laws of a public nature. Every man is presumed to be present in the legislature by his representative, and to know what public laws are enacted, and is therefore held to be bound by them from the time of their enactment. This notice, however, is but a constructive one. I would respectfully suggest, whether some provision for the immediate publication of all laws of a public nature is not necessary, to give to the people actual notice of provisions by which they may be seriously affected.

Public schools. The report of the superintendant of public schools, which will shortly be laid before you, will show the progress which the cause of education is making in public opinion, and the state and condition of the colleges, academies and schools, throughout the commonwealth.

Geological survey. Though the active operations of the geological survey are not yet entirely completed, a much greater extent of country has been minutely explored during the past season, than in any former one. The state geologist, and his corps, were laboriously occupied in the field, their researches extending into various districts, both east and west of the Alleghany mountains. The insight acquired during the progress of the survey, into the more minute features of our geology, and the true position of our various mineral deposites, has served greatly to increase the accuracy and value of the large body of facts now collected. Throughout several extensive sections of the state, where hitherto, no accurate clue had been discovered by which particular beds of those useful substances iron ore, coal, marble and limestone could be traced, much of the obscurity has been removed. Several districts, however, of greater or less extent, yet remain to be explored. Though some of these have been already faithfully examined, one year more will be necessary for unravelling the intricacies of their structure and enabling the geologist to arrive at a satisfactory knowledge of their resources. For this purpose an appropriation will become necessary. The amount, however, will be less than the sum hitherto annually expended. The topographical maps now in a course of construction, are essential as a basis for the geological map called for by the law. In the chemical department of the survey, an extensive series of ores, coals, cement, fluxes, &c. have been analysed, resulting in a species of knowledge now becoming every day more important to the growing manufacturing, and mining interests of Pennsylvania.

Pecuniary embarrassments in the business community. It is an undoubted fact, that the few last years have been a period of pecuniary embarrassment in the business community. It has been consoling, however, to reflect that during a portion of that time, our husbandmen have been reaping a full reward for their labor in abundant crops, for which, until recently, they have found ready markets, at fair prices. They had not generally been affected with that mad spirit of speculation, which at one time seemed to have seized so large a part of other portions of our citizens, and induced them to engage in at most every visionary scheme in their "haste to get rich."

The causes of this embarrassment have been variously explained, as suited the views of those who undertook the task. My own views upon this subject have been fully and freely expressed in my communications to the preceding legislature. No one, however, can doubt, that when our country is importing large amounts of the luxuries and superfluities of life from foreign countries, and not exporting a sufficiency of our own products to pay for them, there must be a constant drain of the precious metals, and hence a scarcity of money to supply the wants of our community at home. A retrenchment among our citizens, of whom plain republican simplicity has ever been a distinguishing characteristic, in the purchase and use of articles of mere luxury, would greatly tend to lessen this cause of pecuniary embarrassment.

The consequences of our embarrassment in our mercantile and manufacturing operations, are now beginning to be felt, also, by our farmers, in the more recent reduction of the prices of their products, although the fact communicated by the secretary of the treasury in his late report is cheering, that during the last year the exports from this country have exceeded the imports by nearly twenty-seven millions of dollars. This is certainly encouraging, especially when we reflect, that in prior years the reverse was the fact; and that without going back further, in the year 1836, the excess of imports exceeded the exports upwards of sixty-one millions of dollars; in 1837, twenty-three and a half millions of dollars; in 1838, five millions of dollars; and in 1839, forty one millions of dollars; and that in 1837, the import of the single article of silk, a mere luxury, which our own country is as capable of producing as any other, amounted to twenty-three millions of dollars, while our export of flour, during the same year, was but about seven millions of dollars. It is to be hoped, and the increased confidence growing out of the resumption of specie payments about to take place, warrants the conclusion, that business will resume its accustomed channels, and taking lessons of prudence from the past, our citizens will not again be tempted into those wild excesses which have well nigh led on to bankruptcy and ruin, and the prostration of public and private credit and confidence.

Our commonwealth's resources, iron, coal, &c. Our commonwealth possesses a fertile soil, and unbounded agricultural and mineral wealth. We have within ourselves almost all the necessaries, and many of the luxuries of life. With the increase of intelligence and means, we find our farmers augmenting the products of their soil, improving their stocks of domestic animals, and adding to the neatness of their household establishments. No one can pass through our commonwealth, without being struck with the air of substantial comfort, and increasing prosperity, which pervades the agricultural districts of the state.

The variety and extent of our water power, give great facilities to the manufacture of our grain into bread stuff, and for every other branch of manufacture, either needed for the supply of our citizens, or for the employment of their capital.

Had Pennsylvania already reached the full development of her resources, with her present pecuniary responsibilities weighing her down, we might well contemplate our situation with trembling solicitude. But this is not the case. Throughout the whole extent of her ample territory, there is scarcely a square mile which does not abound in some or all of the great staples of her mineral wealth. Anthracite and bituminous coal, iron, marble and limestone, have been scattered by nature with a most profuse hand, and have been hitherto worked barely enough to prove with what prodigality they have been lavished upon us. The coal field of our commonwealth embraces more than one-fifth of its area, and more than three times as much as belongs to entire Europe.

Connected with the coal, which abounds in so large a portion of the commonwealth, we have large supplies of iron ore, almost in immediate contact with it. In addition thereto we have, within convenient distances, almost all the other varieties of iron ore found in any part of the world. The adaptation of anthracite coal to the smelting of iron ore has been followed by its successful and profitable application in the further stages of the manufacture of the metal; and that this same results will speedily follow from the application of bituminous coal may be looked for with almost absolute certainty.

While the iron manufactured with charcoal, will always be wanted for the finer purposes, and the demand for it increased by the natural increase of the population of the country, that manufactured from mineral coal, will be employed in the construction of rail roads, and for innumerable other purposes.

This discovery must stand as a distinguished era in the annals of our commonwealth. It cannot fail to add millions of dollars to her active and available capital; and will ere long transfer to our own citizens, most if not all of the large sums that are now annually sent abroad for rail road iron, and other iron manufactured articles. The manufacture of these numerous and valuable commodities will not only result in enriching Pennsylvania, but will cut off a large item in the imports of this country, tend to emancipate us from European dependence, enable our sister states to complete their rail roads at a cheaper and better rate, and strengthen the national union, by the strongest of all ties, that of mutual interest.

Nor is there in Pennsylvania a single class of citizens who will not share directly in the advantages. The owners of coal and iron deposites, and those who engage in the manufacture and sale of these productions, will derive the first benefit; but the farmer, the mechanic, the merchant, and every other citizen, will feel immediately the salutary impulse which will be communicated to his own peculiar business. The value of our canals and rail roads must be greatly enhanced, as well as that of all other species of property. With the cheap and ready means which they will afford for the transportation of our various products and manufactures, there can be no doubt that the trade and business of the state must extend and increase with unexampled rapidity, and by prudence and good management be perpetuated.

In this gradual and certain development of our resources, may be found abundant means to liquidate our public debt, and to discharge every other liability that can justly be cast upon the state. I confess it affords me peculiar gratification to advert to this topic, for it shows most satisfactorily that though this commonwealth has been somewhat in advance of the time in extending her improvement system so widely as she has done, the people, notwithstanding, are destined at no remote period to realize, most amply, all the benefits it was ever expected to produce. The increase of our manufactures will necessarily tend to afford additional sources of employment for the laborer, and furnish increased security against all improper combinations for the reduction of wages.

If any just cause of apprehension has existed, from the attempts in large manufacturing establishments to keep their operatives in subserviency in matters of opinion and the exercise of political rights, let the evil be corrected under adequate penalties. Let the rearing up of children in factories without education be prohibited, and the light of learning and science being diffused, as well among the operatives as their richer employers, the danger of this influence will be counteracted by shaking off the shackles of ignorance and undue dependence either upon the information or the will of others.—Then instead of having a class of human beings in a state of vassalage, we would rear up freemen capable of thought and reflection, and of putting a proper estimate on that spirit of independence which influenced our forefathers in achieving our freedom, and which ought ever to pervade the bosom of their descendants to the latest generation.

Performing as Pennsylvania has always done in an exemplary manner, her duties as a member of the great federal union, of which she has, not inaptly, been denominated the "key stone," we must never forget the duties which we, as her immediate functionaries, owe to her own interest, and the necessity of advancing and sustaining them, as far as can be done without interfering with her duties to the general government.

On the part of the legislature, nothing is wanted but a careful supervision of her various interests, to place this commonwealth on a firm basis of pecuniary independence. Whatever course other states may think proper to pursue, let it be the patriotic duty of Pennsylvania to sustain and cherish every effort to develop her resources, and to advance her glory and renown. Vindicate her character for integrity—fulfil all her engagements faithfully—husband her resources with economy, but not with a false and mistaken spirit of parsimonious illiberality—and the fair fame of Pennsylvania will stand before the world without spot or blemish to tarnish it. To maintain this fame unsullied, should be the first and most unyielding duty of every citizen honored with any station, in which he becomes its official guardian. I should deem myself unworthy of the office, with which the people have clothed me, if I proved recreant to this high trust.

By a judicious system of laws, corresponding with the habits and wants of our people, fostering and encouraging enterprise and industry, and enabling our citizens to reap the full reward of their labor and perseverance, we shall fulfil the expectations of our constituents, and be the means under Divine Providence, of perpetuating the blessings which have been so signally showered upon us, by the Author of all Good.

Too much legislation. The experience of many years fortifies me in the belief, that our greatest error is legislation, is that of legislating too much.—Our legislatures have been holding one extra session after another, and that, too, in times of profound peace, and when the calls of patriotism are imperiously made on every public functionary to diminish, as far as in him lies, the pecuniary burthen under which the state has been laboring. The consequence has been, an unparalleled increase in the legislative expenses over all other departments of the government. I can recommend no more certain and effectual retrenchment in this matter, than short sessions; still let the conduct of every department of the government be thoroughly scrutinized, and let no important interest of the people be neglected.

The baneful practice of converting the halls of legislation into an arena for the display of political gladiators, which has too long characterised the halls of our national legislature, is a lamentable departure from the course pursued by the band of patriots who composed "the first congress," and whose example, I hope, for the honor of our common country, has not yet been wholly forgotten by their successors.—The pernicious tendency of this practice of the national legislature, will not, I trust, be extended to the legislatures of their respective states; and I am sure, I need scarcely add, I have no apprehensions of its reaching the legislature of this commonwealth. No public functionary who would yield to its inducements need expect to retain the confidence and respect of the people of Pennsylvania.

In conclusion, I shall beg leave to refer you to the views on several subjects contained in my last annual message. That message being the first which I had the honor to communicate at the commencement of a session of the legislature, I went more into detail on the various topics discussed in it, than I supposed would be again necessary, with a view to an expression of opinion on them, as well for that occasion, as for future reference. I therefore refer you to it for my recommendations on the subject of reform of the banking system, &c.—the importance of connecting and completing at the earliest day practicable, the disconnected part of our disjointed and unfinished system of internal improvements—the making of prompt and ample provision for keeping the public improvements in repair—the necessity of preserving unimpaired, the credit of the commonwealth, and promptly meeting all her pecuniary engagements—the necessary care and caution to be exercised in creating, renewing and supervising corporations—the subject of education, and as connected with it, that of procuring competent teachers and school books—the subject of the increase of writs of error and appeals to the supreme court, and reporting the decisions of that court—the militia system, the encouragement of volunteers and the reduction of militia training to one day in the year—the evasion of the laws relative to collateral inheritance tax—and the revision of the laws relative to the selecting and drawing of jurors.

It will afford me great pleasure to co-operate with the legislature, in these, and all other measures calculated to promote the common good of our beloved commonwealth. DAVID R. PORTER.

Executive chamber, January 6, 1841.

TWENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS—2d SESSION.

SENATE.

January 16. Mr. *Bayard*, senator elect from Delaware, was qualified, and took his seat.

The *vice president* laid before the senate a communication from the secretary of the treasury, made in compliance with a resolution of the 16th instant, calling for the plan of the secretary in relation to the permanent change of the tariff.

Mr. *Robertson* presented a resolution of the legislature of Illinois, remonstrating against the repeal of the sub-treasury, and against the establishment of a national bank.

Mr. *Lumpkin* presented several resolutions of the legislature of Georgia; one in relation to the claim of Daniel Hills for services rendered as issuing commissary; another in relation to depredations on property by the Creek Indians; also, others in relation to the establishment of several mail routes.

The following memorials and petitions were presented and appropriately referred:

By Mr. *Merrick*, from citizens of Baltimore, asking the erection of a fortress on Soller's point flats.

By Mr. *Huntingdon*, asking confirmation of claims to land on the south side of Lake of Superior.

By Mr. *Porter*, from citizens of Michigan, asking the passage of a bankrupt law.

By Mr. *Ruggles*, from ship owners and masters of the city of New York, asking that a light boat be placed at Execution Rocks.

Mr. *Pierce*, on leave introduced a bill relating to the judicial courts of the district of New Hampshire.

Mr. *White*, on leave, introduced a bill to provide for claims to bounty lands for military services during the late war.

On motion of Mr. *Hubbard*, the engrossed bill to pay the claims of New Hampshire for the services of her militia, (which was laid on the table a few days since), was read a third time and passed.

Mr. *Tappan* moved to take up the bill from the house making temporary provision for the lunatics in the District of Columbia. The bill, as amended, restricts the expense to 3,000. The amendment was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. *Sturgeon* moved to take up, as the unfinished business of yesterday, the bill making an appropriation for the patent office. The motion pending being Mr. *Calhoun's*, to strike out the $1,000 appropriated for agricultural statistics. On this motion the yeas and nays were ordered, when there appeared; yeas 14, nays 28. The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The following bills were severally considered in committee of the whole, and ordered to be engrossed:

A bill authorising the president of the United States to cause surveys of the lakes and lake coast to be made.

A bill regulating commercial intercourse with the port of Cayenne, in the colony of French Guiana, and to remit certain duties.

A bill authorising the secretary of the treasury to refund the duties collected on the French ship Alexandre.

Mr. *Clay* said it would be recollected that two resolutions were submitted by him a day or two ago, calling on the secretary of the treasury for his plan of a permanent tariff, and for a mode of assessing the value of goods in our own ports, instead of those of foreign countries. The document which had been read in the senate this morning was in answer to the first part of the resolution. There could be no doubt that it was an important matter, and if the senate thought there were additional copies needed, he would move for an extra number, say 1,000. He had not seen the report himself, but a friend had informed him that it recommended an adherence to the compromise act, acknowledged the deficit in the revenue, and recommended that it be supplied by the imposition of duties on free articles. Mr. *King* thought the usual number would be sufficient; and the usual number was accordingly ordered.

The senate then proceeded to the discussion of this bill for the establishment of a permanent prospective pre-emption system, when Mr. *White* rose and addressed the senate until a late hour.

The question was taken on Mr. *Calhoun's* motion to cede the public lands, &c. by yeas and nays, and decided as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Anderson, Benton, Calhoun, Clay, of Alabama, Fulton, King, Linn, Lumpkin, Mouton, Nicholson, Norvell, Robinson, Sevier, Smith, of Connecticut, Tappan, Walker, Young—18.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Buchanan, Clay, of Kentucky, Crittenden, Dixon, Graham, Hubbard, Huntington, Kerr, Knight, Mangum, Merrick, Phelps, Pierce, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Ruggles, Smith, of Indiana, Tallmadge, White, Wright—22.

The question was then taken on the motion of Mr. *Crittenden* to recommit the bill, with such instructions as would embody the two principles, pre emption and distribution; when there appeared for the motion as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Clay, of Kentucky, Clayton, Crittenden, Dixon, Graham, Huntington, Kerr, Knight, Mangum, Merrick, Phelps, Prentiss, Ruggles, Smith, of Indiana, Southard, Tallmadge, White—18.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Anderson, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay, of Alabama, Fulton, Hubbard, King, Linn, Lumpkin, Mouton, Nicholson, Norvell, Pierce, Porter, Preston, Robinson, Sevier, Smith, of Connecticut, Tappan, Walker, Wright, Young—24.

The question was then taken on the amendment of Mr. *Prentiss*, giving to every head of a family over 21 years of age, (on lands where the Indian title is extinguished), who should be in possession at the time of passing this act and the four months next preceding, pre-emption in the purchase of one quarter section at the minimum price.

On this amendment the yeas and nays being also taken, they resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Calhoun, Clay, of Kentucky, Clayton, Crittenden, Dixon, Graham, Huntington, Kerr, Knight, Mangum, Merrick, Phelps, Prentiss, Preston, Ruggles, Southard—17.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Anderson, Benton, Buchanan, Clay, of Alabama, Fulton, Hubbard, King, Linn, Lumpkin, Mouton, Nicholson, Norvell, Pierce, Porter, Robinson, Sevier, Smith, of Con. Smith, of In. Tallmadge, Tappan, Walker, White, Wright, Young—25.

Mr. *Huntington* said there were other amendments yet to be offered, and though he was not disposed to trespass on the time of the senate, yet, if they insisted on taking the question, he was prepared to go on.

Mr. *Merrick* moved that the senate adjourn.

Mr. *Clay*, of Alabama, hoped not, and wished the question on engrossment taken.

The question being put on Mr. *Merrick's* motion, there appeared for it 21, against it 19.

So the senate adjourned.

January 20. The *vice president* laid before the senate a communication from the state department, sent in compliance with a resolution of the 20th July last.

Also, from the war department, transmitting, in compliance with a law, a statement of all the contracts made by that department during the year 1840.

Also, a communication from the secretary of the treasury, in answer to the resolution introduced some time since by Mr. *Smith*, of Indiana, relative to the canal lands covered by Indian reservations on the Wabash and Erie canal, which, on motion of Mr. *Smith*, was referred to the committee on roads and canals. Mr. S. said he would not ask the printing now, as the communication would necessarily be printed with the report of the committee.

The following memorials and petitions were presented, and appropriately referred:

By Mr. *Wright*, from a number of citizens, merchants and others, of New York, remonstrating against the passage of any bankrupt law during the present session. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed, with the names attached.

By Mr. *Benton*, from citizens of New York, merchants, traders and others, asking that no bankrupt law may be passed without including banks and corporations. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed, with the names attached.

Mr. *Smith*, of Indiana, from the committee on the judiciary, reported a bill, without amendment, relating to the judicial courts of New Hampshire.

Mr. S. moved to take up the bill as in committee of the whole, and have it engrossed. The bill was then considered in committee of the whole, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The bill from the house making temporary provision for the lunatics in the District of Columbia, was taken up on its passage, when it was opposed by Messrs. *Wright*, *Smith*, of Connecticut, *Henderson* and *Calhoun*, and advocated by Messrs. *Tappan*, *Merrick*, *King*, *Lumpkin* and *Walker*, after which the question was taken on its passage, by yeas and nays and determined in the affirmative, yeas 41, nays 7.

The following bills were severally read a third time and passed:

The bill regulating commercial intercourse between the port of Cayenne, in French Guiana, and for the remission of certain duties.

The bill to authorise the secretary of the treasury to refund the duties collected on the French ship Alexandre.

The bill authorising the president of the United States to cause surveys of the lakes and lake coasts to be made.

The bill making certain appropriations for the patent office.

On motion of Mr. *Wright*, the bill to authorise the secretary of the treasury to compound with the sureties of Samuel Swartwout, late collector at New York, was considered in committee of the whole, and ordered to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. *Walker*, the bill to relinquish the 2 per cent. fund to the state of Mississippi, accruing by the act of admission of said state into the union, was taken up in committee of the whole, and ordered to be engrossed.

The senate then proceeded to the discussion of the special order, the prospective pre emption bill, when various amendments were offered, and some adopted. A debate ensued which occupied the senate until 6 P. M. in which Messrs. *Huntington*, *Clay*, of Ky. *Mangum*, *Clay*, of Ala. *Porter*, *Buchanan*, *Linn* and others participated, when the bill was ordered to be engrossed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs Allen, Anderson, Benton, Buchanan, Clay, of Ala. Fulton, Henderson, Hubbard, King, Linn, Lumpkin, Mouton, Nicholson, Nicholas, Norvell, Pierce, Porter, Robinson, Sevier, Smith, of Con. Smith, of In. Sturgeon, Tallmadge, Tappan, Walker, Wall, White, Williams, Wright, Young—30.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Clay, of Ken. Clayton, Crittenden, Dixon, Graham, Huntington, Kerr, Knight, Mangum, Merrick, Phelps, Prentiss, Preston, Rouse, Ruggles, Southard—17.

And then the senate adjourned.

January 21. Mr. *Webster* presented the credentials of the hon. *Isaac C. Bates*, senator elect from Massachusetts, in the place of Mr. *Davis*, resigned; which being read, Mr. *Bates* was duly qualified and took his seat.

Memorials and petitions were presented by Messrs *Porter*, *Pierce*, *Sturgeon*, *Mangum* and *Tallmadge*.

Mr. *Merrick*, from the committee for the District of Columbia, reported a bill to charter the Bank of Alexandria, in the city of Alexandria; which was, on motion of Mr. M., taken up and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. *King*, from the committee on commerce, reported a bill from the house, authorising the enrollment of the schooner L'Amistad, without amendment.

Also, from the same committee, a bill to abolish the port of delivery at Currituck inlet and the office of surveyor of the customs.

Mr. K. said that it was important this bill should be acted on at once; the committee had ascertained that there was no business to justify the continuance of the office; and inasmuch as nominations were then pending for the place in question, he would move that the bill be taken up, which motion was acquiesced in, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed.

The special order was then taken up, being the prospective pre-emption bill, on its third reading, when Mr. *Crittenden* moved to postpone its further discussion until Monday next, and gave his reasons at length.

After some remarks from Messrs. *Clay* and *Benton*, the question was taken on the postponement, and decided in the negative—yeas 19, nays 28.

Mr. *Crittenden* then renewed his motion to recommit the bill with instructions to so amend as to embody the two principles of pre-emption and distribution.

On this motion a long and animated debate ensued which occupied the senate until sun-down—Messrs. *Crittenden*, *Wright*, *Webster*, *Benton* and others, participating.

On motion of Mr. *Lumpkin*, the senate adjourned.

January 22. The *vice president* laid before the senate a communication from the war department, sent in compliance with a resolution calling for the number and kind of troops stationed on the western frontier.

Also, from the same, showing the number of clerks, the time employed, and the compensation paid to each.

Also, from the same, showing the expenditures for the year 1840.

Also, from the navy department, showing the contracts entered into by that department for the year 1840.

Mr. *Henderson* presented a petition for a bankrupt law.

A bill to provide for taking evidence in the District of Columbia, and in the territories of the United States, in certain cases, was considered in committee of the whole, and ordered to be engrossed.

A number of relief and local bills were also considered in committee, and engrossed.

The senate then proceeded to the discussion of the special order, being the bill for the permanent and prospective pre-emption system; when Mr. *Buchanan* rose, and spoke in reply to Mr. *Crittenden* of yesterday.

Mr. *Crittenden* followed in reply.

Mr. *Calhoun* occupied the senate for a moment, but gave way for a motion to adjourn.

And the senate then adjourned.

January 23. The following memorials and petitions were presented and appropriately referred:

By Mr. *Webster*, two memorials from citizens of the west and south west, asking the passage of a uniform bankrupt law.

By Mr. *Dixon*, from owners, masters and others engaged in steam navigation, asking a modification of the law of 1838 in relation to steamboats.

By Mr. *White*, a joint resolution from the legislature of Indiana, asking that the eligibility of the executive be limited to one term.

By Mr. *Wright*, from underwriters and others, against the repeal of the pilot law of 1837.

Also, from a large number of citizens of New York, asking the passage of a bankrupt law.

Also, two memorials which in their general features pray that no bankrupt law may be passed without banks and incorporated trading companies be included.

By Mr. *Porter*, for a bankrupt law.

Mr. *Walker* said he had received from the war department the report of Dr. King, the agent of the United States for the lead mines. This was a report of great research and uncommon ability. It related to the manner of disposing of our mineral lands, and to the development of the resources of the mineral region. This subject had heretofore been referred by the senate to the committee on the public lands, and he had reported a bill for the sale of these lands, which had received the sanction of the senate. The subject was one of the greatest interest. The mineral region of Missouri and of the northwest was already ascertained to exceed the entire area of the great state of Pennsylvania; and by the more recent explorations of those most talented geologists, Dr. Owen and col. Nicollet, (in addition to those of Dr. King), this mineral region was believed to exceed the superficies of the two largest states of the union. It was the most fertile in soil, as well as the richest and most extensive mineral region in the world. Among other valuable minerals in this great region were iron, lead, copper and zinc. In lead, the quantity produced had augmented from 335,000 pounds in 1821 to 38,000,000 pounds in 1839, worth, at New York, $1,500,000. We had thus risen, in less than a quarter of a century, from nothing to the third on the list of nations which produced lead; and at the same ratio of augmentation we should, in twenty years, stand at the head of the list, when, it was hoped, we might, as we now do, not only supply our own market, but that lead would become a large article for export. As to copper, the importance was still greater. Our imports of copper in 1839 amounted to within a small fraction of $2,000,000. When we considered copper, not only as a coin for small change, but its many valuable uses in manufactures, the importance of the subject would be perceived. To specify no others, the amount of copper used in boilers on steam cars, and for steamboats on the lakes, rivers and ocean, was very great, and increasing every day; and transportation by steam on the land, and navigation by steam on the water, to a great extent, depended on the use of this valuable mineral. As connected with steam vessels for the navy, the subject was one of the highest national importance, connected intimately with the honor and defence of the country. The copper region of the United States was richer and more extensive than in any other part of the world. The mining and smelting of this mineral in our country had but recently commenced, but under such circumstances as to promise the most auspicious results. The development of our mineral resources in this whole great region depended chiefly on improvements—first, in mining, second, in smelting, and third, in the manner of disposing of the mineral lands; and it was to this last subject that he desired to call the attention of the senate, and upon which much depended, and which he hoped would be finally adjusted at the next session after full and mature deliberation. Mr. W. said he would only at present move the printing of this valuable report, and of five hundred additional copies for the use of the senate.

Mr. *Linn* expressed the pleasure he felt at the introduction of the document. It was certainly a matter of vast importance to the country generally to have the mineral lands disposed of, and the sooner it was effected the better. So long as these lands remained the property of the government, little would be realized from them. He considered it the worst policy in the world for the government to hold on for the mere purpose of obtaining a trifling rent. If they were put up for sale, individual enterprise and capital would go to work in developing the mighty resources of the west. The people of the eastern and middle sections of this country did not appear to have any adequate idea of the great magnitude of the mineral wealth of the west. Why (said Mr. L.) the mineral region of copper, lead, zinc, manganese, &c. extends from Lake Superior until it falls off into the lower altitudes of a portion of the states of Illinois, Missouri and the territories of Wiskonsin and Iowa, where the vast coal fields and salt formations commence from the banks of the Ohio to the foot of the spurs of the Rocky mountains, where you again ascend from this great basin into the Ozark chain of hills. It again commences on the borders of the Mississippi and Missouri, taking a southwestern direction, enabling you to trace the chain through the country of the Keoways, and a portion of the country occupied by the wandering Cumanches, where it unites with the mountains bordering on the Rio del Norte.—Throughout this vast extent are scattered mineral wealth, inexhaustible in quantity, whole mountains of iron ore, &c. At this time, England is the greatest lead country in the world, producing annually 100,000,000 pounds, while the rest of Europe did not produce more than 50,000,000. In seventeen years the United States had raised from 6,000,000 to 30,000,000. What, with such boundless resources, might not be anticipated in seventeen more? He left for those to answer who could form a proper estimate of the region of country.

Mr. *Walker* said he would at the next session most cheerfully co operate with his friend, the senator from Missouri, (Mr. *Linn*), in devising a system for the sale of the mineral lands; and he fully concurred with that senator in the opinion that these lands should be sold, and not leased, and that in the sale the development of the mineral region was vastly more important than the revenue from the sales, for, as to leasing, the nett revenue was little or nothing. The lands must be in the hands, not of lessees, but of proprietors, in order to augment the amount of mineral. In the hands of lessees, we should have little more than those scrapings of the surface of the soil, called *diggings*, which had so extensively prevailed in this region, the power of steam, and of the accompanying and improved machinery, never having been employed here (as Mr. W. believed) but in a single instance.

Mr. *Nicholas*, from the committee on military affairs, reported a joint resolution authorising sale of the standard weights and measures to be furnished to the war department.

On motion of Mr. *Norvell*,

Resolved, That the secretary of the navy communicate to the senate a statement of the cost of building, in materials and labor respectively, of the ships of the line Columbus, Ohio, Delaware and North Carolina; the frigates United States, Constitution, Potomac and Brandywine; the sloops of war John Adams, Boston, Lexington, Vincennes, Warren, Natchez, Falmouth, Fairfield, Vandalia, St. Louis and Concord; the brigs Porpoise, Dolphin, Pioneer and Consort; the schooners Grampus, Shark, Enterprise and Boxer; and the steam ship Fulton; and the periods at which those vessels were respectively built. Also, the number of times each of those vessels has been repaired, where so repaired, and the cost of repairing each, both in materials and labor. Also, the first cost of the schooners Pilot and Active, the cost of repairs of the same, and the sums for which the said schooners were sold. Also, the cost of the several navy and dock yards, including the navies, the cost of the buildings and fixtures at each, and the repairs of the same.

The bills ordered to be engrossed on Friday were severally read a third time, and passed.

The senate then proceeded to the discussion of the special order, being the bill for the permanent prospective pre-emption system; when Mr. *Calhoun* rose and addressed the senate. Mr. *Webster* followed in reply; when Mr. *Allen* obtained the floor, but, after a few remarks, gave way for a motion to adjourn. And the senate then adjourned.

January 25. Mr. *Preston* presented a resolution from the legislature of South Carolina, remonstraining against a national bank and a protective tariff—and approving the views of hon. *John C. Calhoun*.

After some conversation as to the reading of it by Messrs. *King* and *Preston*—it was read—and laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. *Clay*, of Ky. presented resolutions of that state—one branch of which had passed them unanimously, and the other with only four opposing votes—in favor of the distribution of the public lands—which, on motion of Mr. C. were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Petitions were presented as follows:

By Mr. *Clay*, of Ky. from the chamber of commerce of Louisville, remonstrating against the passage of any bankrupt law, not confined to prospective operation.

Mr. C. remarked that the memorial did not coincide with his views, as the main virtue of such a law was in its retrospective operation.

By Mr. *Webster*, from merchants and mariners and representatives of deceased merchants and mariners, praying for indemnity of French spoliations prior to 1800.

By Mr. *Clay*, of Ala. from the legislature of Alabama, praying for the passage of a law to indemnify for French spoliation, prior to 1800.

By Mr. *Merrick*, from citizens of Baltimore, asking the erection of a fortress at Soller's point flats. Also, of citizens of Georgetown, that the petition in relation to retrocession of Maryland be removed from the files of the senate and referred to the committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. *King* called the attention of the chairman of the committee of the District of Columbia, (Mr. *Merrick*), to a memorial in relation to the charter of the banks of the District—a report on which he had long waited for.

Mr. *Merrick* said a report had been partially made out—but had been deferred for a full meeting of the committee.

By Mr. *Wright*, of citizens of New York—remonstrating against the passage of a bankrupt law the present session.

Also, from manufacturers and citizens of New York, praying that banks and trading corporations be subjected to compulsory process of any laws that might be passed.

Also, of mechanics, butchers and others, asking to be included in the privilegee of a bankrupt law.

Also, from the Temperence society of New York, asking the spirit ration to be abolished from the navy.

By Mr. *Calhoun*, from the chamber of commerce of New York, remonstreting against the passage of a bankrupt law not including banks and trading corporations in its provisions.

By Mr. *Norvell*, from citizens of Michigan, praying for the passage of a bankrupt law.

By Mr. *Tappan*, from inhabitants of Ohio, the same petition.

By Mr. *King*, from the legislature of Alabama, relative to the removal of a land office in that state.

Also, from the same legislature, asking reimbursement for advances made to aid the Creek war.

By Mr. *Benton*, a document from the chief engineer on the subject of muating a company of sappers and miners.

By Mr. *Henderson*, from the chamber of commerce, of N. Orleans, praying for a bankrupt law.

Mr. *Benton* reported a resolution to take measures to settle and quiet the titles of claimants to the Pea Patch.

The senate then proceeded to the further consideration of the special order, being the prospective pre-emption bill.

On which Mr. *Allen*, of Ohio, spoke at length.

After which Mr. *Mangum* took the floor: but owing to the lateness of the hour, on motion of Mr. *Wall*, the senate proceeded to a short executive session. And then adjourned.

January 26. The following memorials and petitions were presented, and appropriately referred:

By Mr. *Smith*, of Indiana, two petitions from citizens of Randolph county, Indiana, male and female, numerously signed, on the subject of the recognition of the independence of Hayti, and also in relation to an amendment of the constitution of the United States so as to provide for the security of people of color in the free states, and to make the free men the sole basis of representation.

On motion of Mr. *Sevier*, the motion to receive was laid on the table.

By Mr. *Merrick*, a memorial from the citizens of Washington, respectfully asking leave to protest against the passage, in its present shape, of the bill now before the senate, entitled "a bill to amend and continue in force the act to incorporate the inhabitants of the city of Washington."

Mr. M. said this memorial was signed by near 800 inhabitants of Washington, all residents, and all American citizens, without regard to party distinctions, and of all classes; the subject was then before the committee for the District of Columbia, to which he would move the reference of this, and that it be printed.

By Mr. *Buchanan*, from D. W. Prescott, stating the destruction of goods by fire on which a portion of the duty had been paid and bonds given for the remainder, asking that the duties paid might be refunded.

By Mr. *Merrick*, from a number of citizens of Prince George's county, Maryland, representing a portion of the tobacco planting interest, asking the adoption of measures by the general government for the purpose of relieving their staple from the grievous burdens imposed on it by foreign countries.

Mr. M. spoke at some length, showing from documents the burdens borne by this staple, and the inequality that prevailed with regard to it.

Mr. *Calhoun* spoke in reply to Mr. M. also at some length, expressing his surprise that, at the present enlighted age of political science, any proposition for retaliating duties should be countenanced, and denying that such a course would be productive of the results supposed.

Mr. *Merrick* rose to reply, when Mr. *Clay*, of Alabama, said the hour for the special order had arrived, and that the discussion could be continued in the morning.

On motion of Mr. *Linn*, the bill supplementary to an act entitled "an act to amend an act for the appointment of commissioners to adjust the claims to reservations of land under the treaty of 1830 with the Choctaw Indians," was called up.

Mr. L. said this bill had been passed at the last session, but was lost in the house for want of time. Some of the friends of the bill thought it would require some change of phraseology; it was immaterial to him what change was made, so as the object of the treaty would be accomplished. He desired to have the bill as perfect as possible, keeping in view the time that would be required to secure action upon it in the other body.

Mr. *Henderson* moved to commit the bill, which was agreed to.

The senate then proceeded to the consideration of the special order, being the prospective pre-emption bill. When Mr. *Mangum* rose and addressed the senate at considerable length on the subject.

Mr. *Benton* followed, also at length, and Mr. *Tallmadge* replied exclusively to Mr. *Benton*. And then the senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, Jan. 19. By common consent the following senate bills, which was lying on the speaker's table, were read the first and second time and referred to committees, viz:

To confirm the survey and location of claims for lands in the state of Mississippi, east of Pearl river and south of the 31st degree of north latitude; to the committee on public lands.

Supplementary to an act entitled "an act to encourage the introduction and promote the cultivation of tropical plants," approved 7th July, 1838; to the committee on public lands.

Mr. *Mallory*, of Va. obtained consent to move the following resolution; which was read and adopted:

Resolved, That the secretary of war be directed to furnish this house with a comparative view of the average cost of the army proper, for each individual, taking the aggregate of the officers, professors of the military academy, cadets and enlisted men in the service of the United States for the years 1837, 1838, 1839 and 1840; for subsistence to soldiers, clothing, quartermasters' and medical stores, and other articles embraced under the general character of supplies for the army, not fixed by law; adopting as the plan of his report a communication to the house of representatives from the secretary of war of March 5, 1822.

Mr. *Reynolds* asked leave to submit a motion to change the hour for the daily meeting of the house to eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

Objection was made; when Mr. *Reynolds* moved to suspend the rules, but the motion did not prevail.

The house then, in further execution of the special order, resolved itself into committee of the whole on the state of the union, on the bill to authorise the issue of an additional amount of five millions of treasury notes. Mr. *Adams* was called to the chair.

Mr. *Adams* asked to be excused from taking the chair of the committee, because he expected to be under the necessity of leaving the hall in the course of the day on business.

Mr. *Casey* was then called to preside in the chair of the committee.

Mr. *Barnard* resumed his argument from yesterday, and continued to address the committee until half past one o'clock.

Mr. B. closed his remarks by modifying his motion of yesterday so as to strike out the enacting clause of the bill—giving notice that, if the motion prevailed, and a report to that effect should be made to the house, he would then offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee of the whole on the state of the union be discharged from the further consideration of the bill in relation to treasury notes, and that the subject of making provision for the wants of the treasury be referred back to the committee of ways and means, with instructions—

First. To bring in a bill authorising the secretary of the treasury to borrow ten millions of dollars on the credit of the government, and to issue bonds or scrip therefor.

Second. To bring in a bill imposing duties for additional revenue on wines, silks, linens, spices and other articles, being luxuries, imported into the United States, but in such manner as not to conflict with the principles, policy and spirit of the act of March, 1833, commonly called "the compromise act."

Mr. *Evans*, of Maine, followed at some length, in reply to what had fallen yesterday from Mr. *Jones*, of Va. who had introduced the subject.

Mr. *Bell*, having obtained the floor, gave way to a motion that the committee rise; which prevailing, the committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

Mr. *Lincoln* obtained leave to introduce the following resolution; which was read and adopted:

Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury be directed to inform this house whether the patents for lands, which have issued from the office of the commissioner of the general land office, since the passing of the act of the 25th April, 1812, entitled "an act for the establishment of a general land office in the department of the treasury," have in all cases, in satisfaction of military land warrants, or otherwise, been issued in conformity with the requisitions in the 8th section of said act, "in the name of the United States," and been "countersigned by the commissioner of said office;" and if these requirements have been omitted or departed from, in what particulars, at what time, and under what authority the omission or variance has been occasioned; and that he transmit, with his answer, an exemplified copy of the form of patents which are now issued from said office, with the manner of their authentication.

Mr. *Clifford* asked that the report of the select committee on the differences between the public printer and the clerk of the house be recommitted to the same committee by which it was made, for the purpose of correcting an error which he said he had observed in it. The report was recommitted.

Mr. *Stanly* submitted sundry amendments which he intends, at a proper time, to propose to the bill providing for the issue of five millions of treasury notes, and which, at his request, were ordered to be printed.

Mr. *Atherton* presented a memorial of John Haven and 181 other citizens of New Hampshire in favor of a general bankrupt system; referred to the committee on the judiciary.

Mr. *Hoffman* presented a number of petitions of citizens of the city of New York in favor of a general bankrupt law; referred to the committee on the judiciary.

Also, a memorial of the Philanthropic Law Reform association of the city of New York; also referred to the committee on the judiciary.

Also, a memorial of Jacob M. Van Winkle and John Randall for relief on account of goods destroyed by fire in the public stores in New York; referred to the committee on commerce.

And then the house adjourned till to-morrow.

Wednesday, Jan. 20. Several petitions were, by consent, presented and referred to appropriate committees.

Mr. *Peck* asked leave to introduce a resolution, which he sent, to the clerk's table, where it was read for information, and is as follows:

Resolved, That the secretary of war be directed to report to this house the number of treaties and amended treaties held and concluded with, or proposed to, the New York Indians, or any other portion of them, since the 1st day of January, 1834, and to which the United States were a party; and the place where such treaties and amended treaties were negotiated and concluded respectively; and when, and the name of the person or persons representing the United States therein. And, also, the names of all other persons, if any, who now are, or at any time have been, a party to, or interested in, said treaties or amended treaties, or any of them, together with a detailed account of all expenditures, whether in money or otherwise, connected therewith, specifying, particularly, the several items of such expenditures, and by whom, and to whom, and when the same were made, and on what account respectively, and whether the Ogden Land company or any member or agent of said company, have defrayed, or at any time did agree to defray, any portion of such expenditures; and, if so, what portion, and when and to whom. And that the secretary of war also communicate to this house copies of all contracts or agreements between the United States and said Land company, or any member thereof, and in any manner connected with, or relating to said treaties, or amended treaties, or any portion of them. And that he also communicate to this house copies of all correspondence between the said secretary or any other officer or agent of the United States, and the said Land company, or any member, attorney, or agent thereof, in relation to said treaties, or amended treaties, or any of them, or in relation to the aforesaid expenditures, or any portion thereof.

Several members objected to the introduction of the resolution. When Mr. *Peck* moved to suspend the rule; and the question was put and negatived.

The house then, in further execution of the special order, resolved itself into committee of the whole on the state of the union, on the bill to authorise the issue of an additional amount of five millions of treasury notes, (Mr. *Casey* in the chair).

Mr. *Bell* rose and addressed the committee at great length on the subject of the finances, and the condition of the treasury, present and prospective.

Mr. B. having taken his seat—Mr. *W. Thompson* obtained the floor, but yielded to a motion that the committee rise, which motion having prevailed—the committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

After the house came out of committee of the whole, sundry petitions and papers were presented and referred.

Mr. *Bell* submitted to the house the following communication from the secretary of war to the committee on Indian affairs:

War department, Jan. 18, 1841.

Sir: Strong representations having been made to me that a deputation of Seminoles and Creeks from Arkansas might induce their brethren in Florida to lay down their arms, and emigrate to the western territory, captains Armstrong and Page were authorised, on the 29th day of May last, to select and carry with them to Florida, a delegation for the purpose mentioned. The latter, with twelve chosen individuals, has been in Florida for some time, and it is my determination they shall remain so long as there is the least probability of success.

There are no means at the disposal of the department to defray the expenses incident to this effort at pacification. I have lately been advised that some influential individuals in or near St. Augustine might be usefully employed to the same end, and have to request an appropriation of $15,000 to meet the expenses that will be necessarily incurred.

Very respectfully, &c. J. R. POINSETT.

Hon. John Bell, chairman com. on Indian affairs.

Estimate of funds required to cover expenses attending the mission of major Wm. Armstrong and capt. J. Page to Florida, under instructions from the department.

For expenses of twelve chiefs of the Seminole Indians going to Florida, from the western territory, and returning,	$1,800
Expenses while in Florida,	2,500
Pay of six other influential persons for two months,	2,000
Expenses of maj. Armstrong and captain Page while engaged,	2,700
Contingent and incidental expenses,	6,000
	$15,000

These papers were referred back to the committee on Indian affairs for the action of that committee thereon.

While the house was in committee of the whole to-day, a message was received from the president, accompanied with a large bundle of documents. It was not read, but was understood to relate to the troubles in China, and is in answer to a call heretofore moved in the house. And the house adjourned till to-morrow.

Thursday, Jan. 21. Mr. *Barnard* asked leave to call up the resolution submitted by him several days ago upon the subject of the finances and expenditures of the government. It was objected to.

Several gentlemen asked leave to present petitions; when at the suggestion of Mr. *Carr*, the house, by unanimous consent, agreed to devote one hour to the presentation of petitions.

Petitions were then presented as follows:

By Mr. *Burke*, of Alden Patridge, president of the Norwich university of Vermont, praying that young men educated at military schools other than that at West Point, may be placed on a footing with those educated at West Point in appointments in the army.

Also, another petition of Alden Patridge in favor of a general national system of education.

Also, of R. Kellogg, and others of West Stockbridge, Massachusetts, and of G. H. Gibson and others, of Great Barrington, Massachusetts, for a general bankrupt law.

Also, of the Medical society and board of health of Washington, for an insane asylum.

By Mr. *Lincoln*, of citizens of Boylston, in Mass. against the admission of Florida as a slave state into the union.

Also, for a repeal of the rule of the house against the reception of abolition memorials.

Also, to recognise the independence of Hayti.

By Mr. *Adams*, of officers and members of the American Peace society, in favor of a congress of nations, so as to preserve the peace of the world.

Also, of citizens of Andover, Massachusetts, praying congress to prevent the execution of the treaty said to have been recently made with the Seneca Indians of New York, for their emigration to the west.

Mr. *Adams* also presented a petition of inhabitants of Alleghany county, Penn. containing three prayers: 1st, to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia; 2d, to prohibit the international slave trade; and 3d, against the admission of any state into the union whose constitution tolerates slavery. Mr. *Adams* moved the reference of this petition to a select committee. The last part of the petition only, the *speaker* stated, could be received; and, on motion of Mr. *Connor*, that part of the petition was laid on the table.

Mr. *Adams* also presented a similar petition of citizens of Perrenton, N. Y. Mr. *Warren* moved that so much of it as was received lie on the table.

Some remarks were made on the subject; when Mr. *Black* moved to reconsider the vote laying on the table that part of the petition of citizens of Alleghany county, Pa. which prays that no new state, whose constitution may tolerate slavery, be admitted into the union, for the purpose, as he stated, of moving that the petition be rejected.

Mr. *Adams* inquired if Mr. *Black* voted in the affirmative on the vote he proposed to reconsider. Mr. *Black* said that there had been no audible vote on the question; that he had not responded ay or no.

The *speaker* said if he did not vote he could not make the motion to reconsider.

Mr. —— then made the motion to reconsider.

Mr. *Wise* rose to a question of order, viz: that there was no part of the petition but what came within the exclusion of the rule of the house. Mr. W. then read the several points of the petition, which we have before given.

The *speaker* said that the rule did not operate upon that part of the petition which prayed that no new state should be admitted into the union whose constitution should tolerate slavery.

After remarks from several gentlemen, the question was then put on the motion to reconsider, and there appeared, ayes 103, noes 51.

The *speaker* then stated that the question again recurred on the motion to lay the part of the petition on the table which had been received; when Mr. *Connor* withdrew that motion.

Mr. *Black* then moved that the entire petition be rejected.

Mr. *Wise* objected to this motion, on the ground that no motion could be made as to the entire petition, as the entire petition had not been received; that, under the rule, the chair had already decided against the reception of certain parts of the petition; consequently, that no motion could apply to those parts which were not before the house; and that Mr. *Black* ought to confine his motion to reject, to that part of the petition which had been received.

The *speaker* sustained the position assumed by Mr. *Wise*, and decided that the motion to reject the entire petition did not lie.

The question then came up upon the motion made by Mr. *Adams* when he presented the petition, that it be referred to a select committee.

Mr. *Black* here said that he would make a question of order; which was, that if the chair decided that, under the rule, any portion of this petition could be received, he would appeal.

The *chair* said that he had already decided that so much of the petition as prays that no new state may be admitted into the union, the constitution of which may tolerate slavery, did not come within the prohibition of the rule, and that, therefore, that part of the petition has been received.

Mr. *Black*. From this I appeal.

The *chair* stated the question on this appeal, and after some remarks from several gentlemen, the hour set aside, by unanimous consent, for the presentation of petitions, expired, and the orders of the day were called for.

The house again resolved itself into committee of the whole on the state of the union, on the special order of the day, i. e. the bill to authorise the issue of an additional five millions of treasury notes. Mr. *Casey*, of Illinois, was called to preside over the deliberations of the committee.

Mr. *Waddy Thompson*, who was entitled to the floor, addressed the committee for an hour and three quarters. Mr. T. having concluded, the chairman gave the floor to Mr. *Rhett*, who had not proceeded far before he gave way to a motion that the committee rise; which prevailed, and the committee rose, reported progress, and had leave to sit again.

And then the house adjourned.

Friday, Jan. 22. Mr. *Black* moved that the rules of the house be suspended during the morning hour for the purpose of disposing of the appeal taken by him yesterday from the decision of the chair in relation to the reception of a petition presented by Mr. *Adams*. Mr. *Briggs* asked the yeas and nays, which were not ordered. And the question being taken, the rules were not suspended.

Mr. *Jones* moved that the house resolve itself into committee of the whole on the state of the union, for the purpose of resuming the consideration of the special order, (i. e. the treasury note bill).

Mr. *Russell* moved that the further consideration of the special order be postponed until Monday, with a view to proceed to the consideration of private business, (this day being set apart by the rules for that purpose).

The *speaker* said the gentleman could make that motion after the motion of the gentleman from Va. (Mr. *Jones*), had been disposed of.

Mr. *Russell* called the yeas and nays on the motion that the house resolve itself into committee of the whole on the state of the union, which were ordered, and, being taken, were yeas 104, nays 70.

The house then resolved itself into committee of the whole on the state of the union, and again proceeded to the consideration of the bill reported from the committee of ways and means to authorise the issue of an additional sum of five millions in treasury notes. Mr. *Casey*, of Illinois, was called to preside over the deliberations of the committee.

Mr *Rhett* resumed and concluded his remarks commenced yesterday, when the floor was given to Mr. *Nisbet*, of Georgia, who addressed the committee, in reply to Mr. *Rhett*, for an hour and a half, and having concluded, Mr. *Thompson*, of Miss. obtained the floor.

Whereupon, (on motion), the committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Mr. *Everett* asked leave to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury be directed to lay before this house a statement of the different articles imported which are now subject to duty at a less rate than 20 per cent. *ad valorem*, the value of such articles, and the rate per cent. and amount of such duties, based on the imports of 1839.

Objection was made. And then the house adjourned.

Saturday, Jan. 23. The journal having been read, Mr. *Jones*, of Va. moved that the house proceed to the further execution of the special order of the day on the bill to provide for the issue of a further sum of five millions of dollars of treasury notes.

Mr. *Jones* gave way to Mr. *Fillmore*, who, by direction of the committee of elections, asked leave to report a bill regulating the taking of testimony in cases of contested elections and for other purposes.

Mr. *Chapman* objected to the introduction of the bill, but subsequently withdrew it. Mr. *Alford* renewed it. Mr. *Fillmore* moved to suspend the rule to enable him to report the bill. The question to suspend the rules was put and not carried.

Mr. *Jones* then renewed the motion to proceed to the special order of the day.

Mr. *Russell* moved that the special order be postponed till Monday, and that the house do proceed to private business. Mr. R. called for the yeas and nays; they were not ordered. Mr. R's motion was then disagreed to.

The house again resolved itself into committee of the whole on the state of the union, and proceeded to the consideration of the bill reported by Mr. *Jones*, from the committee of ways and means, to authorise the issue of an additional sum of five millions in treasury notes. Mr. *Casey*, of Illinois, was called to preside over the deliberations of the committee.

Mr. *Thompson*, of Mississippi, who was entitled to the floor, addressed the committee for the space of two hours, and was followed by Mr. *Lane*, of Indiana. Mr. L. having concluded, the chairman gave the floor to Mr. *Duncan*, who yielded for a motion that the committee rise, which prevailing, the committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

Mr. *Everett* asked the house now to take up and consider the resolution, which, he said, had been laid on the table by him yesterday, calling on the secretary of the treasury for information on articles imported which are not subject to duty at a less rate than 20 per cent. ad valorem.

Mr. *Wise* submitted to the speaker that this resolution never had been received.

Mr. *Everett* submitted that it had

Some conversation, arising out of this difference of opinion, ensued, when Mr. *Briggs*, (who was in the speaker's chair at the time the resolution was offered), expressed his understanding to be that the resolution had *not* been received—objection to its reception having been made.

Whereupon the journal (which stated the fact to be the contrary), was ordered to be amended.

Mr. *Everett* then asked that the resolution be received; and objection being made, moved a suspension of the rule, and he asked the yeas and nays thereon.

Mr. *Wise* moved an adjournment.

The yeas and nays were asked and ordered; and, being taken were: yeas 41, nays 47. So the house refused to adjourn. But no quorum voted.

Mr *Everett*. As there is no quorum present, I will not press the resolution now. I do not wish to put the house to the trouble of having a call at this time. But I will say that if, before this debate is closed, gentlemen on all sides of the house do not find that they want the information called for by this resolution, I shall be much mistaken. And then the house adjourned.

Monday, Jan. 25. Mr. *Cushing* presented the memorial of Charles T. James, of Newburyport, Massachusetts, remonstrating against the adoption of "Raob's self-acting safety valve," by law, and praying for the passage of a law requiring the use of steam boilers and machinery on board of steamboats, proved to be sufficient; and "faithful and skilful engineers, ascertained to be such—by such means as congress may prescribe. Which memorial was referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the union.

The *speaker* laid before the house the following communications, which were appropriately referred.

From the post office department, a statement of the contracts for carrying the mails, &c. during the year 1840.

From the president of the United States, a report with the accompanying papers from the secretary of state in answer to a resolution of the house of the 16th December last.

From the war department, a statement of all the contracts made by that department for the year 1840.

Also, from the same department, a statement of the appropriations for 1840, and the balance remaining in its treasury on the 31st Dec. last.

From the treasury department, a report from the commissioner of the land office of the 19th inst. in answer to a resolution of the house of the 9th inst. being a statement of the quantity of public lands purchased under the several acts of congress.

From the navy department, a statement of the contracts made by the commissioner of the navy during the year 1840.

A message from the president of the U. States, transmitting a report from the director of the mint, exhibiting the operation of that institution during the year 1840, and calling attention particularly to the over-valuation of foreign gold coin.

From the treasury department, relative to the discontinuance of land districts.

From the war department, a statement of the number of clerks in that department

The following senate bills were then twice read and severally referred to the undermentioned committees:

To abolish the port of delivery at Currituck inlet and the office of surveyor of customs at that port. To the committee on commerce.

To extend the charter of the Bank of Alexandria at the city of Alexandria. To the committee on the District of Columbia.

For the settlement of the claims of New Hampshire against the United States. After some conversation, relative in its reference, by Messrs. *L. Williams*, *Jones*, of Va. *Briggs*, *Wise*, *Lincoln*, *Hunt* and *Clifford*, it was referred to the committee on military affairs.

The bill authorising the president of the United States to cause certain surveys of the lakes and lake coasts to be made. To the committee on commerce.

The bill to relinquish to the state of Mississippi the two per cent. fund accruing by the act of admission of that state into the union. The committee on public lands.

To make certain appropriations for the patent office. The committee on patents.

The bill regulating commercial intercourse with the port of Cayenne, French Guiana, and to remit certain duties. The committee on foreign affairs.

To authorise the secretary of the treasury to refund certain duties collected on the French ship Alexandre. The committee on foreign affairs.

To authorise the secretary of the treasury to make arrangements of compromise with the sureties of Samuel Swartwout.

The bill relating to the judicial courts of New Hampshire. Which latter were referred to the committee on the judiciary.

An amendment to the bill of the house, "to make appropriations for the lunatics of the District of Columbia," providing that the expenses for this purpose shall not exceed in the whole, the sum of $3,000 per annum, was concurred in.

Several members rose with petitions and resolutions, to which objection was made.

Mr. *Chapman* moved to suspend the rules, for the presentation of petitions; which motion was not taken.

A motion by Mr. *Jones*, of Va. having precedence, that the house resolve itself into committee of the whole on the state of the union; which was carried; whereupon the house resolved itself into committee, (Mr. *Casey* in the chair), and resumed the consideration of the treasury note bill, on which Mr. *Duncan* was entitled to the floor. Mr. D. then rose and spoke at length on the subject, examining the state of the finances of the country. Without concluding, at a quarter of four o'clock, Mr. D. gave way to a motion that the committee rise.—The vote on which being taken, there appeared no quorum of members present. The committee then rose for want of which, and, on motion, the house adjourned.

Tuesday, Jan. 26. Mr. *Tillinghast* from the committee of manufactures, obtained leave to report the following bill:

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That so much of the act entitled "an act to alter and amend the several acts imposing duties on imports," approved July 14, 1832, as provides that fine of foreign manufacture may be imported free of duty from and after the 1st day of April next, be, and the same is hereby repealed; and that, from and after the said day, fine, when imported, be subject to a duty of 20 per cent. ad valorem.

The bill was twice read, and committed to the committee of the whole house on the state of the union.

Mr. *Pope* asked leave to present a petition; which was objected to.

Mr. *Pope* moved to suspend the rules to enable him to present the petition; the question was put and lost.

The house then, again, resolved itself into committee of the whole on the state of the union, and resumed the consideration of the bill reported from the committee of ways and means, for the issue of an additional five millions of dollars in treasury notes. Mr. *Casey*, of Illinois, was called to preside over the deliberations of the committee.

Mr. *Duncan* resumed his remarks, and addressed the committee until half past two o'clock.

In concluding his remarks—Mr. D. said that immediately before he had taken the floor this morning his attention had been called to the following statement, published in the "National Intelligencer" of this day:

"Mr. *Cushing* hoped that, at this stage of the debate, no technical question of order would be raised, because, he said, after the extent to which the remarks of the member from Ohio (Mr. *Duncan*) had been carried, he (Mr. C.) should feel himself bound to appeal to the contest and the honor of this house to suffer him to reply.

"Mr. *W. C. Johnson* submitted to the chair whether it was in order for an individual to charge gen. Harrison with cowardice who had himself been branded as a coward on this floor?"

Now, (proceeded Mr. D.) I never heard this remark made by the gentleman from Maryland, (Mr. *Johnson*). It was not addressed to me nor to the chairman of the committee in such a way as to be heard. And I was astonished when it was put into my hands; and if I had had time for reflection, I would have contradicted it through some other medium. I say I did not hear the remark; and I have no hesitation in declaring that the man who uttered it is guilty of a base falsehood, and is himself a liar. And I call upon the chairman of the committee to say whether such language was used in his hearing.

When called upon by Mr. *Duncan*, Mr. *Campbell*, of South Carolina, rose and said: I take upon myself to say that I heard no such expression when I was in the chair. I had called the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. *Duncan*) to order for irrelevancy, and he had acquiesced. I then understood the gentlemen from Maryland (Mr. *W. C. Johnson*) as rising to the same point of order, and my reply to him was, that I had already called the gentlemen to order, and that he had acquiesced in the decision.—But, I repeat, I did not hear the expression referred to.

Mr. *Duncan*. I protest against the statement that I had ever said any thing against general Harrison except what the history of the country sustained me in saying. I never intimated that he was a coward, nor any thing like it; and no conclusion can be drawn from any thing I have said other than that he was not entitled to that character of a great military chieftain which was claimed for him by his friends.

Mr. *W. C. Johnson*. The report in the "National Intelligencer" of the remarks I made yesterday is perfectly correct. I made those remarks, and I intended them to be fully audible in every part of this house—

Mr. *Campbell*, of South Carolina, rose and inquired of the chair, "is the gentleman in order?"

Mr. *Stanly*. He is as much in order as you are.

The *chairman* (Mr. *Briggs*) *pro tem.* called to order.

Mr. *W. C. Johnson* proceeded to say that had he been conscious of the disclaimer which the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. *Duncan*) had just made, it would have superseded the necessity of his (Mr. J.'s) having made any remarks. But as that gentleman had denied the fact that such a statement as that reported to the "Intelligencer" had been made by himself, (Mr. J.) he felt it his duty to say that it had been made; and he now held in his hand the evidence of the fact upon which his remark was predicated. The fact was not only notorious to all the members of the last congress, but he himself and other gentlemen here present had a perfect recollection that the charge which he (Mr. J.) had yesterday asserted as having been imputed to the gentleman was made upon this floor, not by one, nor by two, but by three several gentlemen. The subject matter had ended *there*. The gentleman was here upon this floor, and yet, so far as he (Mr. J.) was conscious, he (Mr. D.) had not called upon any one of these gentlemen for satisfaction, nor had any communication been made to them which could have been regarded in that light.

But, as a proof of what he had stated, he would send to the clerk's table, with a view to have it read, a statement—

The *chairman* said it was not in order.

Mr. *Johnson* admitted, he said, the irrelevancy of the matter; but he held in his hand the report of a speech made here by a member of congress—a man of as much character as any in this house or in the world—in which speech this allegation was made. A reference to the speech would show that he (Mr. J.) had not done the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. *Duncan*) injustice, but that he was borne out in what he said. He had no desire to engage in controversies on this floor; but to show that he had not done the gentleman injustice, he would request the clerk to read two sentences of the speech to which he had referred, and which was delivered in this house in 1839.

The *chairman* said it was not in order.

Mr. *Johnson*. I will simply then say that with these facts—

Mr. *Campbell*, of South Carolina, submitted to the chair whether the gentleman was in order? If not, he (Mr. C.) must object to his proceeding—

Mr. *Stanly*. For two days past every subject under heaven has been talked about here, and yet the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. *Campbell*) has never raised his voice in a call to order, nor has any body else.

Mr. *Johnson* was unwilling, he said, to force himself upon this house contrary to its feelings and its rules. He had been a member of the body too long to make such an attempt. But he felt it due to himself and to the member from Ohio, that the fact on which he (Mr. J.) had predicated his statement of yesterday should be made known. Mr. J. then read from the speech to which he had alluded the following passage:

"With these facts before the House, what member will say that such a man is a fit associate for gentlemen? Availing himself of his privileges, seeking to destroy the character of his brother members, without the *courage*, or the feelings of honor to prompt him to ask *redress for admitted insults* can such a man be deemed within the pale of honor?"

That (Mr. J. proceeded to say) was the language used by an honorable member on this floor—language printed and published so long ago as 1839; and it was this fact which induced him (Mr. J.) when he supposed the gentleman from Ohio was charging such a man as gen. Harrison with want of courage, to ask whether it was courteous, or in accordance with parliamentary rule, that a charge of that nature should be made by a man who had himself been branded as a coward. That charge had been made, and repeated over and over against the gentleman from Ohio; and no man who would examine the record could deny it. This was all that he (Mr. J.) had said, and this he *had* said. The gentleman from Ohio might not consider this an imputation—he might consider that injustice had been done him. He (Mr. J.) spoke only of the *fact*, and he had read the speech to show the fact; and although he himself abstained from discussions of a personal character as much as possible, yet he had felt it due to himself and to the eminent personage whose cause he had advocated, to say as much as he had done when the character of that personage had been assailed.

After one or two further remarks, Mr. *Duncan* followed in a few remarks, which the reporter could not hear accurately, but which were understood to have reference to a resolution introduced in a previous congress for his (Mr. D's) expulsion, and to certain insinuations thrown out at the threshold of the discussion that he (Mr. D.) had postponed the publication of certain letters until after the passage of the duelling law; the whole of which, he said, had its origin in a base system of cowardice, by men who had not the courage to stand to their own acts. It was to cover those acts that the resolution had been introduced—and he had been told that a regular caucus had been held at that time to see what was to be done, in order to get gentlemen out of their predicament.

Mr. *Underwood* rose to make an explanation, but, being called to order, took his seat.*

Mr. *Davis*, of Ky. then obtained the floor, and addressed the committee in reference to the financial state of the country and its condition generally, and upon several of the incidental topics which had been introduced into the discussion.

Mr. D. having concluded—The chairman gave the floor to Mr. *Pope*, of Ky. After some little controversy as to the right to the floor. The committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

Mr. *Crabb*, on leave, presented a preamble and resolutions of the legislature of the state of Alabama, against a revival of the protective tariff system; which were laid on the table, and ordered to be printed. And then the house adjourned.

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*The following letter, addressed to the reporter of the National Intelligencer was handed in previous to the adjournment of the house:

"Mr. *Wheeler*: Had I been permitted to proceed with the explanation I rose to make, I intended to have said that I was a member of this house when the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. *Duncan*) had difficulties with two gentlemen, then occupying seats on this floor, from Kentucky, to wit: Mr. *Southgate* and Mr. *Menefee;* that I was with the former; that I was upon the best terms with both of them; and that I had no knowledge of any caucus being held to adopt resolutions or to recommend any action on the part of congress with a view to relieve either of those gentlemen from any difficulty in which he was involved with the member from Ohio, I never heard any such thing alleged before; and I have no knowledge or belief that the bill against duelling was at all hastened in its passage by any measure or resolve adopted in caucus in consequence of difficulties subsisting between the gentleman from Ohio and the gentlemen from Kentucky, or either of them. I thought justice to the absent required this statement at my hands; but, as I was not permitted to make it on the floor, I request you to introduce it in connexion with your report of the proceedings.

J. R. UNDERWOOD."

January 29.

CHRONICLE.

THE BANKS in the city of Baltimore have agreed to resume specie payments on the 1st February next. Those of the rest of the state will no doubt do the same.

U. STATES BANK. Letters by the Columbia confirm the news of the loans negotiated by the agents of the U. States bank, with various parties, to the extent in all of *one million and sixty thousand pounds sterling, or fully five millions of dollars.* [*Jour. of Com.*

The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette of yesterday says:

The case of Thayer es. the United States bank, that involved about *eleven hundred thousand dollars* and has occupied a considerable portion of public attention in its progress through the courts, has, we learn, been withdrawn by an amicable arrangement; the bank, we hear it stated, pays the principal and *six per cent.* interest. As this debt entered into the calculations of the bank on resuming, the settlement makes no difference in the position of the bank, her enlarged means in London giving her ample powers to meet the demand.

CLOSE RUNNING. Three cities in Ohio have nearly the same population. The census of Columbus is 6,048; Dayton, 6,067; and Cleveland, 6,071. The run among the three was close for the rank of the second city in the state.

COAL TRADE OF PENNSYLVANIA. The following is the actual quantity of coal shipped from the different regions in the years 1839 and 1840.

	1839.	1840.
Schuylkill,	432,360	452,491
Lehigh,	140,650	102,264
Lackawanna,	122,300	148,470
Beaver meadow,	38,429	43,619
Hazleton,	34,000	50,366
Sugarloaf,	7,350	29,039
Pinegrove,	20,639	23,860
Shamokin,	11,030	15,605
	$17,659	865,414
Add quantity remaining on hand April 1st,	200,000	150,000
Tons,	1,017,659	1,015,414

The whole amount shipped from the various coal regions in the state between 1820 and 1840, inclusive, is 6,487,172 tons, and now that so many new iron works have been established, and the fact of anthracite being introduced into steamboats, and in fact for most steam power, will create a demand for it, which, in a very few years, will double the present one.

THE CHALLENGE. We published a challenge from a capt Glover, for any one to beat his vessel. The subjoined explanation of a correspondent may be satisfactory to many of our readers: [*U. S. Gaz.*

"Mr. Ericson has taken one of the packet ships, nearly 400 tons, of the Havana line, and placed a steam engine in the after part of her cabin, and the two shafts of the propellers pass through her bottom under water. By this simple contrivance, Mr. E. calculates upon adding eight miles per hour to the rate of his ship's sailing, under certain circumstances. Should this succeed, and there can scarcely be a doubt of it, (at least the enterprising owners have full confidence in it, judging from their challenge), a new era in navigation must take place."

THE REV. A. H. COHEN, the venerable and beloved pastor of the Hebrew congregation at Richmond died suddenly on the 21st inst. The Compiler says: "there could be no more ardent devotion than he evinced in the cause of the Jews—of the amelioration of their political and elevation of their moral condition; and at this period, an era as it were in their history, his loss is severely felt by them."

DEATHS. In *New York* last week 142; in *Baltimore* 45, of which 23 were under two years of age, 13 were free colored and 3 slaves.

DOMESTIC PRODUCTS AND FOREIGN TRADE. The Louisiana Advertiser estimates the consumption of sugar in the United States at 200,000 hogsheads per annum, or one hundred and eighty millions of pounds. Taking the cost to the consumer at the average rate of seven cents, we have the sum of $12,600,000 paid yearly by the nation for the use of this valuable and now necessary article.

The sugar lands of Louisiana do not produce annually over 90,000 hogsheads or eighty one millions of pounds—not half of the quantity consumed in the country—every year. This fact is to be accounted for, not from any scarcity of lands in that state adapted to the culture of sugar—but from the foreign importation of the article, by means of which the demand for the domestic product is lessened. The sugar lands of Louisiana, it is said, are capable of producing double the quantity of sugar now consumed in the United States—that is, 400,000 hogsheads annually—if fair inducements were held out to capital to enter upon the production of the staple. In view of this the planters of Louisiana are calling for the imposition of duties upon foreign sugar.

EARTHQUAKE. The New York and Newark, N. J. papers mention that a distinct shaking of the earth was felt for some twenty seconds on Monday morning the 25th inst. at twenty minutes before six o'clock, accompanied with a rumbling noise. The phenomena was noticed on Long Island.

EXPORTS TO CANADA. We learn from the Cleveland, (Ohio), Herald, that the clearances at the port, for various ports in Upper Canada, for the past year, were 896,650 bushels of wheat, and 70,795 bbls. of flour. The quantity of pork shipped during the same time is estimated at 15,000 bbls.

DR. HINES, the notorious rogue who was lately sentenced for fourteen years to the state prison at Baton Rouge, for negro stealing, broke out and made his escape on the 12th inst. A fellow culprit who escaped with him was retaken.

The last mad bring news of the recapture of the doctor, after remaining in the swamp two or three days, being tired of longer fasting, he came out to a plantation on the highlands, and requested the negroes to take his irons off. The slaves at once took measures for securing him, in which they effectually succeeded, notwithstanding the doctor offered resistance with a bowie knife. He has again taken his proper place in the cells of the penitentiary.

HURRICANE. Early in January a most tremendous hurricane fell along the southern coast of Mexico, devastating a tract of country 23 leagues in length and 7 in breadth, so completely that a famine was apprehended, unless succour speedily reached them. Corn, sugar cane, palm trees, and even vegetables were swept away.

IRON TRADE. The exports of iron and steel, hardware and cutlery, from England in 1839, amounted to £1,841,659, declared value, or about £9,200,000, official value.

LAW DECISION. A case was recently decided in the court of errors of New York, in which was involved the question whether chattle mortgages were valid, where the mortgagee did not take possession of the property. It had been repeatedly decided by the supreme court of the state that such mortgages were in law fraudulent, and, against creditors of the mortgager, void.

The court of errors reversed this decision, and established the doctrine that where the party to whom a mortgage is given produces evidence of good faith and the absence of any fraudulent intent in the transaction, the possession of the property is immaterial, and the question of fraud is a question of fact, and should be submitted for the decision of the jury.

LIBERIA has a population of 4,500 American colonists and 30,000 natives. It has nine settlements or towns; the two most distant being 300 miles apart, on the sea coast—the others at various distances, intermediate. Its territory procured by purchase, contains nearly 500,000 acres of land, and other large tracts can be easily obtained of the native owners in the same way. The government is modeled after our own, and purely republican—administered almost wholly by colored people. Agriculture is thriving and greatly extending. Four printing presses are in operation.—Twenty-one churches are organized, some of them composed of native converts. More than 30 ordained ministers are engaged in religious teaching. Many Sabbath schools are regularly attended. And, on the whole, the colony never appeared better than now, nor so entirely attractive to its friends on the ground of its great usefulness. [*Presbyterian.*

LIABILITY OF TENANTS. Heretofore we have always understood it to be good law that a tenant occupying premises that were destroyed by fire, remained liable for the rent until the expiration of his term; but in the marine court, on Monday, justice Randall charged the jury that by recent decisions this doctrine had been overruled, and that the owner of the tenant by fire exonerated him from the payment of rent from the date thereof. If this is true law, the people ought to know it. [*N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

THE LEATHER TRADE. The amount of leather on hand, in the process of tanning, by the leather trade of New York, is 541,606 sides. The Journal of Commerce says—"The average yearly sales of the trade of this city, from 1831 to 1840, were about 800,000 sides. The present stock is not therefore, equal to the actual annual consumption of the article. Hides have been so scarce for a year or two, and dear, that a large proportion of the tanners have not ventured to stock their works. For the same reason the stock of leather in the country generally is small."

MISSION TO OREGON. The Missionaries who left this port in Oct. 1839, arrived at the Sandwich Islands April 10th, and had sailed for Columbia river previous to May 23d last.

The Exploring squadron had not arrived at the Sandwich Islands on the 20th of June last. [*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

MUNIFICENT SUBSCRIPTION. A subscription in aid of the New York theological seminary was opened on Sunday last, and David Leavitt, esq. of Brooklyn, subscribed $25,000.

MONEY. Money is said to be very scarce in the market at Philadelphia, and commands one and a half per cent. per month.

PITTSBURG ELECTION. The election for mayor and city council of Pittsburg, took place on Tuesday the 12th instant. There were four candidates in the field for mayor, namely Thompson, Graham, Marshall and McKelvy—the first three Harrison democrats and whigs, the last Van Buren. Mr. Thompson, the regularly nominated Harrison candidate, was elected mayor, over McKelvy, Van Buren, by a majority of 581. The Harrison councilmen were elected in every ward, except one in the east ward, who received a tie vote with an opponent.

Thomas Semple was on the same day elected mayor of the city of Allegheny. The councilmen chosen for that city are all Harrison democrats.

PUBLIC LANDS. The resolution introduced into the house of delegates of Maryland, by Mr. Guither, requesting the senators and representatives of this state in congress to vote for the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the several states, passed that body. A motion was made by Mr. Seidenstricker to strike out the word "requested" and insert "instructed"—but on a call for the yeas and nays, no nays, not one, not even the person who made the motion would vote for it, and his voting against his own proposition was noted upon the journal.

RESUMPTION IN PENNSYLVANIA. So far as we have heard, the banks throughout this state have resumed, without any material run upon them for specie.

SMALL NOTES. The bill authorising the banks of the states of Maryland to receive and pay out the notes of the Baltimore and Ohio rail road company, of any denomination not under one dollar has passed both houses, and is now the law.

SPECIE. H. M. brig Racer arrived at Halifax on the 7th from Tampico, with $100,000 for the use of the commissariat department at that place.

ST. JOHNS' N. B. in 1831 had a population of about 15,000. It has now 27,000 and promises soon to rank with some of the largest cities in the United States.

STEAM SHIP ON FIRE. The Atlantic steam ship *Columbia*, says the Philadelphia Inquirer, at two o'clock, A. M. on the 3d inst. when within about 400 miles of Halifax, took fire, and for some minutes great consternation prevailed, and the vessel was put for the nearest land, life preservers resorted to, and the boats placed in readiness for the worst. The captain, who was wakened up on the alarm behaved with coolness and great self possession, and was manfully sustained by his crew, in half an hour all danger was over.

THE STEAMER CALEDONIA took from Boston fifty-four passengers for Liverpool—reached Halifax in forty-two hours, took in thirty-two more passengers, and departed for Europe at 7 P. M. the same day.

THE BRIG TIGRIS. The Philadelphia Ledger says: capt. Frye and Mr. Burnham, the mate of the brig Tigris, whose examinations at Boston has been going on for several days past, have been put under bonds of $3,000 and $2,000, to answer the charge of seizing a native of Africa, on the coast, with intent of making him a slave, Judge Davis deemed the charge sufficiently established to warrant a trial by the circuit court which sits in May next. The crew were released.—The boy Home made a statement in the Portuguese language which was translated for the use of the court, that he was a native of the interior of Benguela, and passed through various hands into the possession of a merchant named Almeida, and when left alone one day had been seized by a boat's crew and carried on board a foreign ship, from which four days after he was transferred to the Tigris. Capt. Frye, it also appeared had made contradictory statements in respect to the manner in which the boy came on board the boat.

TEXAS. The whole number of passengers that arrived at the port of Galveston by sea, from the 17th June to the 31st December, 1840, was 1,032. Of these 36 were children, 98 slaves, and white adults 897—of which 101 were recruits for the army and navy.

SAMUEL WILLIAMS, ESQ. The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette publishes the following anecdote respecting the late Samuel Williams, esq. formerly a distinguished broker in London who died last week in Boston:

One dark, stormy night, while at sea, Mr. Williams left his berth below with an intention of repairing to the deck of the vessel. He ascended the companion way, (place of entrance to, and egress from, the ship's cabin) feeling his way along in utter darkness. The storm was howling, and every rope above him seemed strung to some strange melody, while the spray was dashing widly over the bows of the ship. Just as Mr. W. reached the deck, the darkness on one side seemed to thicken, and the noise of the water to come in more irregularly, suddenly ropes passed over the head and along the breast of the astonished man. He seized them almost unvoluntarily, and held them with a convulsive grasp. An awful crash followed, and he was borne onward by the rigging on which he had seized, while the deck which had sustained his feet had sunk beneath him.

A larger vessel had run down his own, and he and perhaps another were saved as by a miracle to tell the story of destruction, for the larger ship went booming onward in her course, and not a cry was heard from the perishing men, nor was a remnant found of the shattered bark. All were

"In the deep bosom of the ocean buried."

WAYS AND MEANS. Mr. Bowie, from the committee on ways and means, reported on the 21st instant, in the house of delegates of Maryland, resolutions proposing taxes to the amount of $600,000 in aid of the treasury, and to sustain the credit of the state.

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REMOVAL.—The office of the "REGISTER" has been removed to EXCHANGE PLACE, one door east of South st. and next door to where it was formerly published by the late Hezekiah Niles, esq.

FOREIGN ARTICLES.

The packet ship North America arrived in New York on Saturday morning last, after a very short passage from Liverpool, bringing London papers to the 6th and Liverpool to the 9th of January.

It will be seen that the news from China is to the 1st October and is highly important, as well as that from Egypt and India. The difficulties with England having been adjusted, and in consequence teas in London had fallen very rapidly, and on the 6th ult. at 3 P. M. had declined seven pence per pound.

The revenue of Great Britain for the year ending the 10th of October has fallen short of the expenditure by over £ 1,560,000.

On the year ending Jan. 5, 1841, there has been a decrease in the revenue to the amount of £ 234,000.

The important intelligence of the settlement of the difficulties between China and England, had caused a great sensation in London, and the tea dealers had been panic struck.

On the arrival of the Columbia, a report was received that the packet ship President had been ashore on the Norsesand. The London Shipping Gazette states that the vessel sustained no damage.

A great fire had occurred at Dundee. The venerable Cathedral which had weathered the storms for 700 years, and two of the other churches, were entirely consumed—the damage being estimated at between 30 and £ 40,000.

Liverpool cotton market, Jan. 5. The sales to-day are 4,000 American at 5¼ to 7d. and 1,000 on speculation.

Jan. 6. To-day sales of cotton amount to 4,500 bags, which are made up chiefly of American descriptions, and nearly all to the trade. Extreme prices have been obtained for all qualities of American descriptions.

A good active business was done in duty paid bond flour at already prices for United States, but Canada was about 6d. cheaper; flour in bond 26s. sack flour very dull.

The letters from Liverpool of the 7th, speak favorably of the cotton market, and the condition of money matters.

Extraordinary express from Paris.—Morning Post office, Wednesday, six o'clock, A. M.—The Messenger, the official evening paper of Monday evening contains the following telegraphic despatch:—

"*Marseilles, Jan. 2, 6 P. M.—Malta, Dec. 28.*

The consul of France to the minister of foreign affairs.—"Kurruck Sing, king of Lahore, died on the 5th of November. During his funeral his successor, Nou-Nehal Sing, perished by accident. Shera Sing ascends the throne. The affairs of China are on the point of being terminated. The English are to receive three millions sterling as indemnity. Dost Mohemmed has definitively surrendered to the English."

CHINA, INDIA AND EGYPT.

We are to-day enabled to place before our readers important intelligence from the East, which cannot fail to be productive of much gratification to every individual who can so far divest himself of party feeling as to rejoice over the signal successes of Great Britain abroad under any administration.

The news from China and India we have received by the overland mail; the intelligence from the former having been conveyed to Calcutta by H. M. S. Cruiser.

Our advices from Alexandria are to the 21th ult. and we are in possession of journals and advices from Malta to the 28th.

The intelligence from China is as gratifying as it is important, and it is especially satisfactory because it bears with it this great zest—it was unexpected, so little importance had been attached to the progress announced by the last overland mail to have been made by the Chinese expedition. It appears, however, that *the Chinese question is thoroughly settled*—that the occupation of Chusan and the proceeding of admiral Elliot have brought the emperor of China to his senses, and that he has offered to send plenipotentiaries to Canton or Ningpo, for the arrangement of all matters in difference with Great Britain.

Shortly after the capture of Chusan, admiral Elliot, in proceeding to the Pecho river, was met by a mandarin of the third rank of the Chinese empire, though some accounts say by the emperor himself, while others affirm that admiral Elliot had arrived at Pekin, and had an audience of the emperor.

The emperor has agreed to pay 3,000,000*l.* for the expenses incurred by the British in making war; other authorities state 2,000,000*l* sterling as indemnity for the opium seized, and 1,000,000*l.* for the expenses of the war. The emperor, either himself or through his officers, has expressed pacific intentions to the admiral, and he disavows the actions of his commissioner Lin. This latter, indeed has fallen into disgrace, and the emperor offers to surrender him into the hands of the British, to be dealt with as they may think proper.

Chusan is not to be given up until the treaty be signed.

It is stated (and certainly there is nothing miraculous in the fact that his celestial majesty should be so influenced), that the emperor is greatly annoyed at our occupation of Chusan, and his minister hinted "that the admiral's visit had prevented the march of fierce soldiers to retake the island!"

We are sorry to add that dysentery prevailed among our troops at China, and that the climate was very unhealthy.

The news from India is also of the utmost importance. The Cabool and Affghanistan war has been terminated. By our advices thence, we learn that Dost Mohammed, after sustaining another defeat found it necessary to throw himself upon the mercy of the British, and accompanied by only a single follower, had placed himself under the protection of sir Wm. McNaghten. From Seinde also we learn that the happiest results had followed the steps taken. The Beloochees had sustained further defeats, with considerable loss on their part, and a comparatively trifling sacrifice on ours, and had been reduced to submission. They had recently plundered the country in every direction, but the greater portion of the pillage had fallen into our hands. Khelet was on the 4th of November occupied without resistance by the troops under the command of general Nott.

All fears of hostilities are also at an end: for we are informed that Kurrock Singh, king of Lahore, died on the 5th of November, and that during the funeral ceremony his successor, Nou-Nehal Sing, was killed by accident. Shere Sing has ascended the throne. With the two former, who were considered to be especially adverse to Great Britain, all dread of threatened hostility has vanished.

Our intelligence from Alexandria states, that the trip of the Great Liverpool, from Falmouth to that place, with the mails, had been made in fourteen days and one hour, for only twelve days and one hour of which time she was at sea.

The plague had appeared in Alexandria a month earlier than usual, and three deaths had been officially noticed. Ibrahim pacha was still with his army at Damascus, to which he returned in very ill health and best by the mountaineers, hoping (it was believed) to avail himself of the Nepier convention to return to Egypt peaceably and by sea. Mehemet Ali had again written to admiral Stopford on the 21st ult. and proposed to send another message to expedite the return of Ibrahim and his army. Sir Charles Smith had arrived in the Hydra at Alexandria, and having had an interview with the pacha, placed the Hydra at his service, to convey his despatch to Marmorica on the 22d ult. Sir Charles left Alexandria in the Great Liverpool. Serious sickness had prevailed at Acre. The storm that visited the coast of Syria had produced an alarming scarcity at Beyrout and in the mountains, where the new Turkish governor had recklessly stopped the supplies of grain arriving, and the mountaineers were again nearly driven into collision with the authorities by desperation.

No hope is entertained that the porte will be able to govern Lebanon, now that the population is rearmed. Mehemet Ali was still raising batteries and exercising his troops incessantly, and had given notice to the national guards of Alexandria that they were to consider themselves his regular soldiers.—At the same time he was making preparations for the better cultivation of his private estates, and had appointed his son, Said bey, and his grandson, Abbas pasha, to be resident administrators in separate districts.

The results cannot fail to be in the highest degree satisfactory. The power of British arms has been recognised or vindicated—the expense of long protracted and distant wars has been saved, and an end has been put to that instability of affairs—the most dangerous to her commerce generally, however profitable in particular cases—which must have given to mere speculation a most unhealthy impetus. The effects of the Chinese intelligence has been already felt. The price of tea, at the time we write (three o'clock) has fallen seven pence per lb. whilst that of East India cotton has risen. The cause of the former change is obvious; the cause of the latter is, the large quantities of cotton which, had the war continued the usual trade shall have been again opened, would have been shipped for this country, will, at Canton, be sent to that port; and we are aware that in August last one native merchant, (Jemset Jee) had in his possession, waiting the turn of events, upwards of 100,000 bales of this article. Matters have thus already begun to settle down to the level of a wholesome standard.

The following extracts take a different review of the Chinese question.

From our Bombay correspondent.

Now all these professions are regarded as mere pretence on the part of the emperor to get rid of our force which is an unpleasant proximity to his capitol. The general opinion appears to be that no good can be done until the Bogue forts are destroyed, and that the admiral and capt. Elliott have allowed themselves to be completely over reached by the Chinese, and that an indefinite period will be consumed in negotiations. Mr. Astell, formerly of the company's factory, is of opinion that affairs cannot be settled amicably. Mr. Clark differs on that point.

The following from the *Bengal Herkaru*, speaks the sentiments of the great majority of the Indian community:—

We laid before our readers in our yesterday's extras, the substance of the intelligence from China. We are apprehensive that they, as well as ourselves, will experience a feeling of no little disappointment upon the occasion. It would seem, that although we have a prospect, or rather a promise of remuneration for offences offered by the Chinese authorities, yet we have, as it appears to us, from all we can learn, very little security that these promises will be fulfilled. We are reluctant to say, that we believe

that the Chinese government has gained its point.—That it has referred us to a land of promise, and we have consented to forego e possession and accept of the bond of promise. Some little time ago, we stated, that if we wished to make an impression upon the Chinese government, we must strike at the heart and not the extremities; it would seem that we have made an ineffectual blow at the heart, which having failed, we have been referred very coolly to the extremities, and by so doing we have given the Chinese authorities, be it emperor or mandarin, a basis whereon to erect e "mighty big lie." The empire of China exists on a "mighty big lie"—they will now swear that they, that is the Chinese government, have made us knock under, that is again to say, that they have forced us to go to Canton to settle preliminaries, and we shall be placed just in the position *ante bellum*. We have thus lost our opportunity, we shall be obliged to do that which we ought to have done at first, to strike at their heart.

Great sickness prevailed among the troops at Chusan, only 110 men of the Cameroonians, and 220 of the 49th being fit for duty, and this chiefly on account of the bad state of the provisions sent from Calcutta. The island itself, however, is stated to be unhealthy. Capt. Austruther of the Madras engineers were unfortunately captured by the Chinese, while sketching within a mile of the town of Chusan, and was taken to Ningpo. The Kite and the Indian Oak are lost, and the officers and crew of the former are in the hands of the Chinese at Ningpo.

Opium was in great demand on the coast, and had advanced to $900 and $1,000 per chest.

From the Ceylon Press, of Aug. 27.

Fight at the barrier. It will be seen from the circular copied below, addressed by captain Smith to the British subjects resident there, that his excellency the governor informed him that the Tamtee had left Macao on the 11th of this month, for the sole purpose of laying before the viceroy Lin the strongest demands for the release of Mr. Staunton. On Monday, the 17th, the Taoutee returned, but without Mr. Staunton, and we are informed that the only answer he gave was that it was impossible that Mr. Stannton could be liberated, he not having been seized on Portuguese territory, and that besides he, the Taoutee, had brought with him a number of soldiers to assist the Portuguese in driving away the English.

It was known before, and as we stated last week, that strong additions have been made to the fortifications at the barrier and to the number of the garrison there, and a great many boats filled with soldiers were on Tuesday seen to pass through the inner harbor towards the barrier, where also were stationed eight war junks, which before had been anchored opposite the town of Macao. The hon. company's steamer Enterprise left the road here for Capsingmoon soon after the return of Taoutee was known, and returned on Tuesday, in company with her majesty's ship Druid, and towing the transport Nazareth Shah, having the Bengal volunteers on board. From the Taoutee's answer, it was evident the Chinese had hostile intentions towards the English residents in Macao; and there seemed but the alternative of quietly awaiting the attack, or to check them by falling upon them first.

On Wednesday morning, the 19th, her majesty's ships Hyacinth and Larne were seen getting under weigh, standing towards Fisherman's bay, and the Bengal volunteers were embarked on board the steamer, whilst we saw nine boats filled with marines and sailors leave the Druid, and follow, in the same direction as the Hyacinth and Larne. The weather was favorable, a light southerly breeze wafting the ships very soon to a favorable position right in front of the barrier and the fortifications there, at a distance of only about 600 yards. At about half past one o'clock the Hyacinth began the cannonade, which was answered by the Chinese from their fort, or rather breast work, consisting of pyramids of sand bags, such a foundation of about nine yards square, and upon which the 32 pounders made little or no impression.

The Chinese had altogether 21 guns in the embrasures of this fortification, 15 of which were pointed towards the ships, but their fire was very soon silenced by the Hyacinth and Larne, after the guns had been only thrice fired. The neck of land on which the barrier is built is just there only about 100 yards wide, and close to the land on the inside were encored the eight junks already mentioned, of which, from the ships, only the masts could be seen, the hulls being hid, and in a great measure sheltered from shot, by the land. There was besides, on this side of the barrier, and on the territory hitherto considered as subject to Portuguese jurisdiction, a joss-house, or temple, where there were several cannon, from which a brisk fire was kept up upon the ships, and it was observed that these guns carried further than those from the junks, many of whose shot fell short of the ships.

Though several balls passed over the ships, they received no injury in their hulls, but a few balls passed through the awning and sails of the Hyacinth. After the engagement had begun, the garrison at the joss-house was reinforced by about 300 Chinese soldiers, who marched to it from the town of Macao. There was besides a considerable encampment filled with the soldiers just behind the barrier, and sheltered by a sand hill, and it is supposed that there must have been altogether about 2,000 Chinese soldiers on the spot, of whom a considerable portion were armed with matchlocks. The distance from the barrier to Macao being scarcely two miles, the whole of the engagement was witnessed from the town, and numerous spectators, Chinese as well as Portuguese and foreigners, crowned the adjacent heights.

From half past one until half past three, the ships kept up a heavy fire upon the fort and the junks behind, which was latterly and only faintly answered from the junks, but with more spirit from the joss-house, often interrupted in their course by the shot passing over them or ploughing up the ground near them, when they would cower down, or creep along on all fours. Twice we saw them remove a dead or wounded soldier.

At about half past two the British troops began to be landed on the beach at some distance from, and on the Chinese side of the fort. Some Chinese soldiers here, favored by the rising ground, crept up and fired upon the parties landing; but a field piece was brought on shore, and planted on the height, and a sharp fire kept up from it upon the Chinese encampment below, upon the junks, and latterly also upon the joss-house, which by positive orders from captain Smith, had, till then, been spared, as being considered on neutral ground; but when the firing from it continued, all pretence to neutrality of course ceased, and a great number of soldiers were soon seen flying out of it, and from some mat sheds, through which a few balls were sent, and running back to Macao.

A little after 4, all the troops being landed 250 effective, 120 marines and 80 seamen, commanded by captain Mee of the Bengal volunteers, marched upon the fort, which they found deserted, but a fire, when already in the fort, was opened upon them from the junks and the joss house, which was soon silenced by the musketry from the volunteers.—The Chinese still on board the junks tried to save themselves by leaping into the water, were many, it is supposed, were killed. Two of the guns in the fort, (they were very large and heavy, in both equal to 32 pounder carronades, though bored for 18 pounders only), were disabled, the carriage of the one being broken, and the other broken to pieces by a shot.

All the guns were spiked, and every thing else in the fort destroyed and burned. A powder magazine blew up, and two men, we are sorry to say, were severely hurt by the explosion. The Chinese encampment was next burnt, and, in fact, every thing found on that side of the fort destroyed, with the exception of the junks, which escaped being burnt from there being no boats available to get at them. Many of them were, however, so injured by shot, that they will probably never float again. The joss house, from which the liveliest fire had been directed, escaped destruction, as being on neutral ground, very much to the disappointment of the assailants, who could only by the strictest orders be restrained from attacking it sword in hand. Indeed, during this affair capt. Smith seemed to have been most anxious not to violate in the slightest degree the neutrality of the territory of Macao, although the Chinese had no such scruples; for not only was the joss house on this side of the barrier, and, therefore, on Portuguese ground, but the greatest part of the soldiers that occupied it marched to it from the town of Macao itself.

The forbearance of captain Smith in not attacking the enemy on neutral ground arose, no doubt, from due consideration of the very peculiar position in which Macao is placed with regard to the Chinese, and we hope that his conduct will in future be imitated by the Chinese, who can have no reason whatever for complaining of the Portuguese in this affair, when even their soldiers, although engaged in active hostilities, were spared because they were on neutral ground.

The English had four men badly and slightly wounded, a marine had his arm shattered by a ball, and had to submit to amputation of the limb; another was shot in the body, and two, as we have already said, were badly injured by the explosion of the powder magazine. The loss of the Chinese cannot be known with any degree of certainty. Those connected with their manning state it as only four killed, but other statements of about 50 or 60 killed, and double that number wounded, are probably more correct. One shot was seen to strike a tanka boat plying between the junks, and pulled by two women; the boat was shivered to pieces, and nothing was seen of the poor women, who, it is possible, however, may have escaped, they being all expert swimmers.

We hear that the Chinese soldiers ascribe their defeat to the cowardice of their officers, who, they say, were the first to runaway, and that they were therefore obliged to follow their example. What the result of this affair may be it is difficult to foresee, but we hope that, having received this severe lesson, the Chinese will hereafter refrain from troubling Macao. The Chinese population has been very quiet ever since with the exception of many families removing. The Taoutee it was rumored had disappeared since the fight, but we learn he is now at Casabrance. The Kennuin foo and Tso tong have also left Macao.

The following letter was circulated on Monday last:

"*Macao, August* 17, 1840.

"SIR: As the British community residing in Macao must be deeply interested in the fate of Mr. Saunton, lately seized by the Chinese, I have now to request you will be pleased to make known to them, that assurances have been received from the governor of Macao by her majesty's officers, that the Tsoutee Yih left Macao, at 7 P. M. on the 11th instant, for the sole purposes of laying before the viceroy, Linn, the strongest demands for the release of the aforesaid British subject, and H. E. has been kind enough to state that he will make known at the earliest period the result of this officer's mission. I have, &c. (Signed)

"M. SMITH, commanding blockading squadron.

"To——, and other British subjects in Macao."

From the supplement to the Bombay Gazette, of Dec. 1. Our Calcutta papers of the 16th November have arrived, and in a great measure confirm the news we gave from Chusen. The emperor has received admiral Elliot with distinction, and agreed to a treaty to be negotiated at Canton. £3,000,000 is to be paid before Chusen is evacuated. In the meantime a letter has been received at Malacca, which states that our ships had forced the passage of the Bocca Tigris, captured the forts, and proceeded on to Canton.

Raising of the blockade of the coast of Syria. The following copy of a letter, addressed by her Britannic majesty's consul general at Constantinople to the British merchants residing there has been transmitted to Lloyd's by their agent at that place.

"*Constantinople, Dec* 7, 1840.

"GENTLEMEN: I have been requested by his excellency the embassador to inform you that he has received from his excellency the Ottoman minister for foreign affairs an official notification, stating that, in consequence of the definitive occupation of the coast of Syria by the troops of his imperial majesty the sultan, the sublime porte has ordered the blockade of the forts and echelles of that coast to be raised. I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

(Signed) "JOHN CARTWRIGHT, consul general.

"To the British merchants."

SOUTH AMERICA.

Latest from the river Plate. The bark R. H. Douglass, at this port from Rio de Janeiro, brings copies of letters received there from Montevideo, from which we make the following extracts. The commercial advices from Rio, received by the R. H. Douglass, are three days later than our previous accounts, and represent the markets to be without any change worth noting.

Montevideo, Nov. 11, 1840. Since our last, the convention agreed on between the Buenos Ayreas government and the French, has been duly ratified by the house of representatives of Buenos Ayres, and the port of Buenos Ayres has been declared open. Upwards of one hundred sail of vessels immediately proceeded up. Our dates from there are to the 8th inst. at which time shippers declined chartering vessels as no launches could be procured. This difficulty, however, will soon be obviated. Few or no sales were making there, and some time will elapse before business again gets settled and confidence restored, of which there is but little prospect until either the federal or unitarian party shall be put down.

In reply to your inquiry we beg to state, that no wheat has been sown to this province in consequence of heavy rains at sowing time. The consumption in this city has been from 3,000 to 3,500 barrels per month while the French squadron was in the river. Emigration has also served to increase it. The probable consumption after the French leave, may be set down at 2,000 bbls. per month. The stock of wheat at Buenos Ayres, is also small, and flour will be wanted there by end by.

Late from the Pacific. By the arrival of the Coquette, in 69 days from Islay, in Peru, near Africa, we learn that the Bolivian congress had declared all the acts of the administration of gen. Santa Cruz valid, and ordered his property to be restored. It was the general opinion, both in and out of congress, that a revolution would shortly take place in favor of Santa Cruz.

The Peruvian government had informed the Bolivian agent in Lima, colonel Agredo—(authorised agreeably to the treaty of April 19, 1840, to inspect the reduction of the Peruvian army)—that they did not consider themselves obliged by, and should not fulfil, the treaty as regarded military matters; alleging, that the Bolivian congress had not approved some of the articles of the treaty; and they also notified the inspector to suspend any measures that he might be about to take, as inspector, in virtue of the treaty. Several notes had passed between the Bolivian commissioner and the minister of foreign affairs.

Private letters say that the Peruvian army had been concentrated in the interior, and, instead of being reduced, agreeably to the treaty with Bolivia, is being augmented—that the government continued as unpopular as ever, and that they sustain themselves in power only by their tyranny, that they make as a pretext the non-approval of some articles of the treaty, on the part of Bolivia, (when in fact the treaty was entirely approved) for keeping up a large army; so that the people do not express their opinions, as they know from the experience of others, what the consequences would be.

General Pallares, the Ecuatorian charge de affaire near the Bolivian government, had sailed for Guayaquil.

The Commercio of Lima says that a Peruvian officer had been arrested in Bolivia, by a party of soldiers, but that he was released as soon as presented to their chief, who told him it was a mistake, that he had orders from his government to arrest general Pallares, who having conspired against the government, had fled.

A constitution of the Peruvian government was pending in a body called council of state, regarding the claiming, as Peruvian citizens, any foreigner who had or might marry a Peruvian lady, although he might not choose to become a Peruvian citizen.

MEXICO.

Tariff regulations of the state of Yucatan, adopted by the late congress. The ports open to foreign commerce are Campeachy and Sisal. For exportation only, the ports of Laguna and Bacalar are designated.

The tonnage duty on foreign vessels, from foreign ports is fixed at $1 50 per ton, according to her register. Vessels arriving in distress to be subject to charge, except that of their anchorage duty.

The officers, crew and passengers of all vessels arriving in the port of Yucatan, are forbidden to land without a permit from the visiting health officer, under a penalty of $200.

The duties on importations, which shall not exceed $200, to be paid in cash; if exceeding that sum, to be paid by three instalments in the course of 90 days. The duties on exported articles, to be paid on the clearances of the vessel.

Prohibited articles. The importation of the following articles is prohibited, under the penalty of confiscation, viz: cotton, indigo, rice, sugar, trunks, hogs, chocolate, coverlids, sacks, obscene pictures, beans, copper pans, grain, meal, yarn, soap, (except scented), lard, molasses and honey, combs, skins, (except morocco leather), clothing, salt, tallow and candles, saddles, straw hats, tobacco, beef, shoes.

Articles duty free. Live animals for improving breeds, newly invented carriages; wooden houses; instruments of agriculture, of science, or of the arts; types for printing; books, in sheets or bound; hops; sugar machinery; specie; iron and steel, for machinery; maps; exotic plants; leeches, seeds; turning machinery.

Export duty. All articles are free of duty for exportation, except the following: gold, in bars, or coin, 1 per ct.; silver, 2 per ct.; logwood, 8 per ct. Every captain and supercargo, is permitted to export $100 worth of articles, free of duty, on account of the expenses of the vessel.

General import duty. Flour, 40 pr. ct. ad. val.; olive, linseed and whale oil, 20 do.; steel, 20 do.; brandy, 40 do; codfish, 24; empty bottles, 20; cotton goods, 15; iron chains, 15; beef and pork in bbls 20; Cashmere goods, 20; wax, 40; beer and porter in bottles, 50; nails, 15; sheet copper, 15; glassware, 20; hoives and forks, 20; linen goods, 15; drugs, 40; brandy fruits, 24; sewing thread, 20; hams, 20; liquors, 40; listadora, 20; apples, 20; mustard, 20; muslin, 20; paper, 20; perfumery, 40; cheese, 20; cutlery, 20; watches, 6; clocks, 20; vinegar, 40; wines, 40

Destructive tornado—500 houses destroyed. A tornado was experienced on the Pacific coast of Mexico early in November, which is represented to have been nearly as violent as that which visited Natchez, and to have been far more extensive. They had already learned of its ravages for a length of 70 or 80 miles, by 12 to 15 miles in width, prostrating almost every thing in its course. At Acapulco, more than 200 houses are said to have been blown down; while at Cayuco the number destroyed is stated at 350. Consternation and distress were universal amoog the surviving inhabitants.

HAVANA.

Savings bank. This institution promises to realize the brightest anticipations of its projectors. According to the statement just published in the Diario, for the month of November alone, $21,255 50 have been deposited, without bearing interest—withdrawn, $8,387 62½. Remaining in the bank $12,847 87½. Deposited to bear interest, $13,929 50—withdrawn, $414 50. Remaining in the bank, $13,515. Total deposited, $26,361 87½. Of the depositors 33 were whites, 13 of whom were for the first time.

TEXAS.

Advices from Galveston to the 16th ult. has been received at New Orleans.

The idea of war with Mexico has pretty nearly died away. It is now ascertained there are no Mexicans approaching the frontier; and the receipt of the English treaty with the provision for the mediation, assures to Texas for a time to come, a truce from Mexican aggression.

M. Saligny, the French minister, has made a proposition to the Texian congress, to establish a line of French settlers along the projected military road, to form a living barrier between the interior settlements and the hostile Indians.

It is proposed in the newspapers to increase the duty on imported goods from 15 to 90 per cent. ad valorem. This, it is stated, would be about equal to 45 per cent. to per funds.

The editor of the Galveston Courier, in his paper of the 16th, apologises for the small quantity of editorial matter, giving as an excuse, that the judges of the district court had sent him to prison for a contempt, for publishing an article on the 24th of the previous month.

The English despatches for Mexico, taken to Texas by Mr. Iken, have been conveyed by the Texian ship of war San Bernard to Campeachy, thence to be transmitted to Mexico. This route, it is stated, was intimated by general Hamilton in London.

No less than six vessels, it is stated in the Texas papers, were loading, at the last advices, in Liverpool and London for Texas ports. It is feared the market may be overstocked with British goods.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

GEN. HARRISON'S DEPARTURE FOR THE EAST. Yesterday at about 12 o'clock, general Harrison took his departure from our city, from *his own seat*. At an early hour, crowds of citizens congregated in front of the Hamlin House, anxious to see him for the last time previous to his entering upon the important duties of the presidency. The numerous assemblage was not composed entirely of his political friends. Many who opposed his election were there, seeming to have forgotten their opposition, and appearing to feel that they were assembled to pay their respects to him who had been selected by the free and unbought suffrages of his fellow citizens to discharge the duties of the most important office in the world.

It was the general's original intention to have started off privately. This course was approved by many, but the great mass felt an anxiety to embrace this opportunity of manifesting their *love and respect* for him, who had spent his life amongst them, and who had been called to direct the destinies of this free people. It would have been an affectation of modesty, if the general had attempted to slip off quietly, and without letting the time of his departure be known. He was leaving the acquaintances and friends of his youth and manhood—those for whose interest he had spent many a sleepless night, and weary day—those for whom he had often periled his fortune—his life—his all—those who loved him as a father—those who had stood by him and defended his character from the envenomed shafts of malice and detraction. We say, we should all here had a right to complain, if he had not afforded us this opportunity of taking leave of our benefactor and personal friend.

Several of our splendid military companies, without any previous understanding, were on the ground to escort the gallant old chief from his quarters to the steamboat Ben Franklin, which conveys him to Pittsburgh.

The day was cloudy and the streets muddy—a carriage had been provided to convey him to the river, but he preferred walking. He was escorted by the Greys, and Washington cadets, and an immense crowd of citizens. The Invincibles were on board the boat, and the Citizens' guards came down a short time after he reached the boat to fire a parting salute.

The crowd upon the wharf was immense; from twelve to fifteen thousand had assembled, to take leave of their friend and benefactor, and to the nation's president. The scene was touching and sublime. The martial music, the military display, the cannon's roar from either shore, the vast multitude, the mingling of those who had so recently been engaged in fierce political strife to get the last look at him, who was the nation's hope—was a scene which no one could witness unmoved. We never saw the general more deeply affected, than when from the deck of the boat, in a short address he took leave of the assembled thousands. He spoke of the difference of his feelings then, from the time when he had landed at that spot in his youth, an humble cosign to the army of his country. He briefly contrasted the appearance of the country then, when all around was a dense and dark forest except were occasionally the humble log cabin varied the scene. The panther's scream and the fierce yell of the savage were *then*, almost the only sounds that broke upon the stillness of the night. The hardy pioneer who at that day, had thus far penetrated the wilds of the west, was exposed to dangers of every kind in establishing a home and procuring subsistence for his family. He spoke briefly of the condition of this rich valley *now*—of the highly cultivated fields—the beautiful cities that had sprung up as if by magic—of the security, peace and plenty—that every where prevailed—of the noble steamboats, which had in so short a period taken the place of the rude canoe of the pioneer—of the almost incredible speed with which they wafted to our doors the comforts and luxuries of every clime.

When he spoke of the part he had borne in all these changing scenes, of the interest he had always felt in the loved west—of the slanders that had been heaped upon him, and of the proud vindication by his countrymen from all these charges by the recent triumphant verdict of a nation of freemen, there was no heart in all that crowd unmoved.

When he spoke of the vast responsibilities of his station—of the importance of the duties that awaited him—of the anxiety he felt to discharge them aright—no one unsteeped in the poison of prejudice, could for a moment doubt, that honesty of purpose and the nation's weal would be his compass and his polar star.

He asked that his opponents would cease their railings against his measures in advance—that they would judge him by his acts—and if then they found him varying from the course he had promised to pursue—if they found him deviating from the high road of genuine democracy, he felt that he would merit their condemnation and rebuke.

His address was brief, and we heard him but indistinctly, and therefore cannot pretend to give any thing but a brief outline of his remarks.

The boat left the wharf about 12 o'clock. She was crowded with citizens of this place and Louisville, who will accompany him to Pittsburgh.—Some half a dozen of his intimate friends will accompany him throughout his journey.

So pressing have been the invitations he has received; and so great is the anxiety of many on his route to see him, that we think it probable he will not reach Washington much before the 11th or 12th of February. [*Cincinnati Rep. of Jan 27.*

At Wheeling. General Harrison arrived in this city yesterday afternoon at about half past two o'clock. During the whole day our wharf was crowded with persons anxiously awaiting his arrival, and at about two o'clock the boat on which he came was discovered to be in sight five or six miles down the river. The fact was announced by the discharge of cannon, and in about half an hour the splendid steamer Ben Franklin rounded the point, and came into port in gallant style. Four or five pieces of artillery on shore were fired without intermission, and the cannon on board the boat responded. The bells of the city were rung, and almost every white house displayed a flag.

By the time the boat arrived at the wharf the concourse of people was tremendous, and three hearty cheers were given at the moment she touched the Virginia soil. Gen. Harrison was waited on by the committee of reception, and escorted in an open carriage to the United States hotel, where a cordial welcome and the hospitalities of the city were tendered to him by S. Spigg, esq. in a neat and appro-

priate address. The general responded in a forcible and happy manner,

During the afternoon he received the congratulations of thousands of our fellow citizens from every point for miles around, and in the evening he was escorted to the residence of Mr. E. Dorsey, where a splendid entertainment was provided, and here he was waited upon by hundreds more, including our fair country women. General Harrison left for Pittsburgh at a late hour last night.

[*Wheeling Gaz.*

At Pittsburg. The Pittsburg Advocate of Saturday says: The president elect arrived here yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, in the "Ben Franklin," and was received with the greatest enthusiasm. He will address the people at eleven o'clock to-day in front of Iron's hotel, Wood street.

THE SENECA TREATY. The meeting called in Buffalo in relation to this treaty, was held at the court house, on Saturday evening. Several Indians spoke *pro* and *con* on the subject, in the vernacular of the tribe, the sentiments being given in English through an interpreter. Speeches were also made by H. W. Rogers in favor of the fairness of the treaty and by Dr. C. C. Handdork against it. Resolutions affirming the *fraudulent nature* of the treaty were passed by a *strong majority.* The Buffalo Republican, in concluding its remarks on the doings of the meeting, says:

"It is but fair to tell our readers, that from all we have seen and heard of this treaty, it is our deliberate opinion, that there is now and always has been a majority both of the chiefs and warriors of the nation opposed to it, and that *foul and disgraceful means* have been used to procure an ostensible majority of the chiefs to sign it. This being our opinion, we would consider ourselves derelict in duty not to express it, and we shall give our reasons for our opinion, as is our privilege, and as we are willing should be done on both side."

THE WESTERN BANKS CONVENTION. The last Louisville Journal says: Nearly twenty banks were represented in the late bank convention in this city—the banks of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Tennessee. The annexed resolution, moved by Mr. Guthrie, was adopted:

Resolved, That the communications from the banks of Tennessee, New Orleans and Illinois, be referred to a committee of Messrs. Tilford, Guthrie, Bowles, Groesbeck, Wright, Fitch, Lamer and Breck, with authority to make report of such measures as in their opinion it is proper for this convention to adopt in relation to the resumption of specie payments, and the future action of the banks in the west and south.

The said committee immediately retired; and, after a short time, returned and made a report, which was read and adopted, in the following words:

The committee to whom was referred the communications from the banks of Tennessee, New Orleans and Illinois, with authority to report proper measures to adopt, in relation to the resumption of specie payments and the further action of the banks in the west and south, have had the subject under consideration, and report it as their opinion that the banks of Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky, ought not at this time to resume specie payments without further concert with other banks in the west, and some of the principal banks in New Orleans. The committee are of opinion that an early resumption is alike demanded by the best interests of the banks and of the community; and, therefore, that the banks represented in this convention should so shape their business as to be able to resume at the earliest practicable day, and that it be recommended to the other banks in the west and south to shape their course for an early resumption.

They are of opinion that the banks can avail themselves of the proceeds of the last year's crop, and place themselves in a condition to resume specie payments at an early day; and, if most of the other banks in the west and south can be brought to act in concert, that resumption may take place without prejudice to the banks or the community.

They think a committee should be appointed by this convention to correspond with the banks in the west and south, and endeavor to induce them all to act in concert and place themselves in a condition to resume specie payments at the earliest possible day, and that said committee have power to call a convention of the banks of Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Illinois, Louisiana, Alabama, &c. whenever they may think it expedient, to propose to meet at Louisville, for the purpose of agreeing on a day for the resumption of specie payments.

COMPLETE CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR 1840. We have the pleasure of presenting our readers with the complete aggregate results of the census for 1840—and we believe we are the first to give it entire. The secretary of state furnished all the returns he had to the house of representatives. By the politeness of Mr. Cist, we are furnished with them. They lack, however, three states and several counties, of which we have the states and part of the defective returns, from local papers. We shall first give the totals with the ratio of increase for each, and hereafter furnish some comparative tables.

[*Cincinnati Chron.*

	1830.	1840.	Ratio of inc.
Maine	399,462	501,796	25 per ct.
Massachusetts	610,014	737,468	21 "
N. Hampshire	269,533	284,481	5½ "
Vermont	280,679	291,948	4 "
R. Island	97,210	108,837	12 "
Connecticut	297,711	310 023	4½ "
New York	1,913,508	2,432,835	27 "
New Jersey	320,799	372,352	16 "
*Pennsylvania	1,347,672	1,700,000	28 "
Delaware	76,730	78,120	2 "
Maryland	446,913	467,567	4½ "
Virginia	1,211,372	1,231,344	2 "
N. Carolina	738,470	753,110	2 "
S. Carolina	581,458	594,439	2 "
†Georgia	516,567	518,166	20 "
Alabama	308,997	479,444	55 "
Mississippi	136,806	376,099	152 "
‖Louisiana	215,575	249,634	
Tennessee	684,822	823,067	20½ "
Kentucky	688,884	777,359	13 "
Ohio	937,679	1,515,643	623 "
Indiana	341,582	683,311	100 "
Illinois	157,575	445,575	183 "
Michigan	31,260	211,705	590 "
Missouri	140,074	383,781	160 "
Arkansas	30,383	95,642	220 "
Wisconsin		30,692	"
Iowa		43,035	"
Florida	34,729	no returns	"
D. of Columbia	39,858	43,612	10 "
Totals	12,856,171	15,421,004	33 per ct.

The census now taken is the *sixth* since the adoption of the constitution, and shows conclusively that the population of the United States moves on with the same uniform law of progression, without reference to emigration, disease or any other cause.—This law is an increase of one-third of the existing population for each period of ten years.

REPRESENTATION OF THE STATES IN CONGRESS.—The result of the new census of the United States will soon be known, and it will devolve upon the present or next congress to fix the ratio of the apportionment of representatives from the various states, in the lower house of congress, for the next ten years. The following tables, prepared for the New York Express by Mr. E. Williams, will therefore be found interesting, as they show the progress of political power, the increase of representatives from some of the states, and the decline of relative strength in others. The census of 1840 will show a great increase of relative strength in the western states; while the two great middle states of New York and Pennsylvania, and the two eastern states of Massachusetts and Maine, have held their own by an increase of population equal to the average of the whole United States. This will not probably prove to be the case with most of the southern states.

In 1792, the representation from the thirteen states was fixed by the constitution, as in the table below, amounting to 65 members. There have since been five enumerations of the inhabitants, exclusive of the last for 1840, under which the ratio has been fixed by acts of congress as follows:

Census.	*Pop. of states.*	*Fed. numbers.*	*Ratio.*
1790	3,893,835	3,614,914	one in 33,000
1800	2,245,815	4,890,112	" 33,000
1810	7,036,563	2,584,239	" 35,000
1820	9,638,131	8,969,814	" 40,000
1830	12,716,608	11,923,731	" 47,700
	Unrepresented fractions.		
	1790	159,914	
	1800	255,112	
	1810	249,269	
	1820	449,814	
	1830	475,478	

The federal number is found by adding *three fifths* of the number of slaves to the number of free persons.

*One county and part of another in Pennsylvania were wanting, for which, however, we have added their proportions.

†Some small counties are wanting in Georgia, but probably contain but few inhabitants.

‖The western district of Louisiana is omitted. This, with Florida, also omitted, will make up about 150,000 to be added to the sum total.

The above shows how difficult it has been to fix a high number for a ratio, and by how slow a progress the members have been raised.

The following table shows the apportionment under the constitution, and by acts of congress, at five subsequent periods:

House of representatives.

		1789	1791	1802	1812	1822	1832
Old states.							
New Hampshire		3	4	5	6	5	5
Massachusetts		8	14	17	20	13	12
Rhode Island		1	2	2	2	2	2
Connecticut		5	7	7	7	6	6
New York		6	10	17	27	34	40
New Jersey		4	5	5	6	6	6
Pennsylvania		8	13	18	23	26	28
Delaware		1	1	1	2	1	1
Maryland		6	8	9	9	2	8
Virginia		10	19	22	23	12	21
North Carolina		5	10	12	13	13	13
South Carolina		5	6	6	9	6	9
Georgia		3	2	4	6	7	9
		65	101	128	153	154	160
New states.							
Vermont	*1792	0	2	4	6	5	6
Kentucky	1792	0	2	2	2	12	13
Tennessee	1796	0	2	3	6	9	13
Ohio	1802	0	0	1	6	14	19
Louisiana	1812	0	0	0	1	3	3
Indiana	1816	0	0	0	0	3	7
Mississippi	1817	0	0	0	0	1	2
Illinois	1818	0	0	0	0	1	3
Alabama	1819	0	0	0	0	3	5
Maine	1820	0	0	0	0	7	8
Missouri	1821	0	0	0	0	1	2
Michigan	1836	0	0	0	0	0	1
Arkansas	1836	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total		65	107	142	181	213	242
SENATE		26	33	34	36	48	52

EXTRA SESSION. "The Spy in Washington" alluding to the fact that the nation was in debt almost twenty million of dollars, says:

"I hear that an informal meeting of the whig senators was held last evening. All in the city, whose health permitted, were present. The situation of the treasury, and the demands upon it, with the means provided to meet those demands, were duly considered. The result of their deliberations was that without an extra session, the government would be disgraced. This, I understand was the very general impression of those in attendance.

SIR JOHN HARVEY AND THE BOUNDARY. The provincial legislature of New Brunswick met at Fredericton on the 25th ult. and lieut. gov. sir John Harvey delivered a speech. He concludes his speech by alluding, in the following terms, to the subject of the boundary:

"I regret that I have it not in my power as yet to communicate to you any definite arrangement of the boundary line. Separate explorations have been made on either side, preparatory to the final settlement of that important question, and I see no reason to apprehend that the result can be otherwise than favorable to British interests, as well as in the continuance of that good understanding with the neighboring states, which it is the true interest, and, I am convinced, the sincere desire of both nations cordially to promote."

CLAIMS UNDER THE OLD FRENCH TREATY. Once more, we observe, the petitioners to congress for the allowance of claims which shall be found to be due under the old convention with France have made their appeal to the justice of congress and the honor of the nation for the examination and adjustment of those claims. For more than thirty years these claimants have been humble petitioners to congress for the allowance of indemnity solemnly guarantied to them by the faith of the United States in a treaty concluded with the government of France, and they have been petitioners in vain. We have seen our country on the verge of a war with that same power because of her delay of a single year in paying a stipulated amount for claims of our merchants of later origin, whilst the government of the U. States had been delinquent to its own citizens in regard to precisely similar claims (of which it assumed the payment) for nearly forty years! France redeemed her faith, and paid the debt admitted to be due to the citizens of the United States. The government of the U. States, even after this example, persists in its disregard of its solemn obligation to its own citizens, for which the government received value now more than forty years ago.

The government took the property of these claimants, at its own valuation, and applied it to its own use, and, in the face and eyes of the constitution, has refused them compensation for it.

*Date of admission into the union.

The claims of these petitioners were good and valid against France. She acknowledged them, in effect, to be well founded; and our government relinquished them to France, upon condition that France would discharge the United States from the burdensome stipulations in the treaty of alliance, entered into in 1778. As we all know, France has, since that relinquishment, made indemnity for other claims. When the commissioners sat here, some years ago, to distribute the fund received from France, these petitioners applied, among others, for indemnity out of that fund. But they were told, and properly told, that they could receive nothing, as their claims had been formally and solemnly relinquished and surrendered to France by our own government, by the treaty of 1800. Other claimants, therefore, divided the whole fund among themselves, and these claimants got nothing.

From other governments we have insisted on and obtained indemnity; but where we owe it ourselves, we do not pay it. He whose claim was suffered to remain against France has got his pay; but he whose claim was on his own government has yet received nothing. Is this just? Is it honorable? Is it consistent with our professions of regard for the faith of treaties? Is it not, on the contrary, a stain on the national escutcheon, which no time should be lost in effacing?

We do not know that we are acquainted with a single individual interested in these claims. The subject is one upon which we have no feeling but that of a sense of what is due to the national character. But, without any personal knowledge of any of the claimants, we cannot but feel some sympathy also for them. Many of the original claimants are now no more, and their widows and orphans it is who throng the doors of congress, and supplicate relief. Those of the original claimants who yet survive have grown old in waiting for what is their own by right.

We will conclude these few observations with the following passage from a letter from one of these sorrowing claimants, a respectable man, a native of the island of Nantucket, and a member of the Society of Friends, which has just now accidentally fallen into our hands.

"I am now," says he, "in my eighteth year, I was one of the original owners of a valuable whale ship, ladened with oil, (captured before 1800 by the French), which was taken from me, for valuable national purposes, by my own government. For more than forty years I have been soliciting that government to perform a simple and clear act of justice, but hitherto have solicited in vain. In the course of nature, after a few more years of delay, the justice of government will come too late for me."

This simple appeal, it seems to us, ought to make its way to every heart. [*Nat. Int.*

American iron. A writer in the National Gazette estimates the present consumption of iron in this country at three hundred thousand tons, and the average annual expenditure of each member of the community therefor, at two dollars sixty five cents. The present selling price of bar iron is about one hundred dollars per ton, and it is asserted that it can be produced in the anthracite coal region for less than forty dollars, or much less than the amount of expenses and duty upon that which is imported. He supposes that the reduction of prices that must take place whenever the new works shall become capable of supplying the demand, will tend to increase greatly the amount per head, because of the substitution of iron for numerous purposes for which wood is now used, and because of the increased facility of supplying demands of every description that may arise; but admitting that the average annual expenditure of each person shall continue the same; and that the reduction in the prices shall be only twenty-five per cent. he estimates that there will be required in 1850 not less than 550,000 tons to supply the demand of a population that will then amount to from twenty-three to twenty-five millions.

The quantity required for that of 1880 then amounting to about thirty millions, will be nearly a million of tons of iron ore, and six millions of tons of coal for its conversion into the various forms in which it is to be used, from the water pipe and stove to the pen knife. The production of Great Britain has risen in twenty years, from 400,000 tons to a million and a half, and it is difficult to see any reason why that of the United States may not increase as rapidly. If these calculations be verified by time, those who have invested their means in the coal and iron lands of Pennsylvania and in the improvements leading thereto, will have little cause to regret it. In England acres of coal land sell for hundreds of pounds and we see little reason to doubt that such will be the case here, as our population will speedily equal that of Great Britain and Ireland, and will double itself again in little more than twenty years, and with every increase in the number of consumers, there must be an increase in the value of the land which yields the commodity that is to be consumed.

Anthracite iron is appropriately termed in the Philadelphia Commercial list the *second* staple of Pennsylvania, the first being coal. That paper remarks that although not one year has elapsed since it was brought into use, it has already increased with a rapidity that may fairly be taken as the harbinger of what it is destined to become in a few years.—Within the brief period of nine months there have been constructed and are now in blast, three furnaces, making iron of the first quality, with no other fuel than anthracite coal. They have been in blast from three to five months, and turn out each from 40 to 50 tons of pig iron, weekly. During this time many experiments have been made, in nearly all of which it has been satisfactory ascertained that they can be managed and kept in order as easily, as the furnaces using charcoal or coke. Two more furnaces are erected, which are to be put in blast this month. Sixteen more furnaces are already erected, or are now in progress, all of which will use anthracite coal. Four large rolling mills with puddling furnaces are erected, one of which is in successful operation, and the other will soon commence manufacturing with coal as fuel. Two additional mills are to be put up this winter and next spring.

The above *twenty-one* furnaces and *six* rolling mills with their puddling furnaces, will all use anthracite coal as fuel. Thirteen of the furnaces and five of the mills, are located on the line of the Lehigh and Morris canal, and will create a tonnage including ore, coal, limestone and pig iron 227,500 tons, of which amount there will be 90,000 tons of coal obtained from the Lehigh mines. [*Har. Tel.*

The military academy. *Regulations relative to the admission of cadets into the military academy.* As frequent inquiries are made in regard to the mode of procuring admission into the military academy, all persons interested in the subject are hereby informed that applications should be made by letter to the secretary of war. Applications can be made, at any time, by the candidate himself, his parent, guardian or any of his friends. No preference will be given to applications on account of priority, nor will any applications be entered in the register, where the candidate is under or above the prescribed age; nor will any application be considered in cases where the age and other qualifications of the candidates are not stated. The fixed abode of the candidate must be set forth in the application.

Applications, if not renewed annually, will not be reconsidered. This renewal may be effected by letter addressed to the secretary of war, merely stating the fact of such renewal.

In the month of February or March annually, the appointments are made from among the applicants whose names are on the register, care being taken to distribute them as nearly as circumstances will permit, so as to give one cadet to each congressional district, except in the states of Delaware, Arkansas and Michigan, which, in consideration of the large unrepresented fraction in the first, and the growing population in the others, will be allowed two cadets each. As a general remark, it may be observed, that no certain information can be given as to the probable success of a candidate before the arrival of the period for making the selections, as the number of vacancies, and other circumstances proper to be taken into view, cannot be anticipated. Persons, therefore, making applications, must not expect to receive information on this point.

As a general rule, no person can be appointed who has had a brother educated at the institution.

All applications are regularly registered, to be considered at the proper time.

Qualifications. Candidates must be over sixteen and under twenty one years of age at the time of entrance into the military academy; must be at least five feet in height, and free from any deformity, disease or infirmity, which would render them unfit for the military service, and from any disorder of an infectious or immoral character.—They must be able to read and write well, and perform, with facility and accuracy, the various operations of the four ground rules of arithmetic, of reduction of simple and compound proportion, and of vulgar and decimal fractions.

J. R. Poinsett, *secretary of war.*

War department, Jan. 21, 1840.

We copy from the National Intelligencer of the 23d ult. the following letter from Mr. Wise, of Va. to his constituents. The consideration which he names as those which will influence him in making the nomination referred to, are worthy of his character, and such as will be acknowledged to be just and patriotic.

To my constituents. You are notified by the subjoined letter from the war department, that you will be entitled to the appointment of a cadet to the military academy, when the selections shall be made in February or March next. You are also advised of the regulations relative to the *admission* and *qualification* of cadets; and you will see that I am requested to nominate an individual to fill the vacancy, and that no names of applicants from my district have been entered or received the present year. Now, in order to enable me to make this nomination impartially, I respectfully request those of you who desire the appointment, to transmit to me the names of applicants, at the same time that letters are addressed to the secretary of war, in conformity with the regulations. The applications had better be made immediately, but I will postpone the nomination to the latest day in February or March allowed by the department. In making the nomination, I shall be governed, next to the intellectual and moral character of the applicant, by his condition and connection in life. All else equal, I shall nominate the penniless and friendless youth, especially if he be fatherless, or if his father have rendered signal services, or made great sacrifices for the country. Not for a moment if it be possible to drive it out of my mind, shall a thought of the politics or party of his friends be made a consideration. Proud that *none* from my district have been importuning for this appointment heretofore, I invite all who desire or are in need of it, now to become applicants. And to give general information to my constituents, I respectfully request the Richmond and Norfolk papers of both parties, to give this circular an insertion, and if there be any charge, to transmit the account to me.

Henry A. Wise.

Washington, Jan. 7, 1841.

THE ARMY.

Appropriations for the Florida war. In reply to inquiries of the committee on ways and means, the secretary of war states that the following appropriations will be immediately required, and urges the early action of congress thereon.

For the quartermaster's department,	$1,300,000
For the commissary general of subsistance,	222,421
For pay of 1,500 mounted volunteers.	499,011
For pay of 500 foot volunteers,	77,206
For pay of arrears for Florida militia in 1840,	221,244
For pay of arrears for a battallion of Georgia volunteers in 1840,	29,446
For the ordinance department,	30,000
For the medical department,	16,000
	$2,385,327

We are requested to state that Messrs. Beall, Newton and Hartree, of the United States army, who were among the passengers in the Louis Philippe for Havre, on the 9th instant, were a commission appointed by the secretary of war to digest and report a system of tactics, &c. for the cavalry service of the United States.

[*Norfolk Beacon, Dec. 16.*

The above paragraph being calculated to convey erroneous impressions, we think it proper to give the actual state of the case.

A year or two since, as our readers know, three officers of the first regiment of dragoons were sent to Europe, with the view to examine into the various systems of tactics and exercise practised by those nations, which have long employed cavalry as a component part of their armies.

These officers [lieutenants Emith, Turner and Kearny] entered the school at Saumur, and passed through a regular course of cavalry instruction; and having returned from their visit, with obvious improvement of their store of knowledge in their peculiar arm of service, the secretary of war, in the same spirit of liberality and regard for the interest of the army, has now granted permission, or given orders, to the three officers above named, of the second regiment of dragoons, so that that regiment may enjoy equal advantages with the first; they will likewise go through a similar course of instruction at Saumur.

The officers of the first dragoons brought with them to this country a copy of the French system of tactics, which two of them have been since engaged in translating. The translation is completed, and will be submitted to a board of army officers for examination; if approved, it will be adopted into our service. [*Army & Navy Chron.*

Modern improvements in weapons and instruments of war. The New York American has the following notice of some of the items contained in the preliminary report made by several officers of the

ordinance department, who last year, by order of the secretary of war, visited Europe, with a view to examine and report upon any improvements in firearms and other implements of war.

The principal change in the small arms in England, France and indeed throughout Europe, is in the lock, which is now universally on the *percussion* principle, instead of the flint. Our service still retains the old slow and uncertain flint. This should be changed. These officers have reported the mode in which the old locks and barrels are altered for the use of percussion locks.

The officers visited all the public and private foundries of cannon, manufactories of small arms, and many of those of gunpowder, in Great Britain, and were every where received with entire kindness and openness. Several field and heavy cannon, to serve as models, were ordered at the works of Messrs. Walker, of Birmingham.

From Great Britain the officers proceeded to Sweden, and concerning one of the vast arsenals in Stockholm, we have this curious fact—

Arsenals at Stockholm. One of these establishments, for clothing, camp and hospital equipage, &c. contains cloth sufficient for clothing an army of forty thousand men six years, and it is preserved by means of curtains of canvass saturated with tar, which enclose it, closely packed in piles about seven feet square.

Woollen cloths thus stored remain secure from moths many years without being aired.

Several carriages for field artillery, a travelling forge and caisson, were sent as patterns to the United States.

Of the excellence of these carriages, and the skill of the Swedish flying artillery, we have this evidence.

The board were present, by invitation, to observe the manœuvres of two eight gun batteries of horse artillery, which were executed with great rapidity, turning upon roads only eighteen feet wide, (with six horses to each carriage), crossing deep ditches and other difficult places for the purpose of showing the perfection of the carriages, and especially the effect of the regulator, in relieving the wheel horses from the weight and violent motions of the pole.

The celebrated iron mines of Daunemora are thus described:

These great and celebrated mines are about eighty miles north from Stockholm, and produce ores yielding from 50 to 80 per cent. of iron.

They have been wrought upwards of nine thousand years, and are now about six hundred feet in depth. The iron made from the Dannemora mines is all sold at prices far exceeding any other made in Sweden, for the sole purpose of being converted into steel in England.

Passing from Sweden to Russia, several days were advantageously spent at the camp of Krasnoe Selo, where the imperial guard, 36,000 infantry and 15,000 cavalry, were manœuvring under the immediate command of the emperor.

A huge military arsenal exists at St Petersburg.

The gun room of the main building forms three sides of a square, the front being 500 feet, and each side or wing 250 feet long, and contains 400,000 arms.

Other rooms of equal capacity are filled with 600 field cannon, mounted upon carriages, or ready to be mounted; with caissons, forges, &c. complete, large quantities of equipments, ancient arms and armor of every age and form, models, &c.

The board passed through Prussia to France, visiting all places and establishments connected with their duty.

At Liege, muskets of our model are completed for $6 each, (30 francs).

The arsenal at Douai is vast and well filled.

The arsenal is one of the largest in France. The workshops are spacious and well arranged; the stock of materials large and conveniently assorted; among which there is timber for 3,000 carriages, harness complete, or in parts, 40,000 horses, &c.

It contains upwards of 2,000 new bronze field and siege cannon, a number which is daily augmented by the active operations of the foundry.

It is nearly destitute of machines; *manual* labor, performed by soldiers, being cheaper than steam power.

There are many other curious items of information in this report, for which we must refer to the volume that contains it.

Wherever they went, our officers were received with great courtesy, and all establishments, public and private, were freely thrown open to their inspection.

Militia. We find by the recently printed Army Register for 1841, by the adjutant general of the army, a general abstract of the militia of the United States, as follows:

675 general officers, 2,846 general staff officers, 15,941 field officers, &c. 52,413 company officers, total commissioned officers 72,050, non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers and privates 1,431,902. Aggregate 1,503,952.

The state of Maryland has 22 general officers, 68 general staff officers, 544 field officers 1,763 company officers, total 2,397 commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers and privates 44,467. Aggregate 46,864.

THE NAVY.

Proposed convention of naval officers. A "naval officer known and respected," says the National Intelligencer of the 21st. ult. is the author of a communication in its columns, over the signature of "*Nicholas Neptune, U. S N.*" in which he urges the holding of a convention of the officers of the navy, "in order," amongst other objects, "to give a tongue to the navy itself;" and he thinks that "the voice of the navy, once raised to tell its own pitiable condition, and to ask for succour, would not pass unheeded." In a *postscript*, the writer requests "all papers in favor of a naval convention, to say aye, and support the call."

At first blush the proposition strikes us as being exceedingly injudicious. Conventions are appropriate for concentrating and devising means of organization, where there is no legal and established authority; but where there is, or ought to be the strictest organization and discipline established *by law*; and where obedience is as indispensable, as it is in the military or naval service, the idea of organizing a *distinct*, and to say a *counter* authority or influence, to those of the government and the laws, would seem to be a kind of redival insubordination, and of a very dangerous tendency. Be the occasion for reform ever so great, if we cannot depend upon the government in its organized and responsible departments, to take whatever measures may be required to ascertain the evils, as well as to suggest and carry out adequate remedies, we must have very little faith, indeed, in our political system, and too much faith in the results of less systematized and altogether irresponsible agencies, if we hope better results from their attempts. If the government really require the aid and council of experienced officers in a task of reform, they can command it at any moment, and no doubt would do so, if they conceived it necessary. But let there be no attempt at unauthorized, or even *unordered* movements of either the army or the navy, or *of their officers*. The impressive lesson given to this country in the case of the famous *Newburg letters*, at the close of the revolutionary war, should never be forgotten. General Washington during his first presidential term, advised congress to prohibit by law, the formation of self created *secret* political associations. What would he have said of self-erected associations of army or navy officers, openly avowed to be for the purpose of changing, if not of hostility to the laws by which they are or ought to be governed? If either the laws or the administration of the laws require reform, it would be better to resort for a remedy to the authorities expressly constituted for the purpose of government.

The author of the suggestion, in proposing a convention of officers, no doubt, was actuated by the most friendly solicitude for the navy, and for the welfare and honor of our country, to which the navy has already so largely contributed—but he has certainly mistaken the *method* by which an improvement of its condition should be sought.

STATES OF THE UNION.

MAINE.

U. S. senator. The hon. George Evans, (whig), was elected, on Thursday last, by both branches of the legislature of this state, to represent it in the United States senate, for six years from and after the 3rd of March next. In the house, Mr. Evans received a majority of 10 votes over Fairfield; and in the senate a majority of 6.

Banks. According to an abstract of the returns from the banks of the state, made on the first Monday of last month, the amount of the capital stock of the banks paid in was $4,371,500; amount of bills in circulation $1,754,390; deposites on interest $126,909; not on interest $733,831; due to other banks $45,281. The amount of specie was $269,729; due from other banks $600,894; bills of other banks in the state $146,550; out of the state $67,187; notes and bills discounted $5,820,792; real estate $322,750.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Gov. Davis' message on the north eastern boundary. The following is the message of gov. Davis, on transmitting to the senate of this state last week, some resolutions relative to the north eastern boundary, from the states of Maine and Indiana.

To the president of the senate:

I found among the files placed in my hands by my predecessor, resolutions from the states of Maine and Indiana—and in conformity with the object of those states, I transmit them for the information and use of the two houses. These resolutions were adopted in regard to the north eastern boundary, and I may be permitted in this connexion to add, that I see little prospect of an early adjustment of this disturbing matter; indeed, I fear there is no disposition on the part of Great Britain to bring it to an issue upon its merits.

The terms of the treaty of 1783 are plain and intelligible, and not easily perverted. They make the elevation of land, which divides the rivers that flow into the St. Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic ocean, the dividing line between the United States and Canada on the north. On the east the treaty provides that the line shall be run from the source of the St. Croix, directly north to this highland which so divides these waters, and at the point of intersection shall be the north west angle of Nova Scotia. When we consider the provisions of this treaty, and the known facts, it seems impossible that any question raising a doubt can exist. The question is, where does the treaty place the north west angle of Nova Scotia.

We know there is a river called the St. Lawrence, having many streams rising in the highlands south of it, and flowing into it. We know also that several rivers rise on the other side of these high grounds and flowing in a southerly direction fall into the Atlantic ocean. The existence of these streams is unquestioned, and that necessarily places beyond all doubt the fact that their sources must be separated by land high enough to divide them, for such is the law of nature.

We know also that the source of the St. Croix has been ascertained, and a monument erected by agreement. We know further that from this monument a line has been traced directly north some 40 miles, to a place near Mars Hill.

All that remains, therefore to be done, according to the treaty, is to continue this line to the lands that divide the waters flowing into the St. Lawrence, from those which fall into the Atlantic ocean, and at the end of it is the north west angle of Nova Scotia. It is impossible to comprehend how any serious obstacle to the accomplishment of this can exist.—Another half century may pass away, and additional folios may be written—the country may be explored, and new things discovered, but these facts will never be changed, or the decisive character of the evidence in support of the treaty.

Under the circumstances, it is painful to see the measures pursued in support of a groundless pretension to take from us a territory larger than our state, as their tendency is to disturb our pacific relations, and bring the two countries into a conflict.

The late report of the British commissioners, if it be characteristic of the policy to be pursued, may well fill the public mind with indignation—and the false reasoning and unwarrantable conclusions contained in it, ought to be fully exposed. It is not, however, within our province to adjust the controversy; yet having a great interest at stake in that territory, as well as in the peace and honor of the United States, it would seem no more than just to respond to this call upon us by our sister state—to extend to her our sympathy for the manifold wrongs inflicted upon her, and to assure congress of our hearty disposition to maintain the integrity of the country.

Finances. The report of the treasurer of Massachusetts states the whole amount of the funded debt of the state, exclusive of the loan of script to certain rail roads, $609,137.

Besides this debt, the state has loaned its credit to five different rail roads, by the issue of script bearing interest at 5 per cent. and redeemable mostly at different periods from 1857 to 1870, on which it holds the guaranty of the respective rail roads, with a pledge of the entire property of the said rail roads, for the payment of the interest and principal of the said script. The amount of script thus issued is $3,300,000 to the Western rail road, $500,000 to the Eastern, $100,000 to the Norwich and Worcester, $150,000 to the Andover and Haverhill and $100,000 to the New Bedford and Taunton rail road. An issue of like script to the Nashua and Lowell rail road, to the amount of $50,600, redeemable in 1846, has been returned to the treasury.

The principal receipts of revenue during the year were, from the bank tax $344,368; and from the auction tax $52,746.

The principle expenses were, for the pay of members of the legislature $96,397; salaries established by law, civil, judiciary and military, including judges and registers of probate, and clerks of the executive departments, $71,162; county balances $64,236; and paper accounts $45,805.

The income of 1841 from sources already provided, is likely to fall short of $400,000.

Black and White. The bill to repeal that section of the marriage act which prohibits intermarriage between whites and the blacks, came up on Saturday. Mr. Bradburn of Nantucket advocated the bill at some length. Mr. Park of Boston, said he should vote for the passage of the bill, not for the reasons given in the report of the committee, but because the statute proposed to be repealed, was on set regulating a matter of taste, and he thought all such laws had better be stricken from the statute book. He considered this subject as much a matter of taste, as whether a woman should wear a black or white ribbon on her bonnet.

The bill passed to a third reading by a vote of 144 to 92. [*Boston Mer. Jour.*

The lower house of the legislature of this state, has rejected the bill which proposed to repeal the law prohibiting the marriage of whites and blacks. The vote was 204 against, to 140 in its favor.

The Charlestown convent. A proposition has been made in the house of representatives of this state, and so far entertained as to be referred to a select committee, to pay, from the state treasury, the amount of damages sustained by the destruction of the convent at Charlestown, in 1834. The question has once before been agitated in the legislature, and was, most discreditably decided by a large majority against the memorialists.

NEW YORK.

Mr. *Broadhead*, of Ulster county, has been appointed by gov. Seward to proceed to Holland and obtain, or copy from the archives of that country, what he can find in relation to the early history of New York.

State finances. From the comptroller's report, we learn that the expenses of the last fiscal year, were $3,298,917—the balance left unexpended, was $47,705. The estimated revenue for the present year, is $963,097—estimated expenditure, $949,506.

The whole debt of the state, is $13,434,801.

Elected. John A. Collier has been elected by the legislature of New York, comptroller of that state.

State lunatic asylum. By the annual report of the commissioners, transmitted to the legislature on the 13th inst. it appears that the sum of money at the command of the commissioners for the past year, was $95,000. This sum has been expended, except $3,186, mostly on the main front building, which has been nearly completed. This asylum is located about one mile west from the city of Utica, on an eminence, and when all the buildings are finished, they will not only make an imposing appearance, but stand as a monument of one of the noblest charities of the age.

NEW JERSEY.

Legislature. A bill was introduced in the house on Wednesday to extend the charter of the People's bank of Paterson. Notice was given that leave would be asked to introduce a bill to extend the charter of the Salem banking company. On the 21st, the resolution that the legislature will not take cognizance of divorce cases, where the court of chancery could have jurisdiction, was debated and negatived—ayes 16, nays 33. On the 22d a resolution was introduced to the effect that all persons applying for divorces after March 1, 1841, should advertise a notice of such application in a newspaper circulating in their county. Laid on the table. [*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

PENNSYLVANIA.

Governor Porter—Despotic power revived! It is with pain we record the fact that the present governor of Pennsylvania has exercised a power during the past week, which, if not contrary to the letter of the constitution, certainly never was contemplated by those men who conferred upon the executive the "pardoning power"—and is a matter which calls loudly for *immediate* legislative action. The principle is too dangerous to be encouraged; and the power, if it does exist, should never be entrusted to any man. We hope, therefore, to see the matter investigated and the corrective employed.

During the sitting of one court of quarter sessions last week, a bill was found by the grand inquest against Messrs. Huetter & Caeline, editors of the Harrisburgh Magician, for a gross libel upon the citizens of Gettysburg, and Mr. Stevens particularly. When called upon to put in their plea of defence, their counsel presented to the court a paper, under the broad seal of the state, giving a full and free pardon from the governor of Pennsylvania to Messrs. Huetter & Caeline, for all the libles published by them in the Magician, "in Adams county or elsewhere"—thus wiping off all their sins in this particular by a stroke of the pen! They could not, therefore, be tried for the offence—and have gone off "unwhipt of justice."

A pardon given before trial and conviction!!—What a license to commit crime!! What is to check the commission of any act of villany—say murder itself—when the perpetrator has his pardon in his pocket? It is high time the people should look into these matters, and give a check to such high-handed and dangerous acts! It is only worthy the despotic power of the dark ages!

To shew that there is no mistake in the statement of the Gettysburg paper, we copy the following account of this affair, as given in the last Harrisburg Keystone, the official organ of gov. Porter. The Keystone states the fact of the pardon in advance, but it does not add a word in justification of the proceeding:

Libel suit. The prosecution instituted in the sessions of Adams county, by Thaddeus Stevens, esq. against Huetter & Caeline, for the publication of an alleged libel* upon the character of the farmer, in the Magician, was, we understand, brought to a final decision on Wednesday last. When the defendants were called upon to plead to the indictment, they, by their counsel, W. N. Irvine, esq. pleaded as a bar to its further prosecution, *a pardon of the alleged offence, by the executive.*

Loan. The recent loan of 800,000 dollars, created by the legislature of Pennsylvania to raise funds to meet the interest on its stocks due on Monday next, was taken in the following sums:

United States bank,	$400,000
Pennsylvania bank,	150,000
Philadelphia bank,	75,000
Farmers and Mechanics,	50,000
Northern Liberties,	20,000
Manufacturers and Mechanics,	15,000
Mr. C. S. Boker,	15,000
By other individuals,	20,000
	$745,000
Taken previously by the Eastoo bank,	20,000
By other individuals,	36,000
	$800,000

The canal commissioners of Pennsylvania recommend improvements and repairs for the present year to the extent of $3,588,827 00. This (says the Philadelphia Inquirer) added to the loan of $800,000 which has just been effected, will increase the state debt to more than *forty millions of dollars.*

Canal commissioners. We learn from the Harrisburg papers that the bill relative to the election of canal commissioners passed the senate on Saturday. It provides for the election of one by each branch of the legislature, and the appointment of one by the executive. One is to serve for one year, another for two years, and the third for three years—the term of service in each case to be determined by lot.

The object of the bill is to exclude, as far as possible, the influence of party considerations from the management of the public works.

Asylum for the insane poor. Aware of the multiplied engagements of the members of the legislature, the friends of an asylum for the insane poor of this commonwealth, have prepared a brief statement of a few prominent facts on the subject.

[*Penn. Telegraph.*

1. The state asylum for the insane poor at Worcester, Massachusetts, furnishes suitable accommodations for two hundred and thirty patients, and the whole cost, including a farm of sixty acres, within half a mile of Worcester, one of the most populous and thriving towns in that state, was but $104,000, which sum was expended in the course of several years, and it is hoped and believed, that with the advantage of a large fund of the experience of others, an asylum for three hundred patients, with a suitable farm, may be provided for $120,000.

2. The comparative expense of supporting paupers of this class, in such an establishment, and out of it, cannot be accurately determined. The ordinary expense of supporting a sane pauper in Massachusetts, is from $1 to $1 50 per week. Many persons who contract to support paupers (sane and insane) in that state, by the year, hring the insane portion of them to the state asylum and pay $2 50 per week, choosing to incur this extra expense rather than take care of them at home with the sane paupers.

A furious maniac decently taken care of in an almshouse, or by friends, usually costs from two to three times as much as an asylum would charge. That an insane pauper may be kept in a stable, or cavern, or a cage (as some are kept) for less than $1 50 per week, none will deny. But, in a civilized and humane community, such a course of treatment would not be countenanced when known. The true question is,—what is the cost of such a course of treatment as the unfortunate condition of the sufferer demands, and as will be likely to alleviate if not to remove his calamity? And in answer to this question we feel warranted in saying that even if it were practicable to carry the asylum treatment into an almshouse or a private family, the expense would be on an average, at least double. In determining this question, however, the probability of recovery is of the first importance.

3. The probability of recovery depends almost entirely on the seasonable employment of the proper means. The difference occasioned by this circumstance would hardly be believed if it were not established by unquestionable facts; supposing all cases of less than a year's duration to be called recent cases, and all over that period to be called old cases, the experience of the Worcester asylum shows, that of the former, 83 insane persons out of 100 have been discharged, restored in their reason and to their families, and of the old cases, less than nineteen out of one hundred were cured.

The following statement from the sixth annual report of the Worcester asylum, sets this matter in a very convincing light:

Average expense of twenty old cases, (taken in the order of their admission), previous to their entering the asylum,	$806 25
Average expense in the asylum,	744 00
Total cost of each,	$1,550 25
These still remain in the asylum.	
Average expense of twenty recent cases (taken in the order of their admission), before their entrance,	$16 25
Average expense of the asylum,	31 25
Total cost of each,	$47 50

These were cured and returned home after an average of nineteen weeks of insanity.

4. The friends of the proposed state asylum, do not design to increase, in the slightest degree, the public burden. Our insane paupers must be and are now supported at the public charge in some form. It is not designed to change any present liabilities, nor impose any new obligations on the parties now chargeable with their support, but materially to lessen the expense—for, if by the contemplated measure, the numerous insane poor of this state can be comfortably provided for, without any additional burthen—should it not be done?—And if such an asylum may be reasonably expected to cure, within an average of from three weeks to three months, four out of every five patients who are placed within it. Within one year from the first appearance of the disorder, (a disorder which is proved to yield to medical and moral treatment as readily as any other complaint to which human nature is subject), who then can question the expediency of the erection of the asylum, if but simply on the score of economy?

It is confidently believed that whoever will examine carefully and without prejudice, the incontrovertible evidence in favor of asylums for the insane, as furnishing the most humane, economical and restorative treatment of insanity, will agree with the very numerous and highly intelligent petitioners, that it should be among the earliest measures of the present session of the legislature to provide such an institution for this poor, afflicted and hitherto neglected portion of our fellow citizens. These suggestions are intended to draw the attention of the governor and the legislature, to this important subject, and to invite a most thorough investigation of its merits.

Our delays only settle in hopeless, incureble disease, many who might be relieved and restored if seasonably provided for, and to incur a permanent and enormous tax for the support of a confirmed maniac, rather than provide the means of his restoration to reason and usefulness at a trifling present expense, is neither economical nor humane. So think and so have said (in the file of memorials),

THOUSANDS UPON THOUSANDS.

DELAWARE.

A special election took place a day or two ago, in Newcastle county, in this state, for a member to fill a vacancy which had occurred by death in the senate of the state. Mr. *Arnold S. Naudain* (formerly a senator of the United States, and a whig) was elected.

MISSISSIPPI.

We learn from the message of the governor of Mississippi, that the slaves in that state outnumber the whites; whites 179,667, slaves 195,764, free persons of color 1,366. [*Louisville Jour.*

*The alleged "libel" as understood to have consisted in charging the desecration of some religious rite or ceremony, upon a public meeting of the Harrison democratic citizens of Gettysburg, during the late canvass, at which meeting, the gentleman named by the Keystone, was present, and bore a prominent part.

LOUISIANA.

Bankrupt law. The legislature of Louisiana have *unanimously* passed resolutions instructing the senators from that state to vote for a *uniform* bankrupt law.

KENTUCKY.

The bill to establish the Kentucky Institute for the education of the blind passed the house on Tuesday, , the 19th inst. by a vote of 59 to 31.

INDIANA.

A bill has passed the Indiana legislature, apportioning the senators and representatives. The number of senators is fixed at 50, and of representatives at 100. Gov. Wallace recommended a reduction, but it could not be effected.

ILLINOIS.

About *twenty millions* of bushels of corn were produced in Illinois last year. There were also produced 385,963 lbs. tobacco, 23,121 lbs. rice, 194,191 lbs. cotton and 823,296 lbs. sugar.

MISSOURI.

Doings at Jefferson city, (Mo.) From the last St. Louis papers, we learn that there have been rather boisterous times with the members of the Missouri legislature at Jefferson city. A Mr. Green, reporter for the St. Louis Republican, in one of his letters gave some offence to some of the members of the house. Politics were of course at the bottom of it. A resolution that he should be expelled from the bar of the house, was offered and finally passed. During the discussion, the words blackguard, skunk, &c. were freely passed between members, and one of them, a Mr. Ashby, remarked that he would hold another, Mr. Bogy, of St. Louis, personally responsible if he was a white man. The next intelligence will probably be that a duel has been fought. While this was going on in the house, a little by-play took place outside between Mr. Bartlett, a member of the house and Mr. Bay, attorney general. Blows were passed.

IOWA.

The seat of government for this young territory is to be removed next season from Burlington, its present location, to Iowa city.

FLORIDA.

The correspondent of the Savannah Republican, under date of St. Augustine, January 22—7 a. m. says—From an authentic source at Tampa Bay, under date of the 24th December, we learn that on the 19th an Indian came in with the white flag, bringing with him two of his children, which he left as an avidance of the sincerity, by which he was influenced, and went out to bring in the balance of his connexions. After bringing them in he is to go in pursuit of Coacoochee or Wild Cat, whom he says he feels pretty sure he can induce to come in also. Holatoochee, the principle chief of the delegation from Arkansas, has been sometime at Sara Sota Bay, about sixty miles to the southeast of Tampa, awaiting the arrival of the Seminoles, who are expected in, as three of the delegation have been some time in search of them, and succeeded in collecting between 50 and 60, who were ready to come in and converse with him on the subject of emigration, but learning that a body of troops were approaching the point where they were collected, they took the alarm, and dispersed themselves in the woods again; and it is expected by the 4th of February, they will be all in at Sara Sota, when the delegation will meet them.

One of the delegation went after Ilcho Emathla, the chief the Tallahassees, who was his nephew, who finding the old man, brought him to Fort No. 4, near Cedar Keys, with all his family, and some other Indians. The old chief is sending out for the balance of the tribe, and declares himself willing to emigrate.

Interesting from Florida. The St. Augustine papers of the same date, contains intelligence of the most gratifying character from the afflicted territory. The war has indeed been carried into the "enemy's camp," and he has been fearfully routed to his strong holds. The News of that date says:

"The schooner Frances, captain Cooper, arrived this morning, bringing the glorious news of additional success in the capture and destruction of the enemy south. On the 8th col. Harney captured and killed in the everglades, 12 Indians. On the 10th, at Indian river, the command under major Childs, lieutenants Taylor, Steptoe, Van Vleit and Dr. Simmons, captured 34 Indians and negroes, killing 4. On the 11th, on the St. Johns, lieutenants Taylor and Van Vleit captured 5 Indians, killing 1. Col. Harney had to return for additional force, and is again in pursuit of the enemy.

"The news from the south is truly cheering; the success of col. Harney, and the prompt and gallant conduct of major Childs, and officers of 3d artillery, are entitled to all praise. Major Childs is a brave officer, and already distinguished for good conduct at Fort Drane. We say God speed such men as are operating south; they have large claims upon the gratitude of the country."

The Indians were coming in at the different posts, and the Florida papers are expressing themselves highly rejoiced at the decisive steps taken by the officers of the army, who appear determined to end the contest.

DEBATE ON THE PROSPECTIVE PRE-EMPTION BILL.

In senate, Tuesday, January 12.

The pre-emption bill coming up as the order of the day, and the question being on the adoption of the following amendment moved by Mr. CALHOUN as a substitute for the bill:

"That all the public lands within the states of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Michigan, with the exception of the sites of fortifications, navy and dock yards, arsenals, magazines, and all other public buildings, shall, after the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and forty-two, be ceded to the states within the limits of which they are respectively situated, they having previously complied with the following conditions:

"First. That the said states shall severally pass acts, to be irrevocable, that they will annually pay to the U. States — per cent. on the gross amount of the sales of such lands, on or before the first day of February of each succeeding year, including under sales, grants and donations by the states, estimating the lands at the selling price at the time of the grant or donation.

"Secondly. That the minimum price, as now fixed by law, shall remain unchanged until the thirtieth day of June aforesaid, but, after that period, the price may be reduced by the states respectively, according to the following scale: all lands theretofore offered at public sale, and then remaining unsold ten years or upward preceding the thirtieth day of June aforesaid, may be reduced by said states to a price not less than one dollar per acre; and all lands that may have been offered at public sale, and remaining unsold fifteen years or upward preceding the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, may thereafter be reduced by said states to a price not less than seventy-five cents per acre; and all lands that may have been offered at public sale, and remaining unsold twenty years or upward preceding the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, may then be reduced by said states to a price not less than fifty cents per acre; and all lands that may have been offered at public sale, and remaining unsold twenty-five years or upward preceding the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, may thereafter be reduced by said states to a price not less than twenty-five cents per acre; and all lands that may have been offered at public sale, and remaining unsold thirty years or upward preceding the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, may thereafter be reduced by said states to twelve and a half cents per acre; and all lands that shall have been offered at public sale, and remaining unsold thirty-five years or upward, shall be immediately ceded, unconditionally, to the states in which said lands are situate: *Provided*, That all lands which shall remain unsold after having been offered at public sale for ten years, and which do not come under the above provisions, shall be subject to the provisions of graduation and cession aforesaid, at the respective periods of ten, fifteen, twenty, twenty-five, thirty and thirty-five years after said sale, commencing from the expiration of ten years after the same had been offered at public sale.

"Thirdly. That the lands shall be subject to the same legal subdivisions in the sale and survey as is now provided by law, reserving for each township the sixteenth section, or the substitute, as heretofore provided by law; and the land not yet offered for sale shall be first offered by the state at public auction, and be sold for cash only, in the manner now provided by law. And any land now or hereafter remaining unsold after the same shall have been offered for sale at public auction, shall be subject to entry for cash only, according to the graduation which may be fixed by the states respectively under the provisions of this act; and that the acts of congress which may be in force at the time of assenting to this act shall remain unchanged, except as modified by this act, unless with the assent of congress.

"Fourthly. This cession, together with the portion of the sales to be retained by the states respectively, under the provisions of this act, shall be in full of the five per cent. fund, or any part thereof, not already accrued to any state; and the said states shall be exclusively liable for all charges that may hereafter arise from the surveys, sales and management of the public lands, and extinguishment of Indian title within the limits of said states respectively.

"Fifthly. That, on a failure to comply with any of the above conditions, or a violation of the same, on the part of any of the said states, the cession herein made to the state failing to comply with or violating said conditions shall be thereby rendered null and void; and all grants or titles thereafter made by said state, for any portion of the public lands within the limits of the same, ceded by this act, shall be, and are hereby, declared to be null and void, and of no effect whatever.

"Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That upon every reduction in the prices of said lands, which shall take place by the graduating process of this bill, the legislatures of the several states in which the lands are situated shall at their discretion, have power to grant to the respective occupants or settlers upon any of the said lands rights of pre-emption at such graduated or reduced prices; which right shall extend to a period of ninety days from and after the dates at which the respective graduations shall take place; and any lands not taken up by the respective occupants or settlers within that period shall be liable to be entered or purchased by any other person, until the next graduation or reduction in price shall take place, when it shall, if not previously purchased, be again subject to the right of pre-emption for ninety days, as before; and so on, from time to time, as said reductions shall take place.

"Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the president of the United States shall be officially notified that any of the states aforesaid has passed an act in compliance with the above conditions, it shall be his duty, after the thirtieth day of June aforesaid, or forthwith after the passage of said act, if passed subsequent to that period, to adopt such measures as he shall think proper to close the land offices, including the surveying department, within the limits of said state; and that the commissions of all officers connected therewith shall expire on a day to be fixed by him, but which day shall not be beyond six months after the thirtieth day of June aforesaid, or, if subsequent thereto, from the day he received the official notification of the passage of said act.

"Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That, on such notification being made, the said state shall be relieved from all compacts, acts or ordinances imposing restrictions on the right of said state to tax any lands by her authority subsequent to the sale thereof, ceded by this act; and all maps, titles, records, books, documents and papers in the general land office at Washington, relative to said lands, shall be subject to the order and disposition of the executive of said state.

"Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That all lands of the United States within the limits of the state of Tennessee, with the exceptions enumerated in the first section of this act, shall be, and the same are hereby, ceded to said state."

Mr. CALHOUN rose and addressed the senate nearly as follows: I regard the question of the public lands, next to that of the currency, as the most dangerous and the most difficult of all the important questions which press upon the government and the country at this time. I do not except the tariff, for a measure which has done more to corrupt the public morals, to disorder the currency, and to derange all the business of the country, will not, I trust, be again repeated.

In proposing the amendment I have offered to the senate, I do not decry the justice of the eulogium which has been pronounced by more than one senator during the course of the present debate on the existing land system of the country. On the contrary, I believe that at the beginning it was admirably calculated to promote the growth and prosperity of the republic; but it must be remembered that, since that system took its rise, there have been many and great changes in the aspect of public affairs. When that system originally went into operation, an immense space of country, now constituting nine states of this confederacy, was inhabited chiefly by Indians, or by the subjects of a foreign power. The Indian title had been extinguished to but a very small part of it, and the Spanish population especially was in some parts of it very numerous. Since then there have grown up within that wide region nine large and flourishing states, and, viewed in regard to population only, these now include two-thirds of the whole United States. So great and mighty a change as this necessarily deranged in some degree the system which had before prevailed. It is, in fact, impossible to look upon the existing state of things and not to perceive that the system has been deeply deranged, and that evils have grown out of it which, unless speedily arrested, threaten the most disastrous consequences. I say to gentlemen who think so highly of our land system, is it not a great evil that, session after session, from year to year, so much of the time of congress is occupied by discussions and legislation in

relation to the public domain—discussions which go to draw lines of invidious distinction between the friends of the old and the friends of the new states! Is it no evil that this consumption of time and this drawing of seperating lines is continuedly growing upon us, and that to such a degree that, if nothing shall be done to arrest it, it may endanger the peace of the country? Is it nothing that congress should be occupied nearly one-third of every session in legislation growing out of the public lands, at a large annual cost, besides the absorption of time which ought to be given to other subjects? Is it nothing that there should now be held by this federal government two-thirds of that entire territory over which these nine states have no control? Nothing, that all questions in relation to it have to be decided by congress, which out to be settled by the local authorities? Is there no influence thus exerted upon members representing the new states? And is not this species of legislation used to sway them? Is there not a corresponding influence on members from the older states? And is this nothing? Is it nothing that a question so pre-eminently local as that of land should—I will boldly say it—contrary to the genius of our constitution, be under the legislation of congress? What if all other local questions should be subjected to the same authority, the evil none can deny—the great question is, what is the remedy?

Three propositions have been brought forward. The first is to distribute the proceeds arising from the sale of the public lands among all the states. But will that relieve us? Will that stop the contest here between the new states and the old states? Will it put a stop to our interminable land debates? Will it pluck out the influence of patronage? No. Its operation will be precisely opposite to all this. Instead of relieving us from the evils under which we now labor, it will aggravate them all.

The second proposition is, that of graduation and pre-emption, simply considered. And will that relieve us? Will it touch any one of the evils I have enumerated? No; not one. Acting as an antagonistical power to the scheme of distribution, it aggrevates our danger and increases the excitement of the whole subject.

Where then, I again ask, where are we to find our remedy? It is a great and solemn question. To me it appears there is only one remedy, and that is cession—CESSION. That will bring to a close the whole of these evils. That will arrest these endless debates. That will cut off, at a blow, one-fourth of the patronage of the government. That will diminish the lengths of the sessions of congress. That will put a stop at once to the dangerous strife between the new and the old states.

The only question is, can a cession be effected on such terms as shall do justice both to the old and to the new states, and at the same time not materially derange the existing land system? I think it can. In the abstract I believe that there is no truer opinion, and on this principle I have framed the amendment.

In the first place, it proposes that the whole of the public domain contained within the new states shall be ceded to the states where it lies. The quantity of this land amounts to 160,000,000 acres, two-thirds of which has been surveyed and is in market. It has been called over twenty times. It has passed through the great process of speculation. Those who formerly purchased on credit have examined and picked it over thoroughly. This land I propose to cede, but to cede it on certain conditions. First, to secure the system now in force; next, to secure to the general government a fair pecuniary interest in the land, realising all that it now receives, on a condition which will secure the fulfilment of the contract, viz: that if the states shall violate the terms of the contract, then all grants of land made by the states shall be null and void. These conditions are necessary for the object in view. Whether they are the best that can be devised or not, I will not undertake to say. That is not the question now. The question is whether cession on some conditions is not the best remedy. If the general measure is approved, its details can afterwards be settled by an able and experienced committee, and subsequently passed on by the senate.

If, then, this measure will secure the great object in view; if it will arrest existing evils, if it will secure justice and equity between the new and the old states, if it will preserve the land system—only altering it with respect to graduation and pre-emption—then, I trust, there will be in the senate but one opinion as to the propriety of its adoption. If we can have any reasonable assurance that the states will adhere to their contract, and that it will not make too great an inroad in the receipts of the government—that is the question and that only. And even in regard to this, the only real question is, whether the states will adhere to their contract; for as to the pecuniary results to the general government, these, as I shall hereafter be able fully to demonstrate, will be greater than they are at present.

And what reason have we to doubt that the states will adhere to that, which in its effect is better for them than any thing that can be proposed? Is there any thing in our past experience which should lead us to conclude that these states will violate their pledged faith to this government? You contract with them now not to tax the lands of the government within their limits. Have they ever violated their compact with you in this respect? Never. And ought you to suspect that they will violate this other compact, should they enter into it? This doubting of the fidelity of the states ill becomes us. Our government itself is only a compact among the states, and this federal government has violated that compact a dozen times, where the states have violated it once—once. And does it become you to call in question the states adherence to their contracts.

But admitting, for argument sake, that there is some danger—more or less—on this point, I put to the senate the solemn question, is there not a far greater danger in an opposite direction? Is there not far more danger that we shall lose the public lands altogether if the present system is suffered to continue.

I will now undertake to shew you that the actual danger is not on the side of cession. The man who has not carefully watched the progress of the legislation of congress in regard to the land system generally, can form but a very inadequate conception of the danger that does exist. It is two-fold; first, that the lands will be lost by us to the occupant who will hold them, without paying a cent to the government; and, secondly, that they will be lost to the states themselves from the contest between the new and the old states. These dangers combined are likely to terminate in our final loss of the public lands, unless some preventive measure shall be speedily adopted.

First, the danger of losing the public lands to those who shall occupy them is seen from the amount of land still unoccupied. 320,000,000 acres have, from the beginning of the government, been set free from the Indian title. Of this vast amount we have as yet sold only 81,000,000, and of this latter amount more than 30,000,000 were sold in the years 1834, '35, '36 and '37. We now hold 226,000,000 acres, to which the Indian title has been extinguished.—But mere numbers give us a very inadequate conception of such an extent of territory as this. To have any thing like a realizing idea of it, we must compare it with the superficies of some of the states, and we shall then perceive that the public domain is the hands of this government is equal to all New England, with the addition of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Virginia and about one-fourth of North Carolina. This government holds a space on the surface of this continent equal to the vast extent of territory I have mentioned; but to give a still stronger idea of it, it lies dispersed among nine different states, besides the territories, and covers a space equal to the whole of the old 13 states, with the addition of Florida and half of Tennessee. Into this widespread domain population is daily pouring in thousands upon thousands. A tide, strong and deep, and not to be arrested, is sweeping westward, a portion of it consisting of persons having both disposition and means to select the choicest portions it contains. Others again are without these means. They settle on good land, expecting to purchase it when it shall be offered for sale; while a large mass of the poorer portion of the community, content themselves with land of an inferior quality, not worth any thing like the government price, and in the possession of which they have no reason to expect to be disturbed for thirty or forty years to come.

In the southwest (and with that portion of the country I am the most conversant) the settlers select the valuable springs and a few of the choicest spots, while all the surrounding land is of a poor quality, and there they squat. Now, it is utterly impossible that this process can go on for any length of time, without creating in the minds of men thus occupying and cultivating, without disturbance or interruption, a particular portion of land selected by them selves the idea of property. As the thing goes on these settlers multiply. They come into each other's neighborhood. They learn to respect each other's rights; and whoever comes there on a different footing from themselves becomes an object of general odium. A feeling grows up in their minds against the emigrant who purchases and pays for his land. To attempt to oust such men from possession is, to say the least, a dangerous operation. Man who in this way select a good piece of ground and improve it by their labor have no idea of being disturbed in its possession. I appeal to all western gentlemen, if this is not a true representation of the progress of our new settlements. Man thus situated have a right of voting equal to the man who holds 10,000 acres, and they exert a powerful influence in all our elections. Will not such a class of men acquire an importance which will necessarily command respect? And let this idea of property and of right to the soil once become matured, and your hold of the public lands is gone—gone forever.

The first idea, then, which presents itself in the view of such a state of things is, that the government shall not encourage these men, that they are intruders and trespassers, that the public land belongs to all the union, and that none have a right to take it. Such is the natural sentiment which spontaneously arises in the mind from the innate sense of justice. But we must often yield a question of abstract right to the necessity of the case. The number of such settlers is vast. The territory is widely extended. How are you going to prevent them from thus taking possession of it? Are you going to send your marshals there to warn them off? That will never do. Will you issue writs against them? That has proved equally ineffectual. Will you send your army? It would take an army of twice the size, and would absorb every cent of the public revenue. Do gentlemen reflect upon the extent of the territory? Divide it among your army as it now stands and it leaves 550 square miles to each soldier! Drive off the settlers at the point of the bayonet; they will flee before you, and in two weeks they will all return. I saw the proof of this when I was in the war department. We made experiments of that operation upon the intruders on the Indian lands, and there the result was just the same. So it must ever be—it belongs to the case. Among all the presidents of the U. States—I do not know exactly how many we have had—many of them have had great respect for the law—which of them ever attempted to enforce the law against the intruders upon the public domain? The senator from Kentucky (Mr. CLAY) seemed to suppose it might easily be done. Well! that gentleman and his friends will be in power some six weeks from this time, with the president of their own choosing; let us see whether it will be done. But no spirit of prophecy is needed on that subject. That gentleman is by far too judicious to give the new president such advice. The president will not try it, and if he does he will go out of office by a majority ten times as large as that by which he came in. His worst enemy could not give him worse advice.

What then is to be done? We must accommodate: we must do in this case what we are all obliged to do in a thousand other cases: we must yield to circumstances, and try to lessen an evil we cannot conquer. The strongest governments are often obliged to yield, when they cannot by force prevail, and it will be wise in us to do the same.

How is this accommodation to be effected. 1. By uniting the state and the general governments, and giving them a common interest. Without this nothing can be effected. Without this the state will always be seen on the side of the occupant and against the general government—a state of things which cannot but be productive of evil.

What is the next point? The price of the land must be brought down at short intervals, step by step, as low as it is worth while to go.

It is vain to say that every acre of the land is worth a dollar and a quarter. I reverse that position: I say that there is not one acre of it worth the government price which is not taken up. I do not estimate these lands by their freely value, but by their present use. In this matter, as in all other matters of buying and selling, the relation between the demand and supply must always regulate the market. On this principle I am warranted in the position I take. I say that all the land which is not taken up now is worth less than the minimum price. It may be worth it at some future day, but how far off? It is depreciated by this lapse of time. It is unreasonable to suppose that a man who has settled on land, only a part of which is good, will give a dollar and a quarter for it when he can get a tract, the whole of which is of the first quality, at only a dollar and a quarter. Where he is now settled, he remains indefinitely; never expecting to be removed, and not knowing when he will have to pay. Again, I say we must bring down the price within a moderate time, or to us the whole will be lost. The provisions in my bill have been graduated accordingly. By the cession principle you unite the general and the state governments—having at the same time graduation and pre emption united. I propose that, after the land shall have been in the market for ten years, its price be one dollar an acre; in five years more I reduce it to seventy-five cents; and so to go down by intervals of five years, to the year 1862, when it will have reached twelve and a half cents; and then I cede the rest to the states where it lies. I have anticipated that the states will, at intervals, pass pre-emption laws. This, I think, will reach the

evil. The occupant of the land will feel that he is waiting for a time when he will be able to pay for his land, and he will be willing to do so. When the day comes, all who are able to pay their dollar an acre will make their purchase and get their title; and the rest will wait till the next period goes round, and such as are able to pay seventy-five cents will pay it and get their title; and thus, instead of continuing to be intruders and trespassers on the public domain, they will be converted into its lawful occupants. These are the very men who ought to be there; they will fight your battles and defend your soil, and be the most effectual of all ramparts against aggression from without. Besides, such an arrangement will have a most salutary effect on the prevailing morals of these men; it will teach them to look forward to the time when they will be the lawful owners of a peaceful home; it will break up the *esprit de corps* which now unites them in the defiance of the government; the weight will be thrown on this government, as it ought to be, and an end will be put to most of the evils and dangers we now experience.

I said that the danger arising from the present system was two fold; that, besides the danger of losing the land to the settlers, there was another: that of losing it to the new states. This danger grows out of the contest which now agitates us between the new and the old states; and this contest itself grows out of the nature of things. The man who lives on the land sees it daily, and feels an interest in it which those at a distance never can feel; and hence the policy which may to others appear greedy and grasping in its character, may be to truth profoundly wise, and calculated to avert still greater evils. But the old states very naturally consider all who desire what they consider as their undoubted right, as profligate and unprincipled. Hence arises a state of hostile feeling on both sides; and extreme measures will ultimately be resorted to. The new states will seize upon the lands. They can do this if they wish to do it; for the next census will show that they will then possess a majority of the population of this union, and will of course have command of the government, especially in the other branch of congress. Ought we not to foresee such a posture of things and provide for it in time? If no remedy can be provided, the danger of losing the land will be ten times as great as if we were to lose it under the existing system. I would throw round the cession all the guards which can be given in the forms of the contract, and would throw it under the jurisdiction of our courts of justice, so that even should the states be inclined to violate the contract the courts may correct them.

The only remaining point to be considered is, whether the proposed measure will not be attended with too great a sacrifice of a pecuniary kind. I will now proceed to prove that, so far from sacrificing the pecuniary interests of the government, it will go to increase the means of the treasury. We are in the habit of regarding the future value of the public domain the same as it is now, overlooking the fact that time exerts the same influence on value as distance exerts on apparent magnitude. We overlook this. But if we would rightly view the matter, we must bring the public lands to their present value in hand.

Mr. CALHOUN here entered into a train of reasoning to show that, as it would be only at a remote time that the government price would be obtained for all the lands lying in the new states, (estimating them at 160 millions of acres), their present cash value can only be estimated at what amount they would command in reference to the distance of time at which they would be available. By this process of reasoning, Mr. C arrived at the conclusion that, after deducting the expense of sale, and estimating the sales at two and a half millions of dollars a year, at which rate it would take eighty years to dispose of them, they might be worth a sum in hand of twenty six or twenty-seven millions of dollars. No capitalist, he said, who had such a sum of money at his disposal, and wished to purchase the whole, could afford to give more for them, if as much.

Mr. C. went on to apply the same process of reasoning to the proposed graduation system. Suppose, with the committee of last session, that the lands would be exhausted in 35 years, and that equal sums will be received in equal times, (which is far from being correct), what will the government get? Allowing an average of 61¼ cents per acre as the amount of sales, the 160 millions of acres will bring 105 millions of dollars. Divide this by the 35 years, and the proceeds will be found to be 3¼ millions of dollars annually, which is equal to a value in hand of twenty-eight or nine millions, instead of twenty-six or seven millions, as before shown; so that, by adopting the graduation principle in place of the present system, the government, instead of losing, will be an actual gainer. (Mr. C. pursued these statistical statements and calculations still further, with a rapidity of utterance which rendered it impossible for the reporter to follow him.)

I have now met the two only possible objections to the measure of cession. I have demonstrated that it will make our tenure of the public domain more secure than it now is, and that it will be better for the government in a pecuniary point of view: and is not this all I am bound to do in order to show that it ought to be adopted?

I will now present a single view more of the subject, which I address particularly to the friends of the new states. I cannot doubt that they feel this measure to be more favorable to them than the present bill: but they feel apprehensive that it may not pass, and hence some may vote against it. I think the ground of their action is erroneous. It is not probable that any measure in relation to the subject will pass at the present session of congress. It is known to every one that the plan of graduation has always had to encounter great difficulties: the measure has been more than ten years before congress, and to this day no bill has ever been passed. Can gentlemen expect better success now? I apprehend not. We can only hope, at this time, to discuss the subject. This we may do, but this will be the whole. I then ask gentlemen of the new states whether they have the slightest hope the measure will pass under the new administration which is just coming into power? I know how they feel in regard to graduation and pre-emption. I am aware of it: but so far as the mind of the new administration may be known, I feel assured that if graduation and pre-emption be pressed alone, it will be the certain means of inducing gentlemen on the other side to push the antagonist principle of distribution.

If the senators from the new states shall, from feelings of liberality or political party spirit, support the plan of graduation and pre-emption, it will produce a contrary feeling in the Atlantic states, and they will immediately press the plan of distribution; there will be a sort of see-saw; as one side pushes the one measure, the other will insist the more strenuously upon the other, and in such a struggle the stronger influence must prevail. It will be difficult for a man to sustain himself in voting upon local questions, unless he can elevate his mind into a higher region, and take enlarged views of the general principles of national policy. But if an opposite course should prevail, and gentlemen will confine themselves to a narrow view of local interests, then a measure of the most dangerous character and tendencies will be in a fair way to succeed.

The only antagonist plan which can be pursued with any hope of success is to press higher and stronger measures—stronger, because truer. Let this be done with firmness and unanimity, and the nine landed states must ultimately triumph.

On the distribution scheme I shall not now enter; I presented my views of it fully at the last session. The measure is either *idle*, or *unjust*, or *foolish*. The distribution of five millions of dollars will produce a deficit of five millions, which must be met by taxation to bring it back into the treasury. If, then, the government gives out just what it gets back again, the measure is idle. If the government gets less, it is unjust; if it gets more, it is foolish. It can have but one effect, viz: to enable the states to shuffle off their state debt upon congress, and collect that excessively which they are afraid to take collectively and by a single act.

I have now concluded what I had to say on the amendment I have proposed, save in regard to a remark of an honorable member from Missouri over the way, (Mr. LINN), who has suggested a most honorable and high minded application of the proceeds of the public domain, namely, that it shall be set apart as a fund for the support and increase of the navy and for the defences of the country. I rejoiced to hear him bring forward a proposal of this character. It shows in the mind of that gentlemen a high and just feeling of regard for the value of that arm of national strength; for I regard our gallant navy as a branch of the public service in respect to which it is difficult to say which portion of the republic has the deeper interest in its existence and prosperity. To the north it is every thing—it is indispensable to the protection of their commerce. To the south, especially since the widespread of certain fanatical principles, it has become not less important. To the west it is of incalculable value as a means of protecting the great outlet for their products, and of keeping open a passage to Cuba. On the ocean our comparative importance is shrinking—it is in a process of diminution. A power is afloat there greater than our own—a power whose character has become essentially military, is daily increasing, and in reference to which we are constantly multiplying points of contest. Nothing can protect us from the dangers to which we may be ultimately exposed, but an early attention to this branch of the national defence, and I thank the senator from Missouri for bringing forward the measure he has proposed. I hope he will follow it out, and I accept with the greatest pleasure the amendment he has offered as a modification of my own.

Mr. C. now moved his amendment, and demanded the yeas and nays on the question of its adoption.

Mr. CRITTENDEN also demanded the yeas and nays on the amendment he had proposed.

The question being about to be put first on Mr. CALHOUN's substitute—

Mr. CALHOUN said that, before the question was put, he hoped the senator from Missouri would declare whether he was willing to modify his amendment by inserting it with that which had been offered by himself.

But this, after some conversation was objected to, and the question was about to be put, when

Mr. CRITTENDEN rose and observed that he had hardly ever felt more surprised than in listening to the amendment proposed by the senator from South Carolina. In offering the amendment which he himself had proposed, his simple and unobtrusive purpose had been merely to put on record the views he entertained, and what he was willing to do on this subject of pre-emption. He had been desirous that his views should not be misunderstood or perverted, and he had drawn up and offered his amendment for the purpose of showing that he was willing to go for pre-emption if it was combined with a just distribution among the states of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands. For these two measures, if united, he was willing to vote. He had been desirous of putting this on record, and that was his whole purpose in offering his amendment. For the audacity of making such a proposal, said Mr. C. I—no, not I—but my proposition itself has been denounced in all the variety of epithet which the eloquence of the honorable senator could supply. It has been pronounced to be "idle, unjust or foolish." This was the sententious condemnation passed upon it by the senator from South Carolina, (Mr. CALHOUN). The senator from Missouri (Mr. BENTON) had directed against it a storm of epithets yet more ponderous. According to the thunder of that gentleman's elocution, the proposition was "*enormous!*" "*monstrous!*" So monstrous and so enormous was it that I shrank from all attempt at defending it, and the honorable senator did not wonder! Now these argumentative epithets of the senator will, I rather imagine, make no very great impression on the understanding of the country or on the senate. It is not by epithets that either of those gentlemen, high as they may believe themselves to stand, can put down measures in this body. Great as may be their power of animadversion, it is not on that power that the fate of this measure is to depend. The gentlemen may suppose I shrink from the very thought of defending my amendment, because I do not choose to occupy an hour or two in debate—on what? On a measure now before the senate! Not at all. The bill before us is to grant a prospective pre-emption on the public lands. Did the honorable senator expect I was about to take up the time of this body in unfolding the advantages and disadvantages of a measure of this kind? To him, at least, all such discussion must be in an eminent degree, flat, stale and unprofitable. Pre-emption and graduation have been abundantly argued, both now and heretofore; there remains but one more proposition to be considered, which is distribution. Is that to be debated now? Does the gentleman suppose that I am going to debate that question with the vain hope of carrying it now? Surely not; and yet, because I have abstained from this, I am accused of shrinking from the defence of my amendment. I thought that it would be abusing the patience of the senate if I should attempt such a thing. And though, from the manner of the honorable senator from Missouri, my frankness must have surprised the senate, he has multiplied a repetition of his thanks for my proposal of a measure perfectly stale from repetition. The propositions have been repeated for years. What is there about them so "monstrous?" Is it pre emption? Is that so atrocious? Is it distribution? Is that "idle, unjust or foolish?" If it be, let congress take the burden of these denunciations on themselves. Pre emption law we have passed again and again, and a bill for distribution passed both the senate and house of representatives by triumphant majorities, and would have been the law of the land long ago but for a more extraordinary and unparalleled instance of executive interposition. Was this the measure that was so

"monstrous," so "enormous," so "outrageous," as to deter any gentleman from even an attempt at its defence?

But the honorable gentleman from Missouri seems to consider this proposition so monstrous and so outrageous, as a measure over "cunning," that I will now say a word or two on that point. It is, on my part, no cunning proposal. I have very little of that quality in my composition; it is a thing I know not in my public course; to work by conning is a thing I leave to older and more practised politicians than myself. It was not my purpose or design to do any thing cunning when I offered the amendment to the present bill; I wished as I have said, to put my exact position on record, that all might see it. I do not see any thing so very "cunning" in this. I knew, before I had said a word, that all who will not yield their unquestioning assent to depredations on the public lands may calculate on being denounced here as enemies of those hardy and adventurous men who are our precursors in subduing the wilderness. I never was their enemy. I am the son of a pre-emptioner, and was myself born on a pre-emption; and if I have been restrained from going the full length with gentleman on this subject, it is from no enmity towards the pre-emptioners, but from a sense of duty to the union, as one of the trustees to whom has been confided the management of their common property. I rejoice to find that there is now a way in which I may at once gratify my sympathies with the industrious and hardy settler, and at the same time do my public duty to all the states; that I can make a compromise between the rights of the settler and the rights of the union. I am now ready and willing to give a pre-emption right of three hundred and twenty acres of the public land to every real *bona fide* settler who is not worth over one thousand dollars. I am prepared to protect him in his possession against the host of rich and grasping speculators who, under the pretext of your pre-emption law, and under the deceptive mask of an intention to settle and improve your lands, are seeking to get the public domain into their possession, that they may convert it into an engine to enrich themselves. Is there any thing in this proposition so very unreasonable—so "monstrous"—so "enormous"—so "cunning?" If we are to have a pre-emption at all, for whose benefit is it to be granted? Gentlemen, in very moving tones, demand our sympathies and ask our bounties for the poor and needy. This proposition meets their sympathies and complies with their demands: it holds out a bounty to the poor and the needy—a larger bounty than the gentlemen themselves propose to give; and all it asks is a guard that this bounty shall not be given to the rich. Is that "monstrous?" What do gentlemen desire? What would they have? Do they want to give pre-emptions to the rich? To make the rich richer? If not, why do they reject my proposition? Mine has the very essence of a pre emption law; and it is the only sort of a pre-emption law which can be honestly vindicated. Few men worth over a thousand dollars seek for themselves a home amongst the distant wilds of the public lands. Very small, indeed, is the number whom such a restriction will exclude; but it will shut out the men who make their wealth out of the public plunder. Do gentlemen resist it on that account?

I would not occupy a moment of the senate's time were I not bound to show that I am not ashamed of the measure I have proposed, and have no thought of "shrinking" from its defence. What objection can be urged against that part of my amendment which proposes to unite with the pre-emption the principle of distribution? It would be idle at this time to repeat the history of the cession to the union of the public domain—on which cession rests the right of the states to a participation in its proceeds. These lands were ceded, be it remembered, in 1784, at a time when the old confederation was the fundamental law of the union—when the treasury was supplied by requisitions on the states according to the amount of territory in each state; it was ceded with the express purpose that it should be and remain for the common benefit of all the states. The proceeds were to be divided according to the quota furnished by each state to the expenses of the general government; and how was that quota regulated? According to an estimate of the amount of improved lands in the several states. But is that the rule at the states contribution now? If the proceeds of the public lands go into the treasury, does each state get its share now in this proportion? No; not unless the taxes were in exact proportion to the lands in each state. The rule has been altered. You have changed the means of taxation. But you cannot change the words of the acts of cession under which you hold your public lands; and the only way to fulfil the intent and meaning of that cession is to go accord-ing to the terms in which it is expressed. The revenue from the public lands is not like the rest of the revenue under the constitution. Those lands were ceded to me, not under the constitution, but under the confederation; and the purpose of the cession can only be fulfilled by as near an approximation to the very words of the deed as circumstances now render possible.

But this proposition is very "dangerous." The honorable gentleman from Missouri reminds us that when, some years ago, we were about to distribute the surplus then in the treasury by depositing it with the states he uttered the prophecy that the practice of distribution would not stop there, that if the states once began to lap that blood it would necessarily become their common food; that the general government would be stripped of its revenue; that the states would seize upon the money in the treasury, and would have the general government to collect the deficit as it could; in a word, that the states having once got the taste of blood, would fasten on the general government like so many vampires, and would drain its veins of the last drop of their vitality. Well: the honorable senator last up seems to think (and I concur with him) that we ought to repose the fullest confidence in the good faith of the states, and rely without hesitation on their fulfilling all their contracts. But what does the argument of the senator from Missouri imply? Confidence in the fidelity of the states? What a magnificent compliment has the honorable gentlemen paid to the states of this confederacy! In his opinion, they are so many vampires—they are to lap the blood of the government—they are to feed upon its strength and suck its veins. Why what is the general government? Is it not their own offspring? And is the parental sentiment so weakened, so destroyed, so reversed, that the parent will devour the child? The states, it seems, are not to be trusted; they are a set of vampires; they will lap the heart's blood of the government, and drain its veins. That is the senator's opinion of them. I believe no such thing, but he does; and we were told all this, yes, and a great deal more. The states, if they once get their hands upon this money, will apply it to unwise purposes; it will corrupt them—destroy their dignity and sense of independence! In our pure hands alone there is no contamination. The states are a pack of idle spendthrifts, tempted by the sight of money, intoxicated by the touch of their own property, corrupted by its possession, and led into all sorts of folly and mischief; therefore, we, as a sort of wise guardians, must keep these our little wards from juvenile indiscretions—must defend them from themselves, by—keeping their inheritance! [Laughter].

The states have a right to demand this distribution; and if they have, their circumstances render it desirable that they should have what is their due. They have debts to pay; and under such circumstances, think you that they do not, like private individuals, like to receive what is due them? We are their debtors; we owe them this money; and they ought to have it. If it is their just right, then it is no argument to say "we need this money; we cannot spare it; our treasury is at a very low ebb, and if we take out this amount to pay it to them, we shall have to lay taxes to make up the deficiency." We have no right to use their property for our purposes. We possess ampler modes of raising funds than the states do; and if paying your just debts leaves you with a deficit, it is much easier for you to supply it than for the states to lie out of their dues. That is my answer to the honorable senator, and all he says about the monstrosity of my proposition.

It is said to be "idle" to pay over this money to the states if by taxation we must raise an equal sum. But that is a fallacy. I have shown that the rate of distribution is to be regulated by the principles which prevailed under the old confederation, and not according to the ratio of taxation established by the federal constitution. The principle of distribution applying to the proceeds of these lands is special and not general; it is regulated by the terms of the original cession, which was made while the confederation was yet in force; but we have gone very wide from the rule then laid down. Give this money in the states, and every man in the state, rich and poor, will share in the benefit. It is their right, and they ought to enjoy it. I might stop there, without going into any question of consequences. But if, by distributing to the states the proceeds of their own property, we are driven to taxation to make up the deficit, have we not ample means?—Are there not luxuries on which a very small tax will be sufficient for this purpose, without reaching the poor man at all? Lay your tax on these luxuries of life, and you tax the rich only. This you can do if your treasury is in straits. I hope, too, that the abstraction of this money may operate to bring back the government to a just and economical administration—such an administration as gentlemen all profess in desire. But how has it been administered during the expiring dynasty? Has the little stream of money flowing in from the sale of the public lands had any other effect than to increase the extravagance of the government? More than *thirty millions a year* has been expended during the Van Buren administration. It would seem that this landed revenue, of which the gentlemen from Missouri talks to us so solemnly, has done little but feed their extravagance. There is nothing, rely upon it, that so promotes extravagance in expenditure as to feel plenty of money in one's pocket—[A laugh.] I do not want this government to have any such feeling. I wish it to have no money flowing insensibly into its possession. I want it to have none but what it gets by taxation—so that the people may know and feel where the money comes from. Give a government an income independent of taxes, and the people do not feel what they are paying. Such a mode of filling the government coffers most be dangerous. I do not desire it to continue; and I hold, therefore, that justice and expediency alike require that this great subject of the public domain shall be settled as soon as possible. Give the amplest provision you please to the poor *bona fide* settler; I do not object to it; I am ready to do it, and I will do it freely and cheerfully; but while I do this, I would at the same time do justice and discharge my duty to the states, by giving their just shares in the proceeds of the whole domain.

I hold this to be greatly preferable to the scheme of cession proposed by the senator from South Carolina. I was, I confess, greatly surprised, by many of *the demonstrations* of that honorable senator. He reduced the value of one hundred and sixty millions of acres of the public lands, lying within nine states of this union, to *twenty six millions* of dollars! He reverses the position that each acre of that land is worth a dollar and a quarter, and holds, on the contrary, that not an acre of it is worth that price.

[Mr. CALHOUN here explained. He had meant to be understood that the lands were none of them worth a dollar and a quarter cash in hand value; and that none were worth that but such as could now be purchased in market.]

The senator thinks that he can reduce the total value of the whole domain to its value as a sum in hand; and he insists that this sum, put out at interest, will bring us more than the lands will—Why, what is the value of land covered with the ocean which no man can drain? Or what is the value of land with no human being to cultivate it or enjoy the fruits of it? What is the value, in hand, of land so situated? Yet the senator concludes that, because such land is of no value *now*, we ought to sell it, now, for nothing. That is the substance of his argument. What is the selling price of land under the sea, not drained, or land at present inaccessible to settlement? No man can get at the one, or wants the other—and, while things so remain, it has no present value at all. But would a prudent man, or a prudent government, therefore, part with it for nothing? The value of a thing consists in the use of it—that is the value of land, and that only. Its value depends on the demand for it. Till the demand advances, we must content ourselves to wait. When it comes to be wanted, then it will have its value.

It is disgraceful to witness the manner in which matters are now proceeding—to see the sale of valuable lands postponed as it has lately been. This sale is advertised to take place in the midst of cold inclement weather, and, when this is complained of, the secretary then writes a most gracious letter declaring that, though he is to very great want of money, yet he will condescend to put off the sale a little longer. The treasury wants a little money; does not know where to get it, until it is resolved to get up a pre-emption law; then Mr. Secretary in haste advertises the lands for sale, at a time proper or improper, no matter. Just as a spendthrift listens to sell off a piece of his patrimony to day to pay for the extravagance of yesterday, and to get what he needs for more extravagance to-morrow.

The whole basis of the honorable senator's argument is perfectly idle and visionary. To talk of the *present* value of 160 millions of acres of land, when every body knows that not more than five millions of it are wanted in a year! What demand is there for 160 millions of acres of land? What is the price such a tract will bring if put up to sale? Had we not better husband it and sell it off little by little, as it is needed? Can we not hold the property and sell it off for homes to settlers as homes are needed? Can we not keep it for posterity, when they will want homes too? This is not a subject to which to apply the calculations of annuities. The land is not wanted now, and therefore, there is no ground on which to calculate its value at this moment.

But this notable scheme of session is to remove at a stroke all our evils. This to put an end to our angry debates; this to put far away the danger of the lands falling into the hands of the settlers, or of the states. No more jealousies are to be fell between new and old states; no more executive patronage in this body or elsewhere; no more landed bribes are to be offered by ambitious seekers of the presidency—nothing of all this is to be felt any more—all, all is to be at an end; and, moreover, the cession is to bring you in more money for your lands!—[A laugh.] Now, I differ entirely from the learned senator in all these calculations. I will show you how it is he makes the land produce us more money; by calculating, in the first place, what the land would fetch if set up at auction when no one wants to buy, and then contrasting this with what we are to get for it from the states to which we are to cede it. But will this remove one solitary evil of all those he has enumerated? The states will be our debtors, and they are to promise to pay. Can the gentleman's perspicacity see no possible matter of controversy in the interpretation and in the compliance with this contract? We have here individual states asking us for graduation and pre-emption laws, and it produces a vast deal of prolonged and angry debate; if we substitute money for land, will that diminish the debates? Shall we not have all the angry controversy than we have now? And more? Now, the general government acts on individuals; it grants pre-emption to A and B, and it has them in its power; and yet he says there is the utmost danger of resistance, and of our loosing the lands: but give up the whole and take a state bond, and then all will be peace and quietness. Why, will there not be as much danger when all who might oppose our authority are consolidated into one, as when we could deal with them as individuals, and take them one at a time? Can we act on a mass with more effect than on a single man? Is it so easy to deal with states and to compel them to fulfil their engagements? Was it found so in the days of the confederation? Under the confederation you acted on states—on states who had made promises; and did the plan work well? Was it perfectly easy to raise the respective *quotas* of the states, even under the most urgent pressure of the wants of the continental army, fighting for the liberties of us all? No; it was found to be a contest of government against government, and it was found that governments are not as likely to pay as individuals; and, if they refused, it was much harder to coerce them. Hence that form of government was changed; and our revolutionary forefathers were so "silly, or unjust or foolish" as to think they gained by the exchange! and the federal constitution stands a monument of their wisdom to this day. But now, forsooth, we are to travel back again to the principles of the old exploded confederation! We are to give up the land which is ours, and in the sale and management of which we have to do with individuals only; and we are to convert this vast and wide landed inheritance into debts of particular states. I do not distrust the honesty of the states, or their good intentions; but we know that it is not always convenient to pay *to-day*. Do debtors never ask indulgence as to terms or as to time? If we take these state bonds, are we perfectly sure they will never become a subject of controversy? May the states not say the progress of graduation is too slow? it keeps our people waiting too long; give us a modified graduation law with shorter periods of reduction, so that we may get the land at nine pence the acre so much the sooner? His peace-making proposition only changes the ground of controverey, it does not remove it. Its whole operation is to part with all the grounds of controversy we know, and look out for new sources of discord at present unknown. Shall we leave the ground we have so long trod, and with every foot of which we are familiar, to plunge into a sea of troubles new and untried? I say no. And then we are to purchase all this trouble at a *price*.

A few years ago the proposition of the honorable senator was to give up half the public lands. Was this fair, to surrender by cession to the use of a few that which is equally the property of all? To pacify the clamors of nine states, shall we give up one-half of 100,000,000 acres of land? Is not such a price rather high? And have we a right to pay it? I hold we have not. The entire scheme seems to me to be one of the wildest, most wasteful, most visionary conceptions that ever entered into the brain of a statesman.

But the object of the scheme is to get rid of executive patronage. Now, I am not an advocate of executive patronage. But, let me ask, what a vast patronage will there not be exerted by giving away, in one single act of generosity, an entire moiety of the public domain. Seldom, indeed, is one individual so fortunately placed as to be able, by a single act of magnificence, to make a present of eighty million acres of land—a vast and royal donation, to be sure. Yet the honorable senator, while making this popular largess of eighty millions acres of land belonging to the whole union, is terribly opposed to patronage, and he tells us, as one of his "demonstrations," that, if we refuse to make this gift, nine states will be able to seize and carry off the whole property in a body, against the will of the other seventeen states. The "demonstration," I confess, does not to me appear to be very logical. I do not believe these states will ever be so unjust, so rapacious, so profligate, as to attempt thus to seize upon the property of their fellow citizens. But if there is such great and imminent danger that these states will thus seize upon the lands if we refuse to cede them, can not the honorable gentleman suppose, on the same ground of reasoning, that the states may tear up the bonds if we do cede them? If he considers them so utterly unprincipled, so impudent and shameless as to seize upon and appropriate to themselves lands which belong to the whole family of confederated states, what will there be to restrain them from vacating their bonds after we have surrendered the land into their possession? One part of the gentleman's argument supposes the states to be all virtue and good faith, the other all rapacity and violence. There is great danger, imminent danger of our losing the whole domain, and we must give it away before the states take it by force; but when these entire lands shall be converted into the shape of a bond, then these states are to be all purity, all honesty, all fidelity. For my part it seems to me that if we cannot depend on these nine states for their fulfilment of their constitutional obligation to the union, we cannot depend on any voluntary engagement they may now enter into.

I apprehend no such danger. I do not call upon the senate to cede the public domain on any such ground. If that is to be the ground of our procedure, I say let the lands go. I will not be one to encourage the spoilers. I will never be one to say this thing must be done and will be done. On their own heads be it. I will take neither part nor lot in the responsibility.

I repeat that I have no objection whatever to consent to pre-emption, provided the rights of all the states can be respected. That is all I ask.—That was all my amendment proposed. I am sensible that I have occupied too much of the time of the senate, but, challenged and called out as I have been as one who had offered a proposition so outrageous, so enormous, so monstrous, that I shrank from all attempt to defend it, I could not refrain from saying a word in explanation and reply. The whole subject I know is perfectly stale. Not a word can be said upon it that has not been better said already. Yet, as my proposition was pronounced an enormity, I wished to show that I did not shrink from its avowal and defence. The enormerity of which I have been guilty is a simple act of obedience to the instructions of my state legislature. The plan is before the country, and denounced as it may be, and outrageous as it has been called, it is a plan which has received the public approbation wherever I have been. My own state has passed a solemn resolution giving it the seal of her approval. In offering it here, I have but obeyed her voice, and no denunciation, however loud and swelling, shall turn me aside from the course she has marked out for me to pursue. She understands her interests; she judges calmly; she asks nothing but her plain recorded right, and I ask nothing more in her name.

Mr. BENTON rose in reply, and noticed in the first place an allusion of Mr. CRITTENDEN to "older politicians," which he appeared to consider as personally aimed at himself. If the phrase had been so intended to apply, it was a great error.—While Mr. B. was at his home in Missouri, long before he had enjoyed the honor of a seat on the floor of the senate, he recollected reading with great satisfaction the printed speeches of the honorable gentleman from Kentucky. So far from being the oldest politician in this body, the oldest sitting member of the senate was then upon his right hand, (pointing to Mr. KNIGHT, of Rhode Island)—a gentleman who had been honored by the successive elections of his own state for 28 years. There was but one example here present of an older politician than the senator from Kentucky himself, and for that the senator must look on his right hand, (alluding, as was understood, to Mr. CLAY.) The honorable gentleman (said Mr. B.) supposes that I made use of the word cunning in application to him. If I did make use of that term in what I said of the gentleman, I take it back. I do not think I used the word. But if I did, I freely admit that, if it was applied to that honorable senator, it did him injustice. I will treat that frank and magnanimous gentleman as he deserves, and I am fully aware that there is nothing in his character which deserves such an epithet. So far from that, the defect in his character (and in every character, however excellent, there must, it seems, be some alloy) lies in the opposite direction. So far from deeming him sinning over-much, his defect lies in not being cunning enough, as is manifest in the present case; for he has not had sufficient cunning to prevent his being made sponsor on this floor for a child of which he is not the father. [A laugh].

And now, as to the epithets of which the honorable senator seemed so much to complain. I have never aimed, in my poor speeches, at more than one quality, and that is intelligibility. I have never aimed at the language of the rhetorician, but have been contented with making myself understood. In the present case, however, it seems that even in this I failed; for the gentleman from Kentucky does not seem able to take in that feature of his proposition which drew from me the epithet which I employed. The proposition itself—I mean that part of it which proposes a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands—is bad, always bad. It was thus I characterised as enormous, and as outrageous. It has been denounced by me from the first. But, odious as it is in itself, it has a feature a thousand times more odious than it ever exhibited before, and that is found in its chronology—the time when it is offered.

It proposes, at a time like this, and to the existing state of the treasury, to withdraw one-fourth of the public revenue, and it is to be followed by what has been distinctly estimated to-day, viz: the imposition of new taxes. It is this feature of the gentleman's amendment—the withdrawing one-fourth of the revenue and supplying the deficit by exercising the tax-levying power—that I denounced as an enormity. I denounced it. I denounced the proposal to withdraw from the treasury the entire landed revenue. I never say the proceeds of the public lands, nor do the gentlemen on the other side of this question ever speak of the landed revenue. I always speak of the revenue, and never of the proceeds of the public lands, and I say it is a clear violation of the constitution to give the revenue we have got to the states, and then to levy other taxes to supply the deficiencies. It is in principle the same thing as if we laid a tax for that very purpose. This feature of enormity is, however, rendered still more odious. The gentleman has let out to-day a little more of the policy of the coming administration than he did yesterday. He did not before tell us how the deficit of four millions produced by withdrawing the existing landed revenue was to be made up to the treasury. But to-day he has come out more boldly, and has avowed his plan to be to lay a tax upon luxuries. I here tell him that it is as unconstitutional to tax a luxury as it is to tax a necessary of life, if the tax is laid for unconstitutional purposes. It is as unconstitutional to lay a tax upon silks and wines as upon sugar and salt, if the tax is levied to supply a deficit caused by the distribution of the landed revenue among the several states. And as to the plan of taxing French silks and French wines, I am prepared to show not only that it is unconstitutional, but to demonstrate that a tax on French silks and French wines is a tax on southern cotton and western tobacco; and although southern cotton and western tobacco are willing to pay their honest share of the constitutional revenue of this country, yet they are not willing, either of them, to be taxed for an unconstitutional purpose. I will show that France takes from fifteen to sixteen millions worth of southern cotton, and receives from this country four-fifths of all the tobacco which is consumed in her kingdom; and is what does she pay us but in her own products? and how can you cut off her products by your tariff, and not at the same time cut off the export of American tobacco? I pledge myself, on this subject, to go through all the complex mazes of commerce, and trace out the course of our tobacco as it goes abroad, and thus to follow the course of the French silks and the French wines as they return in exchange for it; to trace them to South America, where they are unchanged for dollars, and then to follow the course of this imported coin as it comes in to replenish the treasury and to augment the constitutional currency of the country. I am ready; I will meet the gentleman at any time; I am prepared to show this. I am ready to meet the gentleman's argument, not with epithets, but with statistics, which have been published and annually submitted to congress for nineteen years. I have kept these documents; I am in the habit of keeping them, not for ornament, but for use. I have carefully studied them, and have traced every branch of your commerce, and seen how it operates on the relative interests of every country in the world. I dismiss the subject now, repeating the opinion that the measure proposed is the senator's amendment is a clear violation of the constitution.

But the gentleman is pleased to remark on the language I employed in speaking on the consequences of this distribution. I said that when the proposition was first introduced, I opposed it on the threshold, as leading to a seizure of the revenue of the country, and that I then predicted that if we once brought the states to taste this blood, if they once learned to lick this blood, and to lap up this blood, they would go on until they sucked out the very last drop of the life-blood of the federal government, and drained its veins, till at length they would be satisfied with no other food. I said it; I used these words; I wrote them down at the time; there they stand in a volume of Gales & Seaton's Register of debates; and though for uttering them I encountered such a shower of denunciation on this floor that it required some personal courage to ride home to my lodgings, yet I avow and glory in them. Whatever may have been said then, or may be thought now, I feel a conviction that the time is coming, and coming more rapidly than I then thought, when the current revenue of the government is to be seized on. And now here has come a proposition to do that very thing. The senator from Kentucky (Mr. CRITTENDEN) has brought into this body, and urged on this floor, a proposition I denounced four years ago. Yes, the time has come, the measure is proposed, and we are invoked to bleed the twenty-six states of this confederacy on the breast of the federal government, to suck the life-blood from its veins. Here is the realization of what I then said, that if the states once got the taste of this blood, they would be satisfied with no other food. It is my pride and glory to have foretold it—to have stood up nearly alone, [murmurs of "solitary and alone,"] or with only four or five companions, against a stream of popularity which overturned all opposition. Yes, sir, I said this—I then uttered the prophecy, and I glory in it. While I thus exercise the privilege of a man who has had a seat for twenty years on this floor (though I am not the oldest politician in this body) of saying, when my friends have gone wrong, "I told you so," yet I am not quite so bad as the old lady who was accustomed to utter this expression, who, when she was told that the cow had swallowed the grindstone, exclaimed, "I told you so." I am not quite so bad, but what I told them was true. I could not see far enough into futurity in 1836 to see what has happened to-day, yet I denounced the proposition as being the old requisition of the confederation reversed. It was the states calling for money on the general government, instead of the government calling on the states, which was the very thing which rendered the old confederation a rope of sand. I could not then foresee that only four years after the words were uttered, we should have had a proposition brought in here to take the current revenue of this government and distribute it among the states. I said another thing at that time. I said that the money which was called a surplus, and deposited with the states, was gone. It was gone forever. That point is now given up. There was one thing which I did not foresee, that the government, being stripped of its revenues and forced to issue treasury notes, and, therefore, failing to make its last deposite of this surplus, would be accused of a breach of faith towards the states, and charged with not paying a debt it owed them. That I did not foresee. When I denounced the measure of distribution, as it became a public man to do, and warned the senate, that to an operation of this kind, once begun, it was the "first step which cost" all, I did not foresee that, within six months from that time, a fortification bill to secure the defences of the country was to be sunk and lost under a proposition for another distribution.

Why do I recur to these facts? It is for the purpose of justifying what I said as to the enormity of the proposition of the senator from Kentucky. It is to support myself in declaring that, if we adopt the course now proposed, we shall be going on to the destruction of this government; marching towards it at full gallop. Who talks about public defences now? My honorable colleague over the way, (Mr. LINN). Who else? Nobody. Who talks of our difficulties with Europe? Many gentlemen; but on that subject I have never opened my mouth. And why? Because I was afraid to let my sentiments be known upon it? No. But I will tell you why. Because the country was not ripe for it. The public mind was not ripe to hear those truths which the womb of time contained. Because I could not go into the subject without touching on what I see a few years ahead. But what has become of the whole idea of the public defences? From the time that the distribution scheme was introduced, the whole idea vanished at once from the minds of our politicians, (I do not say from the minds of the people). As chairman of the military committee I was cried down on this floor for bringing in the fortification bill. So keen were gentlemen to get hold of the public money and divide it among the states that not a dollar could be got for the public defence. All was given up, and distribution! distribution! was the cry, and that is to be the whole policy now. I set my face against it from the beginning, and the remembrance of it is one of the consolations I shall carry with me from public life. I saw this government reverting to the condition in which it stood under the old confederation, though by an opposite process, and I foresaw that this appetite for the federal revenue will grow by what it feeds on. I thank the gentleman for putting me in mind that I said then what would be the effect, if it was not the object, of the proposed deposite with the states, namely, to break down the deposite banks. I said that the money would be an evil present in every state that received it; that it would operate as a curse; and I now appeal to senators from every state to say whether that has not been the effect of it. I ask every state whether they do not condemn the measure at this day; whether they were not like a young and inexperienced man, who, having won a prize in the lottery, rushes at once into a hundred extravagances, the very first of which soon swallows up the prize. The states felt, when they received this money, as if they had gotten hold of an interminable supply, and, with one accord, they all rushed into experiments, for scarce one of which they were ripe. It was only the first instalment they received, they had not got the rest, and the expenditure was worse than useless. They are involved in debt, and they come here for money to pay the interest. Bad as it is to have 26 states rushing on this feeble government to suck out its vital blood; bad as this is, it is a trifle to the evil of bringing upon us the bankers and capitalists of Europe to influence our elections, and change our executive government, that they may thereby raise the price of American stocks. It has brought us to what all the genius of Sheridan never foresaw. We have seen monarchs of Europe deposed, and kingdoms seized, to pay a note of hand; and yet all this is but a trifle to the degradation suffered by the American people in witnessing the election of a president of the United States become a stock jobbing operation on the London exchange. All this was more than I expected, but it is upon us, and we must endure it. But so long as I hold a seat upon this floor, I shall be found fighting for the general government against the states who would suck out her life-blood, and against European bankers and capitalists who have changed the executive of the American government to augment the price of stocks.

Mr. CRITTENDEN. The senator has based his whole reply to my remarks on the assumption that the states do not possess the right to demand of the general government a distribution of the proceeds of their common estate in the public lands. I went on the assumption that they have that right. That is not denied; and has not been disproved. True the money has to pass through the treasury, but still it is their money. This point the senator has not touched; every thing has been argued but the principle point in the argument, on which all the rest hangs and turns.

The honorable gentleman in his concluding remarks, made a very extraordinary assertion indeed. Alluding to the late presidential election, and the influence of foreigners in this country, he ascribed the change in the executive administration of this government, to the bankers and stockjobbers in England and in this country. Can this be possible! Sure I am that if such an influence does exist, it has not reached the part of the country where I reside; nor can it have operated where the honorable senator himself lives; as the vote of his state for Martin Van Buren conclusively proves. It is not at that end of the union, then; and I am sure it is not in the centre; where, then, is this dangerous and irresistible influence which has revolutionized our whole party history! Where I ask has it been at work? Here are collected representatives of every portion of the entire union, then; to each senator I put the question. Was it your state whose vote has been controlled by the tricking, stockjobbing capitalists of Europe? Which of the states is it that lies under this foul stigma? Or is it branded on the forehead of the whole American people? Is this entire republic to be considered as justly charged with this dishonor? Is it true that the 2 or 3 millions of voters who constitute that majority whose votes have brought in a new administration have been influenced, swayed, bought up with FOREIGN MONEY!—the meanest and basest of all influences. Where is the evidence that fixes a blot like this to the American name? For myself and my constituents, for the noble and beloved state I represent in part on this floor; I put the charge far from me. If there has been such an influence at work, it has not been among us. Not one man of the twenty-six thousand majority of votes cast in Kentucky for gen. Harrison has acted, as I in my soul believe, from any such base, unworthy, degrading influence. Both am I to believe that any free-born American citizen has acted so unworthily of his name; and his birthright. And again, I ask where is the proof it? Does the senator believe that proof to be found in a correspondence between an agent in the state of Missouri and some financiering gentleman in England.

[Mr. BENTON, across, "A director of the bank of England."]

Well; a director of the bank of England, with respect to the sale of a portion of the Missouri stock? Is that what the senator relies on? The agent here writes to his correspondent in England as to the influence likely to be exerted by public events in this country on the price of American stocks. Is there any thing so wonderful—any thing "so monstrous," so "outrageous" in this? Can any thing be more natural, more in course, than such a correspondence on such a subject? Suppose, instead of speaking of the price of stocks, he had been writing about the probable price of cotton, might he not have referred to a probable change in our financial system as likely to affect that article of trade? Does not every body know that the very slightest change in public affairs has an effect on the commercial world, and immediately affects the state of the prices in the market? And why should not this be mentioned in regard of stocks, as well as any thing else for sale in the market. That is all the proof I have heard in support of this mighty charge about British stockjobbing influence in American elections.

[Mr. BENTON, across, "Not the tenth, not the hundredth part of the proof."]

No. I will tell the honorable senator what has produced this astounding political change. The gentleman shall not escape from the argument—from a fact so notorious. It would indeed be but a melancholy consolation to the gentleman and his friends to ascribe their defeat to the dishonor of their native country. Were I in their situation, sooner than cast a stigma like this on the land of my nativity, and on so large, so vast a majority of my countrymen, I would admit that my party had mismanaged public affairs; or that at least the people thought they had; or, somehow or other, they had lost the public confidence. Never, never since the foundation of the government, did so many American freemen cast their votes with one special and specific understanding as to the grounds of their united action. That is my opinion. The result of the late election is not the effect of British gold, but the sense of the American people as to the management of their public affairs, publicly and palpably expressed. Let not gentlemen attempt to get out of the position in which that election has placed them, by stigmatising the people of the United States with corruption. No; no. This expression of opinion came from the old genuine republican stock who set up the government; it is a spark from the old revolutionary fire, and it has blown the gentlemen sky high. Let them not, now that they have reached the ground, and are rubbing their bruised and broken limbs, try to disguise from themselves the truth as to what hurt them. Strange indeed would it be, could the magic wand of British gold be applied to produce such a result. All the natural causes, on that subject, seem to point the other way. We might expect that kings, and presidents who try to be and to live like kings, feel a natural sympathy with each other. They do not seek to put down the throne to raise the cottage. If the real truth could be come at in the matter, I verily believe that there was more foreign sympathy with the reigning president then with his plain, humble, republican opponent. There is not a state, no, not a county, through this wide union, that was swayed in its late vote by any influence from the London exchange. Gentlemen are sadly puzzled to account for the result. Some say, "oh, it was all the work of British gold!" Others say "it was nothing but the senseless cry about log cabins and hard cider." All sorts of devices are used to disguise a fact so appalling. Some say it was all the effect of coon skins. [A laugh.] And one very distinguished, intellectual, argumentative senator assured us that, if the principles of the whig party were to be carried out, they would lead only to this, that we should pull down this magnificent capitol, the proud hall of American legislation, and build in its place a log cabin hung round with coon skins! [Laughter.] But the gentleman do not—or will not—understand what they see. It is no cry about log cabins or hard cider that has thus moved, as one man, almost the whole American people. It

wae something greater, higher, deeper. I know that the election nf William Henry Harrison is to the politicians e etumbling block, and to tha Van Buren soeo foolishness; but to any unbiassed, candid intelligent nbservar, it must appear to be the wisdom and the power of a greet people. I can tell tha gentlemen that it is not so very politic to sneer at log cabins. They are the emblem, the visible type, of tha power of the people. Long will it continue to be dear to them as a remembrancer of the fact that they ware able, by tha peaceful fiat of their will, to take the man they loved from a log cabin, and set him in tha place of their dominion. It is tha practical, visible, tangible symbol of their power—which may God preserve! Tbink you to win their favor by treating it with scorn and derision? You forced it on ue by your taunts; you laughed at our candidate as the inmate of a cabin; and you have seen, and you now feel, the effect of your own wit; and, if I am not very much mistaken, you will never need another lesson to teach you the danger of enaering at log eahins. The people are coming, on the 4tb of March, to show you what it is to set your foot upon them. They are bringing the man of the log cabin, and they mean to place him in yonder white house. You puzzle your heads sadly to account for it; but we will work out tha solo for you.

Mr. BENTON. I have not attributed the result of the late presidential election to any one cause, though I did say that it was influenced by the bankers and stockjobbers on the London exchange. The two letters on that snbject to which the senator from Kentucky alluded are but as two grains to a mountain in the mass of evidence on that point. But I do not ascribe the result to any one cause. I acknowledge it to be perfectly incomprehensible to me. [A laugh from many senators.] I profess myself to be without any *belief* on the subject.—[Laughter.] I see and hear a thousand opinions on every side. I give my ear to them. I give them the weight they are entitled to; but still I am left without a belief on the subject. When I see the gentleman who has been deposed receiving 370,000 more votes now than at his last election; when I preceive that he got 450,000 more votes than ever general Jackson did, and yet see him beaten by 130,000 or 140,000 votes, it is, I own, incomprehensible to me. While I did say that I left it a degradation that European capitalists should mingle in our political struggles, and control our elections; and while I did say that it is humiliating to see the election of an American president made a stockjobbing speculation on the London exchange, yet I did not attribute to that influence the majority of 140,000 votes which have brought gen. Harrison into office. I acknowledge that result is incomprehensible to me. I cannot yet see how it was done. [Loud laughter on one side of the senate.]

The question now recurring on the amendment moved by Mr. CALHOUN—

Mr. CLAY, of Ky. reminded the senate that the amendment contained a blank which should be filled before the vote was taken.

Mr. CALHOUN said he left the blank to be filled by the senate as it might think proper. If the amendment should prevail, the blank might be filled afterwards.

Mr. CLAY, of Alabama, said there was no need of filling the blank at this moment.

Mr. PRESTON said the proposition was one of importance, and he required a little time to reflect before he voted upon it; and he thereupon moved that the senate adjourn. The motion prevailed, and the senate adjourned.

TWENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS—2d SESSION.

SENATE.

January 27. The following memorials and petitions were presented and referred:

By Mr. *Walker*, a document in relation to the claim of the village of Carondelet, in Missouri, to a certain tract of land.

By Mr. *Ruggles*, from citizens of Maine, asking that there may be no repeal of the fishing bounties.

By Mr. *Bayard*, from citizens of Philadelphia, asking the erection of a new custom house.

By Mr. *Fulton*, from the legislature of Arkansas, asking an appropriation for a road from Helena to Cache. Also, from the same, for a donation for the River turnpike company.

By Mr. *Porter*, from citizens of Michigan in favor of a bankrupt law.

Mr. *Wall* reported a bill for the relief of the New England Mississippi Land company.

The senate then took up the unfinished business of yesterday, being the disposition of the memorial from the tobacco planters of Prince George's county, Md. when Mr. *Merrick* spoke in reply to the remarks of Mr. *Calhoun*, of yesterday, and showing the justice of the prayer of the petitioners.

Mr. *Calhoun* replied—though favorable to the tobacco interest he was opposed to retaliatory measures, and thought the memorial should be referred to the committee on foreign relations.

After some further debate, in which Messrs. *Calhoun*, *Merrick*, *Preston* and *Linn* participated, at the suggestion of the latter gentleman, the memorial was referred to the committee on agriculture.

The senate then proceeded to the discussion of the special order, being the pre-emption bill.

Messrs. *Lumpkin*, *Anderson* and *Wright* addressed the senate—the latter gentleman, at 4 o'clock, P. M. gave way for a motion to that effect, when the senate adjourned.

January 28. The *vice president* laid before the senate, a letter from the president of the United States enclosing the annual report of the penitentiary of the District of Columbia.

Mr. *Smith*, of Indiana, presented a joint resolution of the legislature of that state, instructing their senators and requesting their representatives in congress to procure the repeal of the sub-treasury law, at as early a day as possible.

After some remarks by Mr. *Smith*, the resolution was read, laid upon the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. *Clay*, of Alabama, presented the report and resolutions of the legislature of that state relative to the controversy between Maine and Georgia, on the subject of the delivery by the former of certain fugitives from justice.

The following memorials and petitions were presented and referred:

By Mr. *Tallmadge*, from citizens of Poughkeepsie and Whitesboro', N. Y. and from an association in New York, in favor of a bankrupt law.

Also, a remonstrance from the chamber of commerce of New York against the repeal of the pilot law.

Also, a petition from citizens of New York in favor of tea and coffee being substituted for the spirit ration in the navy.

By Messrs. *Allen*, of Ohio, and *Norvell*, of Michigan, from citizens of their states, in favor of a bankrupt law.

On motion of Mr. *Tallmadge*, the committee on naval affairs, were instructed to inquire into the expediency of allowing house rent to officers attached to navy yards, where no houses are provided for their accommodation.

Mr. *Pierce* moved a resolution inquiring into the propriety of reducing the rates of postage on newspapers.

On motion of Mr. *Preston* it was resolved to appoint a committee on the part of the senate, to join a similar one of the house, to count the votes for president and vice president of the United States, and notifying the persons elected of their election.

Mr. *Preston* introduced a bill to secure to dramatic authors their right of property therein.

The senate then took up the bill relative to pre-emption rights; when Mr *Wright* rose and closed his remarks thereon. He was followed by Mr. *Clay*, who, after speaking some time, gave way for a motion to that effect, when the senate adjourned.

January 29. Mr. *White* rose and presented the resolutions of the general assembly of the state of Indiana, in favor of a national bank with certain restrictions, and gave his own views upon the subject, and concluded by moving that the resolutions be printed and laid on the table, which was accordingly agreed to.

Messrs. *Norvell* and *Tallmadge* presented petitions, from citizens of their respective states, in favor of a bankrupt law.

Mr. *Graham*, on leave, introduced a bill to ascertain the practicability and probable cost of re-opening a direct communication between Albemarle sound and the Atlantic ocean. Mr. G. spoke at some length upon the subject.

Messrs. *Preston*, *Huntington* and *Hubbard* were named as the committee, on the part of the senate, to count the votes for president and vice president, and to notify the persons elected of the same.

A bill increasing the pay of certain officers of the revenue cutters, while serving in the navy of the United States, was considered in committee of the whole, and ordered to be engrossed.

The senate then took up the pre-emption bill, which being further discussed, the senate adjourned.

January 30. Certain communications were received from the president and laid before the senate.

Mr. *Tallmadge* presented the credentials of the hon. *W. C. Rives*, senator elect from Virginia, who was duly qualified and took his seat.

Mr. *Knight* presented the credentials of the hon. *James F. Simmons*, senator elect from the state of Rhode Island, from the 4th of March next, which were read and placed on file.

Mr. *Ruggles* presented the petition of citizens of Maine, remonstrating against the repeal of the fishing bounties.

Mr. *Phelps* reported a bill amendatory of the act granting certain relinquished lands in the state of Alabama, for the purpose of improving the navigation of certain rivers.

Mr. *Allen* reported a bill extending the time for continuing Virginia military land warrants.

The senate then proceeded to the discussion of the pre-emption bill—when Mr. *Calhoun* delivered his views thereon.

Messrs. *Mangum* and *Webster* each, replied at some length, to Mr. *Calhoun*.

Mr. *Young* moved, as an amendment to the bill, the proposition, substantially, of Mr. *Calhoun*, which had been rejected some days since.

After some remarks from Mr. *Clay*, of Ala. and Mr. *Young*, the senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, Jan. 27. Mr. *Crabb*, of Alabama, under a suspension of the rule, presented a memorial of the legislature of that state, praying to be reimbursed $150,000 expended by them in the late war with the Creek Indians—referred to the committee on military affairs.

The treasury note bill was then taken up in committee of the whole—Mr. *Casey*, of Illinois, in the chair.

Mr. *Pope*, who was entitled to the floor, concluded his remarks at half past 2 o'clock, when the chair gave the floor to Mr. *Wise*, who yielded it for the purpose of personal explanation to Mr. *W. C. Johnson*, who said that, in the report in the Globe of last evening of a discussion which arose in this house yesterday, the following language appeared as having been used by Mr. *Duncan:*

"But that not being done, he denounced the author (pointing to Mr. *Wm. Cost Johnson*) a base liar, a contemptible puppy, a scoundrel and an infamous coward."

All that I have to say (continued Mr. J.) is, that this language was not used by the member from Ohio, (Mr. *Duncan*), as will be remembered by every gentleman who was present. The member had stated yesterday, most untruly, that the statement in the "National Intelligencer" was false; and he also stated in this report in the "Globe" that he had not heard my remarks made to him the day preceeding. I did not feel disposed to enter into discussion on yesterday, but I was determined not to be diverted from the object I had in view by epithets or interruptions of any kind. That object was, in the first place, to avow the language attributed to me in the report of the "Intelligencer;" and, secondly, to prove that what I had stated was true, that the member had been branded as a coward; and thirdly, to intimate, in the most civil way I could, that a particular law which had been passed by a former congress would have no influence on me in demanding or giving satisfaction for personal insults. This latter remark had not appeared in the Intelligencer. I did not wish to go into a discussion as to whether the member from Ohio heard the remark I made or not. He says he did not hear me; and yet he replied at the time to the first part of the sentence, disclaiming that he had charged general Harrison with cowardice. It was a little curious that he should have heard the first and not the last words, when those last words were uttered in a louder voice than the first. The chairmen (Mr. *Campbell*, of South Carolina) says he did not hear them. This is not less strange, as they were heard all over the house, and in the galleries, and by every one else, except the member from Ohio and the then chairmen. I must have had some power of ventriloquism when I pitched my voice over the chairman, and into the galleries beyond him.

I say, as regards this statement in the "Globe," that it is false; that the language imputed to the member from Ohio was not used; and that there is no member here, of any party, who will rise and assert that it was used; that it is not my purpose to engage in a personal controversy with him; and that I shall never resort to the use of Billingsgate myself, nor allow myself to be governed by it. But I will not suffer the manifest position I assumed in this matter to be changed, and which was predicated upon a fact for which I was ready to vouch, and of the truth of which I yesterday gave abundant evidence to this house. I say, in conclusion, that whatever I might know to be the true character of a member on this floor as depriving him of the rights of a gentleman—whenever, as in this case, I had directly and unequivocally assailed such a man—I should not take the ground that he was not a gentleman, however I might know such to be the fact. But I repeat that the language which I have read

was not used; and if it had been, I certainly should not have noticed it. I have not been taught that an insult, direct and unequivocal, was to be revenged by Billingsgate words; and if the member is satisfied with that revenge, he is altogether welcome to its enjoyment.

Mr. *Wise* then took the floor, and addressed the committee. He directed his remarks, in the first place, to a certain matter of fact, which he had stated on a former day, in reference to an outstanding debt for public work done at Old Point Comfort, and to the verification of the statement he then made by the introduction of evidence of the fact.

Messrs. *Jones* and *Mallory*, of Virginia, made brief statements affecting the same point.

Mr. *Wise* then proceeded to his argument, which was addressed, in the first place, to an explanation of the grounds on which he intended to vote for this bill, and which he stated to be three:

First, he said he would vote for the bill as a friend of the coming administration, and with a view to supply that administration with the immediate means to carry on the government after the 4th of March, knowing no other means of meeting the exigency.

Secondly, to prevent an extra session.

And, thirdly, to prevent, during the year 1841, a premature agitation of the compromise act.

Mr. W. proceeded for about an hour, when, giving way to a motion for the purpose, the committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

Mr. *Boardman* obtained leave to introduce the following resolution; which was read and adopted:

Resolved, That the secretary of state be directed to communicate to this house an abstract of the returns of the marshal of the district of Connecticut, showing the number of slaves within said district by the census of 1840. And to ascertain and report to this house whether the captives from the schooner Amistad were included in the said number of slaves.

Adjourned until to-morrow.

Thursday, Jan. 28. The *speaker* laid before the house various reports from the post office and war departments.

Sundry bills from the senate received their first and second reading, and were referred as follows:

To provide for taking evidence in the District of Columbia and in the territories of the U. States, in certain cases. Referred to the committee on the judiciary.

To confirm claims to lands in the district between the Rio Hondo and Sabine rivers. Referred to the committee on private land claims.

Confirming certain land claims in Louisiana. Referred to the committee on private land claims.

The house then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the union, Mr. *Casey*, of Illinois, in the chair, and took up the treasury note bill.

Mr. *Wise* having taken the floor, in continuation of his remarks of yesterday—

Mr. *Duncan* rose and asked the gentlemen from Virginia to yield the floor for a moment, for the purpose of personal explanation.

Several voices were heard in dissent; but,

Mr. *Wise* remarking that, as he had yielded the floor yesterday, for purposes of explanation, to the gentleman from Maryland, (Mr. *Johnson*), it was but an act of courtesy that he should now yield it to the gentleman from Ohio, for a similar purpose, took his seat.

Mr. *Duncan* then rose and reiterated the statement which appeared in the "Globe" of a previous day, in relation to certain language stated to have been applied by him to Mr. *W. Cost Johnson*, and announced his intention, that there might be no mistake, to republish that statement under his own signature.

Mr. *W. Cost Johnson* (who was not in the hall when Mr. D. commenced his remarks, but who entered it at the close) said that he had not heard the remarks which had just fallen from the member from Ohio, but that he had been informed of their tenor and abusive character. If he had heard them, he should not have replied. His only object in rising now was to do an act of justice to the reporter to the "Globe," who had yesterday addressed him a letter, which he (Mr. J.) would send to the clerk's table to be read, showing that the remarks published in that paper had been prepared by the member from Ohio himself.

The clerk then read as follows:

House of representatives, Jan. 27, 1841.

SIR: As an act of justice to myself, I take the liberty of stating, that the reported proceedings in the Globe in relation to certain language which you deny was applied to you, were *revised* by Mr. *Duncan* previous to their going to press. Very respectfully your obedient servant,

WM. HUNT, *reporter to the Globe.*

To the hon. W. C. Johnson.

Thus (continued Mr. J.) it will be seen not only that the member from Ohio has been branded with cowardice, but that he is now doubly branded with falsehood. Now, I appeal to honorable gentlemen whether, in this state of things, it is possible that I can believe the member from Ohio?

Mr. *Wise* then rose and said: Mr. Chairman, I do not think I ever will give way, while I have the floor, to another scene of this sort. The anti-dueling bill is producing its bitter fruits—it is making this house a mere "bear-garden." We have an example in the present instance. Here, with permission of the chair and committee, and without a call to order from any body, we see and hear, *one member (Mr. Johnson) say to another (Mr. Duncan) "that he had been branded as a coward on this floor;"* the other says back that "he is a liar!" And, sir, there the matter will stop—*there will be no fight.*

Mr. W. then resumed at length his argument from yesterday, which was directed to the two latter reasons therein assigned by him as governing the vote he intended to give in favor of the bill under consideration, namely:

To prevent an extra session.

And to prevent a premature interference with the tariff question during the year 1841.

Mr. W. had not concluded, when at half past 3 o'clock, he gave way to a motion that the committee rise; which prevailed.

And the committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

After the committee of the whole had risen, Mr. *Proffit*, of Indiana, obtained the floor and said he hoped the house would take some action upon the bill which had been so long the subject of debate, and on which all had made up their minds. We had heard long lectures delivered on the subject of wasting the time of the house by gentlemen who were now occupying two or three days each, discussing the question of the tariff, and a hundred other irrelevant questions; and now, when the session was rapidly drawing to a close, without any thing beneficial to the country having been accomplished, we were adjourning at three o'clock, apparently mindful of nothing but our personal comforts. He (Mr. P.) was anxious to reach a measure of vital importance to his state—the bill confirming a grant of land to the Wabash and Erie canal—and would move that the house now resolve itself into a committee of the whole on that bill.

The question being put, the house was found to be without a quorum, and then adjourned.

Friday, Jan. 29. Mr. *Burke* asked leave to introduce a resolution to revive a committee appointed at the last session relative to contracts made by the clerk of the house for stationery, &c. which motion was rejected.

Mr. *Calvary Morris* asked leave to introduce a bill [notice of which he had given at an early period of the session] to repeal the sub-treasury law; but several members objecting, he moved to suspend the rules, and called for the yeas and nays.—The yeas and nays being taken, the house refused to suspend the rules by the following vote—yeas 79, nays 87.

On motion of *J. Q. Adams* the house granted the use of the hall on Monday morning next to the pupils of the deaf and dumb asylum.

Mr. *Pickens* made an ineffectual effort to introduce a resolution calling upon the president for certain information or correspondence in relation to recent seizures or search of American vessels upon the coast of Africa.

The house then, on motion of Mr. *Jones*, went into the consideration of the bill to authorise the issue of five millions of dollars in treasury notes, Mr. *Casey*, of Illinois, in the chair.

Mr. *Wise* having taken the floor for the purpose of resuming his argument of yesterday, Mr. *Rhett* requested him to yield it for a moment to enable him to make an inquiry of the gentleman from Virginia. Mr. *Wise* having yielded, Mr. *Rhett* said he had understood that the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. *Wise*) had said yesterday, that a member of the convention of South Carolina, (now holding a seat on this floor) had in that body (so high had the excitement run) proposed a dissolution of the union. As he (Mr. R.) was the only member of that convention on this floor, he supposed the gentleman must have referred to him.

Mr. *Wise* was understood to say that he did allude to the gentleman from South Caroline, (Mr. *Rhett*); that such was the impression then prevailing in the country, and that if the newspapers of that time were to be believed, a dissolution of the union was actually proposed or talked of in that convention.

Mr. *Rhett* said that the gentleman was entirely misinformed. Neither he nor any other member of the convention ever proposed a dissolution of the union, nor was any such proposition ever made or discussed in the convention.

Mr. *Wise* was understood to say he was glad he had made the remark, because it had afforded the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. *Rhett*) an opportunity of contradicting it. He hoped, so far at least as South Carolina was concerned, that that section of the country would stand vindicated from the charge forever.

Mr. *Wise* then resumed his argument from yesterday, and concluded at half past 3 o'clock; the floor was obtained by Mr. *Hubbard*, when Mr. *Jameson* moved that the committee rise; but there being no quorum, the committee rose and reported that fact to the house.

On motion of Mr. *Stanly*, the house again resolved itself into committee of the whole, when Mr. *Hubbard* addressed the committee until nearly four o'clock, when, on motion of Mr. *Vanderpoel*, Mr. *Hubbard* gave way for a motion to adjourn, which prevailed, and so the house adjourned.

Saturday, Jan. 30. The special order on the treasury note bill was announced; when Mr. *Pickens*, by consent, obtained leave to introduce the following resolution:

Resolved, That the president be requested to communicate to this house, if not incompatible with the public interest, any information or correspondence he may have in relation to recent seizures or search of any of our vessels upon the coast of Africa; or elsewhere, by British cruisers or authorities, and the cause of such search or seizure, and the authority under which they have been made.

Mr. *Adams* moved to amend the resolution by adding thereto the following:

"And also copies of all correspondence between the governments of the United States and of Great Britain relating to the African slave trade, since the 3d of March, 1837, and of despatches from Nathaniel P. Trist, consul of the United States at the Havana, to the department of state, relating in any way to the said African slave trade."

Mr. *Pickens* accepted this amendment as a modification of his resolution.

And, as thus modified, the resolution was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. *Cushing*, the following resolution, received from the senate yesterday, was taken up, read, and agreed to:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to join such committee as may be appointed on the part of the house of representatives, to ascertain and report a mode of examining the votes for president and vice president of the United States, and of notifying the persons elected of their elections.

The *speaker* then laid before the house a communication and report upon the subject of the survey of the northeastern boundary, proposing an additional appropriation of 72,500 to meet the expenditures of the current year for that object.

The report was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Also, a communication from the secretary of the treasury in answer to a call, giving the amount of treasury notes and drafts issued since Jan. 1, 1840; also in relation to the deposite of treasury notes in bank, the amount and description of funds received for such deposites, and whether the money was left to deposite or transferred to the sub-treasury; which was laid on the table.

The bill from the senate for the settlement and payment of the claims of Alabama, arising out of the Creek war, was twice read and referred to the committee on military affairs.

The house then went into committee of the whole, Mr. *Casey*, of Illinois, in the chair, on the treasury note bill, when Mr. *Hubbard* concluded his speech.

Mr *Jenifer* gave notice of an amendment which he intended to move at the proper time, restricting the amount, interest, and time of redemption—and then addressed the house for two hours; chiefly in reply to Mr. *Wise*.

Mr. *Jenifer* having concluded, Mr. *Vanderpoel* obtained the floor; but yielded it momentarily to

Mr. *Cushing*, who explained the views of the north with regard to the tariff—they wished for a tariff because they believed the alternative to be direct taxation. They wanted a discriminating tariff, and not a high protective tariff with extravagant duties. They desired a policy of conciliation—a policy of compromise, in which a just regard should be had for the welfare of the whole United States—they desired a discriminating tariff, that in a moderate degree would maintain the interests of all parts of the United States, provided it be in no degree beyond the wants of the general government.

Mr. *Vanderpoel* then took the floor, but gave way to a motion that the committee rise.

After the committee had risen, Mr. *W. C. Johnson*, on leave, presented a memorial, claiming indemnity for French spoliations prior to 1800.

The house then adjourned.

CHRONICLE.

ABOLITION RIOTS AT DAYTON, OHIO. The Daily Journal of the 28th, states that quiet had in a great measure been restored. The negro who murdered McCleary was apprehended and committed to prison, and the house in which the murder was committed was secretly set on fire and suffered to burn to the ground, without any body raising a hand for its preservation.

BANK OF THE U. STATES. There are outstanding at the present time $750,005 of the notes of the United States bank, most of which are supposed to be destroyed, as they have almost entirely ceased to make their appearance for redemption.

BROKERS' TERMS. In reply to a correspondent, who inquires the definition of the abreviations used in notices in sales of stocks at the board of brokers, we answer as follows:

"S. O."—Stands for sellers' option when to deliver the stock purchased.

"B. O."—Buyers' option when to receive stock bought."

"R. W."—The regular course of sales—on cash to be paid the day following purchase.

"Flat."—Without interest.

"N. W."—To be delivered next week.

The term "bear," is applied to those dealers in stocks, whose interest it is to depress the price of a particular stock, in order to purchase it as low as possible to meet their sales made on time speculations.

The word "Bull," to those whose speculations make it for their interest that the stock should advance. The "Bulls" toss the stock up—the "bears" force it down.

(N. Y. Standard.

DR. ELDRIDGE. We learn from the Philadelphia Chronicle that the jury sitting in the trial of Dr. Eldridge, after having been thirteen days locked up without being able to agree, have been discharged. At the time of their separation they stood eleven for conviction and one for acquittal.

JAS. B. GLENTWORTH. This notorious individual has, we hear with pleasure, been indicted by the grand jury now sitting.

There will be now an opportunity of sifting judicially, and establishing or confuting the charge of procuring illegal votes. *(N. Y. Am.*

HARRISON'S INAUGURATION SUIT. The Lowell (Massachusetts), Courier says: We were yesterday shown, by Samuel Lawrence, a splendid piece of black broad cloth, manufactured by the Middlesex company, in this city, to the order of the Baltimore Tippecanoe clubs, and designed for the inauguration suit of general Harrison. The cloth is made entirely from American wool, a part of which was from Mr. Lawrence's flock of sheep in Connecticut, and it is probably the finest article of the kind ever manufactured in this country. It is precisely such cloth as the president ought to wear at the time of his inauguration, and such as it is an honor to American skill to have produced.

MRS. HARRISON. A correspondent of a Providence paper, writing from Cincinnati, says: "Mrs. Harrison has for many years lived in great retirement, I am informed it is now more than twelve years since she visited this city. She is a lady of exemplary character—of strong domestic feelings, and warm glowing piety. She is much absorbed in the care of her numerous family, and much attached to the old homstead; and it is probable she will continue to make North Bend the place of her residence most of the time. The hoours of the white house will be dispensed, it is supposed by one of her daughters."

HUNT'S MERCHANTS' MAGAZINE. The January number of this excellent periodical was duly laid upon our desk by Messrs. Knight & Colburn. It contains its usual variety of interesting and entertaining matter.—We perceive that the February number is now out.

INSOLVENCY. Those who have applied for the benefit of the insolvent laws in Baltimore city and county, during the last four years, amount, on an average, to 672 per annum.

LAW DECISION. *Important to steamboat owners.* In a suit brought in the superior court at Cincinnati by the executors of one of the owners of the steamer which burst her boiler on the Mississippi in April 1838, against the Protection Insurance company, for the recovery of the sum of $4,250 on a policy of insurance. Defendants contended that the boat was lost by the negligence of the insured or his agents, and that this should discharge the contract of insurance. They contended that the explosion of itself was presumptive evidence of negligence, and that the burthen of proof lay upon the plaintiffs to show that there was no negligence. They also contended that the explosion of boilers not a risk assumed by the insurer of a steamboat, unless it be expressly named. The jury under charge of the court brought in a verdict for the defendants. The Cincinnati Republican says: "What degree of negligence will forfeit the insurance contract, has not yet been decided. The negligence of any one agent of the insured, if the insurance office can prove it by presumption of the circumstances, and the insurer cannot prove the absence of neglect, on the part of all his agents, servants or family, may entitle the insurance office to a discharge in Ohio."

LIFE BOATS. The Massachusetts Humane society, aided by a grant of $5,000 from the commonwealth for the purpose, has provided life boats—twelve in number—to be stationed at the most exposed points of the sea coast within the state, for the relief of shipwrecked mariners and others. Each boat, suitably furnished and made capable of being transported to any reasonable distance, when necessary, is committed to the charge of ten discreet and able bodied men, designated by the selectmen of their respective towns; five or six of their number being competent to the management of a boat. Each company is under the direction of a captain or headman.

MAIL ROBBERS. The four persons committed to our county prison last week charged with robbing the mails failed in their efforts to obtain bail, and were delivered over to the custody of William Crawford, esq. one of the assistants of the marshal of the United States for the western district of Pennsylvania. On Tuesday morning Mr. Crawford, with sheriff Menson, and a posse, left town with three of them, (Braddee, Firnell and Strayer), for Pittsburg. They travelled to Brownsville in coaches, and there took a steamboat for the city. Corman the stage driver, is still in our county jail. On Tuesday an excavation was made of a few feet of ground, (on a new street), which was formerly a privy and part of the lot on which Dr. Braddee's dwelling house is situated, when another mail bag was found, containing letters dated in January, 1840. Crucibles and a bar of metal were also found in the same place. *[Uniontown Pa. Genius of Liberty.*

MAPLE SUGAR. The quantity of maple sugar produced in N. Hampshire in the year 1839, was 1,165,070 pounds. Rockingham county produced 386 pounds; Strafford 189,147; Merrimack, 62,937; Hillsborough, 42,909; Cheshire, 189,287; Sullivan, 142,541; Grafton, 343,467, and Coos, 94,347 lbs. *[N. H. Patriot.*

MARTYRDOM IN MADAGASCAR. A recent London Evangelical Magazine gives the melancholy intelligence that sixteen of the persecuted Christians of Madagascar, who had for a long time succeeded in concealing themselves from their pursuers, had been apprehended, and that nine of their number were cruelly speared to death on the 9th of July. Among them were Ramtnaby, the wife of Davis, one of the refugees now in England, and Paul and his excellent wife, of whom mention is made in the "narrative of persecutions in Madagascar."

McLEOD. The Buffalo Commercial of the 28th ult. states that McLeod was discharged from custody on the 27th, the requisite bail having been procured. No sooner was he released, however, than a numerous band of men, two or three hundred in number, seized upon him, and conveyed him back to prison, where he is yet confined. The avowed object of this disorderly proceeding, it is stated, was to afford the owner of the Caroline an opportunity to arrest McLeod for the destruction of that boat, on a suit for damages.

This lawless act, says the Baltimore American, is much to be condemned. The pretext is a mere nothing. There are, no doubt, many reckless men on the frontier, some perhaps with special designs, who are seeking to precipitate matters between this country and Great Britain, and for this purpose apply themselves to the prejudices and excited feelings of the people along the border. The nation's honor should not be allowed in rest in the keeping of such. It is an unworthy deed to wreak upon one poor prisoner, that indignation which is due to a national act, now avowed by Great Britain.

NEW ORLEANS COMMERCE. During the quarter ending 31st December, 1840, the tonnage of the different vessels which arrived at this port from sea was 182,762, being an increase of 36 332 tons since the corresponding quarter of 1839. We have taken the trouble of looking back as far as 1831 and find that the total amount of tonnage arrived at this port during the last quarter of that year was 75,396. The increase since that period, is 107,330 tons No other city can boast this or come near it. *[Picayune.*

PASSPORTS. The New Haven Register says—"Perhaps it is not generally known, that any citizen intending to travel in Europe, can procure a passport free of charge from Washington. He has but to leave the necessary directions with a collector or postmaster, and it is their duty to procure the document."

PORK WEST. The following were the advertised rates of pork, at Lacon, on the Illinois river, January 15th.

		Per 100 lbs.
Hogs between	125 and 150 lbs.	$1 75
do.	150 and 175 do.	2 00
do.	175 and 200 do.	2 50
do.	200 and 225 do.	2 75
Over	225	3 00

These were the *cash* rates. The Peoria Register says that "should the seller be disposed to take part goods, or wait a few weeks for his pay, about one-fourth of a cent more per pound will be given. One of the partners of the advertising house resides in Boston, and is extensively engaged in the produce business. The house, we understand, will purchase all that may be offered."

RAILWAY TALKING MACHINE. A late English journal in referring to the London and Blackwall rail road, mentions a "talking machine" constructed with galvanic wires, by means of which conversation could be carried on between London and Blackwall with the greatest ease and precision. By way of illustrating the efficiency of the talking machine Mr. Stephenson said that he went to the station in London one day to inquire for one of his assistants. He was not there, but the attendant said that he would inquire if he was at the other end of the line; he did so; in a few seconds the answer was that he was not there. But about five minutes afterward the talking machine informed him in London that his assistant had arrived at the Blackwall terminus; upon which he instructed the attendant to say by the same agency, "tell him to come here directly." In ten minutes from that time he arrived, the distance being nearly seven miles. If the distance were 100 miles the conversation could be carried on just as readily, for the communication travelled at the rate of 20 miles a second. *(N. Y. Times.*

THE FRANKLIN RAIL ROAD is now completed from Chambersburg to Hagerstown, and will be formally opened to-morrow the 3d inst. There is thus a continuous line of rail roads from Hagerstown to Philadelphia.

REAL ESTATE IN NEW ORLEANS. The Louisiana Advertiser of the 15th ult. notices a sale of real estate, which it says "shows a lamentable evidence of the decrease in the value of real estate in that city. Twenty-two lots of ground in Carrolton brought $9,000, and a lot of ground in Faubourg annunciation, which was sold two years ago for $15,000, was knocked down at 1,400. The property known as the New Orleans iron foundery, covered with buildings, which can store 10,000 bales of cotton, and having a steam engine upon it, went for 9,000. The two arpents on the river, being one of the lots made out of the Lacoste plantation, and well improved with houses, &c. brought only $8,200."

RESUMPTION IN MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA. The resumption of the banks in Maryland and Virginia has been going on very quietly. The amount of specie drawn out in Baltimore the first day is said not to have exceeded $16,000.

A SACRED RELIC. The sword worn by general Hugh Mercer at the battle of Princeton, N. J. and which he held in his hand at the time he fell mortally wounded on the battle ground, was presented to the St. Andrew's society of Philadelphia, on Thursday evening last, by his widow.

SPLENDID BEQUESTS. On the death of our fellow citizen, Nicholas Girod, his large estate was administered upon as a vacant succession, as he died without heirs in this state, and was supposed to have left an will. Within a few days past, however, discoveries were made, in rummaging the contents of an old desk sold as part of the estate, which may lead to a very different disposition of the property from what was anticipated. The desk alluded to was purchased at public auction by a gentleman of this city, and on examination was found to contain in a secret drawer, due bills signed by the deceased, giving to certain individuals, corporations and public institutions, large bequests. We have heard the following legacies mentioned:

To the city of New Orleans, for building an asylum for French orphans, $100,000; to the orphan asylum, $30,000; to the second municipality, $100,000; to charity hospital, $30 000; to E. Montmur, $50,000; to E. Mazureau, $20,000; to Mechoud, $20,000; to Denis Prieur, $41,000. *[New Orleans Bulletin.*

SUGAR TRADE. There were imported in Boston during the year 1840—29,600,000 lbs. of brown sugar.

TAXES IN NEW YORK. The total estimated amount necessary to be raised in this city by tax for 1841, is $1,553,000. The heaviest items are: almshouse 250,000 dollars, besides $7,000 for charities; cleaning streets $141,500; interest on city bonds and stocks $153,000; lamps and gass $120,000; watch 234,000 dollars; public schools $95 000; salaries $60,000; registration of voters $53,000; building docks and slips $50.000; fire department $45,000, roads and avenues $35 000, police 35,000 dollars; cunts $10,000, county contingencies $30,000. *[Sun.*

VIRGINIA. Geo. W. Summers has been selected as the wing candidate for congress in the Kenawha district.

WABASH AND ERIE CANAL. We learn from the Cleveland Herald, that a considerable part of this magnificent work is completed. From Maumee bay to Providence, 30 miles up the Maumee river, the canal is finished—60 feet wide by 6 feet deep, a splendid work. The water was let into Maumee city last fall. From Providence up to Defiance, 28 or 30 miles, and thence to the Indiana line, some 23 miles further, it is full half finished, except the reservoir near the Indiana line, to cover 2,500 acres of land, which is not yet commenced by Ohio. From the Ohio line west to Lafayette, it is so far finished that boats passed between those points last fall. From the Ohio line to Fort Wayne, it is a large canal, 60 feet by 6 deep. So that all that remains to be done to open 250 miles of the canal from steamboat navigation on the Wabash to Lake Erie, is to make the reservoir spoken of, and to complete the half of 50 or 60 miles of common canal—about a 12 months job if vigorously prosecuted. Indiana complains of the tardiness of Ohio in completing her part of the canal, and very possibly with good reason.

NILES' NATIONAL REGISTER.

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FOREIGN ARTICLES.

The packet ship Emerald, capt Howe, arrived at New York on the morning of the 7th instant, from Havre, bringing dates to January 9th, her day of sailing.

The state of Paris was tranquil; the emeute which was expected when the North America left Liverpool, had not broken out.

The important news from China, which was brought by the North America, and which reached London by a telegraphic despatch over land, *via* Marseilles and Paris, was doubted by many mercantile men in Paris. The "Courier Francais" says that if the Chinese have agreed to pay the English 65,000,000 francs, 35,000,000 of this sum must go to pay the opium merchants; leaving only 30,000,000 francs to defray the expenses of the war; whereas the war will cost England double that sum.

The same paper adds, that admiral Elliot could not have had any authority to make a treaty with the Chinese, unless he thereby obtained some permanent advantage to the British government, which was not spoken of in the late news.

The "Courier Francais" further says, that they are assured upon the highest authority that the British government will positively insist, (as an ultimatum to their reconciliation with China), that they shall be allowed to have a resident minister constantly at Pekin.

In Paris, M. Thiers had not made any further progress. M. Guizot was strengthening himself and endeavoring to preserve pacific relations all round.

The count de Ponlois and M. Cochelet had not been recalled from Constantinople and Alexandria when the Emerald left.

Great dissatisfaction still existed in the public mind in Paris, relative to the state of the Egyptian question but no further demonstration had taken place in the chambers.

The weather was still very cold in Paris.

The fortifications around the city were progressing slowly.

Havre cotton market, Jan. 9. The market remains nearly the same. The arrivals of the week have been large, but the holders not being anxious to press the sales, the prices have been well maintained to the close.

THE GERMAN CONFEDERATION.

Frequent mention has been made lately, in the English and continental papers, of the military league for mutual defence, comprising almost all the European powers except France and Russia, and bearing the general title of the German confederation. This prominence has been given to it in consequence of the threatening position assumed by France; and as the possibility of a war in Europe is not yet entirely removed, it may be interesting to our readers to know of what elements the league is composed, and what power it could bring into the field against the Gallic nation.

The army of the confederation consists of 10 corps, seven of which are unmixed, and three mixed or composed of the combined complements of several different states. During peace it is not required that the whole amount of each contingent shall be in active service, many being away on leave, but it is requisite that one sixth of the foot and two-thirds of the cavalry should be always employed. Those on leave, however, must present themselves each year, and be exercised for six weeks.

The following is the exact quantum of troops supplied by each state, according to the last arrangement made by the diet in December, 1830; nor is any state required to supply more than was at first settled, although since that time, (1821), the population in some is considerably increased:

Corps No 1, 2 and 3—Austria contributes three army corps, amounting in all to 94,822 men, with 192 pieces of cannon.

Corps No. 4, 5 and 6—Prussia contributes three army corps, amounting in all to 79,234 men, with 160 pieces of cannon.

Corps No. 7—Bavaria contributes one army corps, amounting in all to 35,600 men, with 72 pieces of cannon.

Corps No. 8—Wurtemburg, Grand Duchy of Hassa and Baden, together, contribute one army corps, amounting in all to 30,150 men, with 60 pieces of cannon.

Corps No. 9—Saxony, Electoral Hesse and Nassau, together, contribute one army corps, amounting in all to 21,718 men, with 44 pieces of cannon.

Corps No. 10—Hanover, Holstein, Luenburg, Bronswick, Mecklenburg Schwerin, Mecklenburg Strelitz, Oldenburg, free towns of Lubeck, Bremen and Hamburgh, together contribute one army corps, amounting in all to 28,038 men, with 56 pieces of cannon.

The remaining confederate states, instead of forming any army corps, are required by the last arrangement to form in common a body of infantry reserve, which amounts in all to 11,366 men. In order to the maintenance of these several forces, each state is required to contribute a certain sum to the general fund.

The grand total amounts to 300,928 men, and 534 pieces of cannon. But it must be observed that the numbers above given are only the required *minimum* for each of the confederate states, and that in case of need the force actually contributed might probably be doubled. [*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

SOUTH AMERICA.

The slave trade at Rio Janeiro. An officer of the United States ship Potomac, writing to the editor of the Delaware Free Press, gives the following picture of the slave trade at Rio:

The slave trade has never been prosecuted with more vigor and success in Brazil, than during the past five years. Angola is the port in Africa which chiefly supplies this market. The difference in price between a negro in Angola and Rio, is but one hundred dollars—selling for one hundred and fifty dollars in Angola, and two hundred and fifty in this place. Indeed, it is said to be common for vessels to bring slaves, as passengers, from one port to the other, for one hundred dollars per head. This shippers can afford to do, as insurance can be effected on a cargo, for ten per cent. ad valorem.

Some years since government took measures to suppress the trade, but they have not been or are not now very sincere in their professions, or more might have been done towards affecting it. In 1836 there was a colonization society founded here, by the charitable donations of individuals, for the purpose of returning all freed negroes to Africa, (I think Liberia), but I do not know that any good whatever has resulted from it. One cargo, I am informed, was despatched, but were never heard from, and it is supposed the whole number (four hundred) were captured by a slaver and taken to Cuba. It is however, most probable the agents betrayed the confidence reposed in them, and instead of taking them to Africa, shipped them to a slave trading country and sold them.

From Buenos Ayres. By the brig Cadet, captain Babson, at Boston, from Buenos Ayres, a file of the British Packet has been received by the Boston Daily Advertiser. The only news of importance is the subjoined extract:

From the British Packet, of Nov. 28.

Letters from Santa Fe relate the particulars of an engagement which took place on the 16th inst. between a body of 200 men of the confederated army and a considerably superior force commanded by Lavalle in person. The action commenced about sun-set at a place called Tres lata tas, and lasted till dark. Lavalle's troops are represented as not having long resisted the shock of their opponents, having fled in all directions, leaving upwards of 400 killed on the field of battle, including officers; whilst the list of the rebels is stated as comparatively small, although embracing two officers. Lavelle is said to have escaped, accompanied only by four adjutants; his carriage, however, was captured. The victorious troops appeared to have been exclusively composed of a division of Santafeeinos, under the command of colonel Andrade, and some squadrons of the Guardia del Monte militia of the province.

It is affirmed that Lavalle's troops have evacuated Santa Fe and that such are their privations from their supplies being cut off, that only one head of cattle is allowed for the daily rations of 100 men. Governor Lopez was still in the province at the head of the troops. President Ortiz continued in the command of the combined army.

TEXAS, MEXICO AND GREAT BRITAIN.

The London Morning Chronicle of a late date contains some information which has not yet appeared in this country, in relation to the treaty recently made between Mexico and Great Britain, and the more recent acknowledgment by the latter power, of the independence of the republic of Texas. Lord Palmerston is reported to have said that the Texan government agreed to take upon itself $1,000,000 of the Mexican debt. It is added, that a deputation that waited upon the minister upon the subject, expressed a wish that provision should be made for giving the bondholders the option of receiving part of the debt thus recognised by Texas in land, with a view to colonization. Lord Palmerston, requested the deputation to put their views in writing. From the same source we learn, that it is expressly stipulated in the Mexican convention that 100,000,000 of acres of the vacant lands in the departments of California, Chihuahua, New Mexico, Sonora and Texas, shall be specially hypothecated in the payment of the principal and interest of the national consolidated fund until the total extinction of the bonds; and, by the decree of the Mexican congress confirming the terms, it is declared, in addition to the general hypothecation, that 25,000,000 acres of government lands in the departments having the nearest communication with the Atlantic, shall be specially set apart for security to the bondholders, and for the purposes of colonization.

On the same occasion, a communication was read from the London financial agency of Mexico, stating that the plan proposed for the consolidation of the overdue coupons has been approved by the Mexican executive, and was under the consideration of congress. The whole of the custom warrants sent out, equal to $1,400,000, would be paid off by the end of the present year, leaving the 1-6 part of the custom revenues available for the payments of the dividends. The Mexican converted debt is about £9,806,415, one half of which is an active five per cent stock, making the dividend presently payable equal to £245,000 per annum.

TEXAS.

The steam ship New York at New Orleans from Galveston, brings Texas papers to the 22d January.

The congress was still in session, but no important matters are under discussion; nor did the last advices from Austin contain any additional intelligence from the Mexican frontier.

There have been great floods even in Texas—Buffalo bayou had risen to an unusual height, causing much devastation. People living on Bray's bayou were obliged to climb trees, to escape drown-

ing. Notwithstanding the great rise of the waters 40 feet in Buffalo bayou—the weather was intensely cold; and ice and drift wood prevented navigation in the streams. The Trinity river was reported to be at a high stage, and rising rapidly. The freshet has carried away two bridges over Buffalo, and one over White Oak bayou. Ice was formed three inches thick.

The bad weather had brought all sorts of business to a stand.

CANADA.

Union of the Canadas. The New York Herald states that governor general Thompson will issue his proclamation on the 7th instant, declaring the union of the two provinces, and for the assembling of the new parliament at Kingston in May next.

Kingston, the new capital of the United Provinces, is situated on the lowee end of Lake Ontario, nearly opposite Sackett's harbor.

LET US LOOK AROUND US.

The task of removing, for the time being, somewhat unships onea faculties as well as furniture. At least he must have great facility of mind who *can do much* at editing a paper whilst engaged in directing the arrangements which are necessary in fixing *a printing office* to this best advantage. Having now established ourselves next to the old stand so long occupied by our lamented friend, HEZEKIAH NILES, we shall be easily found by the friends of the publication, to which he contributed so largely to make useful to his countrymen.

The recent occurrence of incidents which promise to be highly important indeed to the people of this country, would have induced us to occupy a brief space of our pages with notions of our own which those incidents suggest, if we could have commanded the time to pen them. As it is, we must be content with merely suggesting that the termination of difficulties which Great Britain had on hand in Europe, by the change of the French ministry, in entire subserveace to the British party and policy—and the recent and sudden termination of the several affairs she had on hand in the east, including Syria, India and China, in all of which she has come off with a success, that will be very apt to intoxicate the people as well as the government of that ground country, and make it far more difficult for us to adjust the long deferred and accumulating disputes which unhappily exist between them and ourselves. It is prudent that we should look around us—and prepare as well as we can for duties which those unexpected revolutions in affairs may shortly impose upon us.

There is in the New York Herald of the 19th ult. a very interesting letter from Montreal on Canadian affairs, which has elicited from the Herald the following editorial remarks; which we recommend to attention.

"The progress of British aggrandizement in every part of the world, savage and civilized, ought to alarm all independent nations. Within a few years she has possessed herself of every strong hold in the European or Asiatic seas, and has just set one foot upon Candia and St. Jean d'Acre in the Mediterranean, while another is firmly planted on the extremity of the old continent, upon the island of Chusan in the Chinese seas. Her territorial encroachments, by land and by water, under various pretexts, outstrip the career of Rome in her most palmy days. France, and all the other nations of Europe, nearly remain as they found themselves, at the close of the last European war. Russia makes a little progress by land, eastward and southward—but what is the speed of any country in every species of aggrandizement compared with that of England? She grasps universal dominion.

But if England were content with European or Asiatic encroachment, we might pass it by in silence. Her ambition is as active on this continent as in the old world. She has for half a century held possession of a large tract of American territory in Maine, and now refuses to give it up. She is making the same encroachments on the northwest; on both sides of the Rocky mountains. Under the plea of suppressing the slave trade, she seizes our merchant vessels in the African seas, and sends them for adjudication and confiscation wherever she pleases. Not content with these encroachments, her minister at Washington, Mr. Fox, most insolently demands the liberation of McLeod, who is confined at Lockport under a charge of being one of the perpetrators in a case of robbery and murder in the waters of New York—while in Canada across the line, every preparation seems to be making to invade our soil, for the purpose of rescue, or to intimidate the authorities into compliance with their demand.

In one view, our vessels are seized—our territory held—our waters invaded—our citizens murdered—our property outraged by British agency and British subjects. It is time for the American people to wake up and look about them. What prevents it? We will lift the veil: There is a mean and degrading interest in this country, composed of stock jobbers and their agents, that for the sake of borrowing money and negotiating loans in London, would advise the American people to submit to any indignity, and to negotiate till the day of judgment, in order that they might get their commissions. But the great bulk of the American people are made of other stuff. They are of the same flesh, blood, soul, mind, spirit and race as the British are, improved by an intellectual foundation of sound democracy—of that quality which crossed the ocean and planted their institutions at Plymouth, instead of tolerating the abuses of aristocracy in their native land. The various attempts of England recently made on our rights, will, we trust, be taken up with proper spirit by the new administration. It is time to look about us sharply—and gen. Harrison is the man to do it.

We are glad to learn from this letter that the scoundrel who defaced Brock's monument at Queenston was not a native of the United States—but a Canadian, named LETT. The letter writer speaks of the spirit which would actuate our nation, could a British hand be found to perpetrate such an act upon an American monument. Has he forgotten the dastardly defacement of the monuments at the Washington navy yard by gen. Ross' troops, and the inscription on the mutilated marble, 'DEFACED BY BRITONS?' We have a lively remembrance of it.

The writer lays stress upon the fact that there are 2,000,000 of foreigners now on our northern frontier, and predicts that in half a century there will be two American democratic nations north of Mexico—they forgot Texas, and should have said three; unless he believed that as we hope Texas will swallow up Mexico, and thus put an end to a most injurious and perfidious neighbor."

The following is an extract from the letter.

"There has been no public recognition of the independence of the British colonies in North America; but if that principle be carried out honestly, and practically observed, the colonies will be virtually independent, so soon as the colonial representatives have felt each other's pulse.

The British government stands pledged before the world to administer the affairs of British North America in conformity to the feelings, wishes and interests of the colonists, as expressed through their representatives. If there is no faltering with the colonists, in a double sense, British North America becomes virtually independent, so soon as the union bill is in full action. If, on the contrary, there is faltering with the colonists in a double sense, British North America will be independent in name as well as in fact, in a very short period of time after the discovery is made.

There is a foreign population of two millions at this present time on our northern border.

The character of that population does not display the republican energy which characterizes the population of the country; but nevertheless, it is strongly imarked with democracy. One million of the two are the descendants of the tories of the revolution. They have all been reared in America, and the very atmosphere of America is democratic. All nature around them is free. They have chased the moose deer or speared the salmon; and there have been none to say them nay. They have roused the echoes of their woods with their free voices and their independent shouts. They have never stood cap in hand before a lord or a landlord. They suck in democracy from the nipples of their mothers. Their fathers taught them to conquer the earth—not with the sword, but with the axe. The constitution of every thing around and about and above them, from the cradle has been democratic. One-half of the remaining million are the laboring poor of the "old country," or their children. These have had a taste of the blessings of aristocracy in Europe, and they know what aristocracy is, from having felt it. The waters of democracy in America have been pleasant to their taste. They have drunk deep at its fountains, and have been released from the impurities inflicted by aristocracy on the poor in Europe. They are not the genuine democrat, because they have been contaminated by aristocracy. They are not such good democrats as the natives, who are died in the wool. They are democrats, nevertheless—second chop. The remaining half million are French. They are not of recent importation from Normandy or the Loire; but their grandfathers made the "clearings" for them. They would by this time have been good democrats, but for the feudal tenure and their patroons. French Canada is divided into seigniories; each is under a seignior, which is the French for a lord. These lords are the same all the world over. Their rule is oppressive. It is the nature of the beast. If it had not been for the patroons, the French habitants, as they are called here, would long since have shoveled off the "coutumes de Paris," as they are now shoveling the snow off the pavements beneath my window, by this time they would have been first rate democrats. The patroons and the priests have prevented them, church and state has done its work here, as elsewhere.—Nevertheless, things are not so bad with them as in vassal Europe. They have not breathed the air of America for nothing. They have harkened to the harrangues of Papineau, who was a tolerable good democrat, considering he was a roongrel and a good deal of the cur. Their seigniors, too, have been but little better than themselves—the distinctions at last have not been plainly marked—and under the constitution given them by Mr. Pitt, they became familiar with the exercise of the elective franchise; so that altogether they are democrats too, of an inferior description. To be a good democrat, one must be able to read and write and think. The inhabitants don't know much of these accomplishments, but nevertheless they will do at a pinch.'

"Thus, then we have on our northern border two millions of what may be styled British democrats.

I want you to turn that fact over in your mind. As soon as the British North America is united and has got the steam up, under the principle of governing, 'in conformity to the feelings, wishes and interests of the people, as expressed through their representatives in parliament assembled,' there will be considerable mutual and reciprocal action upon and between the U. States and British America.

Some of the first of the proceedings of the united legislature, will be to endeavor to make the St. Lawrence the great northern channel of commerce; to knock away the bulkheads which the underlings of the imperial bureaux have put in between the provinces and the republic; to throw open the forests to the backwoodsmen; to invite foreign capital into the country; to do away with the feudal tenure, and establish registry offices. When all this is done, the waters of prosperity will rush in until they have reached the level they are at in the United States.

It will not be many years before there will be a population of five millions on our norther frontiers. They won't be foreign provincials as now, but a civil nation. It will not be the corpse of a nation, but a body full of democratic vitality and energy.

I want you to think over the matter. Just give a squint over at it. You may put down in the political almanac, 'there will be stormy weather about those times.'

England will no more be able to hold the colonies in, after the steam is up under the principle of 'governing in conformity with the feelings, wishes and interests of the people,' than you could hold in the British queen; I don't mean the little vixen but the steamer.

The British ministry know this very well, though they make believe not. They know what they are about; they are up to a thing or two, although they look so demure and innocent. They saw they could not hold the colonies in, the minute they had read Durham's report. They hold a council, and they said, if we can't hold them in, at all events let us guide them so that they shall not run in'o the U. States. Let us make a nation of them. Set them up on their own bottom. Take my word for this. I have it from a high quarter.'

The writer is of opinion that the English ministry are at last acting on the advice of Burke, he says:

"If England had listened to Edmund Burke in 1775, the British flag might now be waving over the U. States. He said, 'let the colonies always keep the idea of their civil rights associated with your government; they will cling and grapple to you: and no force under heaven will be able to tear them from their allegiance. The more they multiply, the more friends you will have; the more ardently they love liberty, the more perfectly will be their obedience. Is it not the same virtue that does every thing for us here in England? Do you imagine it is the loud tax act which raises your revenue? The annual vote in the committee of supply which gives you your army? or that it is the mutiny bill that inspires it with bravery and discipline? No. It is the love of the people.' So spoke Burke in 1775. England refused to listen to him, and instead of the British flag, it is the star spangled banner that waves from the Atlantic to the Rocky mountains."

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT, *by and with the advice and consent of the senate.* Wm. Macomb, to be consul of the United States for the island of Trinidad.

Thos. Holme, to be consul of the United States for Sedan, in France.

T. B. Livingston, to be consul of the United States for the port of Halifax, in Nova Scotia, in the place of John Morrow, removed.

George Strobel, to be consul of the United States for the port of Matanzas, in the island of Cuba, in the place of D. W. Courts, resigned.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. The election of president and vice president of the United States to serve for four years from the 4th day of March next, was on Wednesday consummated by the opening and counting, by the vice president of the United States, in the presence of both houses of congress, of the votes given by the electors in the respective states. When the votes had all been counted, the vice president proclaimed, in audible and distinct tones, that,

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, of Ohio, having received a majority of the votes of the electors, is duly elected president of the United States; and that

JOHN TYLER, of Virginia, having received a majority of the votes of the electors, is duly elected vice president of the United States. [*Nat. Int.*

PROGRESS OF GEN. HARRISON. We copy from the correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot the interesting account of general Harrison's journey, meetings and salutations of the people, &c.

Pittsburg, Pa. Jan. 30. In my last communication I informed you that general Harrison had made an engagement to meet the ladies of this city, at Concert Hall. Sometime before the hour, an immense concourse of individuals were assembling in the neighborhood of the building. The room of the hall was soon thronged with all the beauty and fashion of the town. From my own observations, and from what I could collect from others, I suppose not less than three thousand whig young ladies were present, exhibiting the most beautiful and sublime spectacle I ever beheld. When the hour of three arrived, the old hero alighted from the carriage, and accompanied by his distinguished aids, and the hon. Hermar Denny, he entered the hall amidst the exclamations of the admiring crowd—the band playing "see the conquering hero comes." The general rose, evidently much affected by this homage, thus paid by such a fascinating audience, addressed the ladies, in a few brief and eloquent remarks. During the delivery of this speech, the general took the liberty to interweave a beautiful episode in his observations, of the most deeply interesting character. He feelingly alluded to an incident that occurred in 1794. He observed that he ought to have had a Pittsburg wife; that in 1794, he exchanged locks of hair with a lady of this town. The lady with whom the general had the good fortune to meet in 1794, happened to be present, and she (Mrs. A*******) forthwith advanced to the general and tendered him her congratulations. The meeting exhibited much exhultation. After he concluded, the general then shook by the hand the whig daughters of Pennsylvania, and all retired to their homes highly delighted with the "people's president," and highly gratified that they had an opportunity of grasping by the hand, the general, who had protected their country in times of danger and of difficulty.

He will leave here for Brownsville to-morrow about 10 or 11 o'clock. The committee of this place have chartered a boat, for the purpose of conveying him and the gentlemen accompanying him to that place.

Brownsville, Pa. Feb. 1st, 1841. General Harrison reached here to-night about 11 o'clock. Before I proceed to enumerate the circumstances attending the landing of the president elect at this place, I will give you a brief sketch of what took place this morning, prior to our embarkation from Pittsburgh, and our progress up the river of the Monongahela. Early in the morning, before sunrise, the cannon and roar of artillery were heard in every part of Pittsburg. The whole town, before 9 o'clock, was in motion.

The military corps exhibited a most splendid appearance. The front of the Pittsburg hotel (conducted by the enterprising and accommodating major Iron, an old soldier under general Harrison), was crowded with individuals who had collected together, to take leave of the president of the people. The general having left the hotel, to pay one or two visits, to one or two valued friends, shortly returned, when the most enthusiastic cheering commenced. Some six thousand persons stood before the hotel. The general, in obedience to the request of his enlightened auditory, appeared below them, and made a few eloquent remarks in his usual felicitous style, characterised by his usual vigor of thought and closeness of observation. Having concluded these remarks, the committee of arrangements intimated to the vast assemblage, that the general would move onwards to the steamer Loyal Hanna, which had been prepared for his transportation to Brownsville. In a short time an immense concourse appeared on the levee, although it was raining and snowing immoderately. He delivered them a farewell address in the most touching and affectionate manner. The military companies accompanied him to this place. We left Pittsburg with hearts grateful for the homage which the citizens had manifested for our old chief—we left the beautiful and fluctuating daughters of that city, who evinced such deep regard for the favorite of the people. The hospitable roofs—the splendid entertainments of the citizens of Pittsburg will long be remembered.

As we ascended the river, every demonstration of respect was tendered the general, and the highest degree of enthusiasm displayed. On reaching Elizabeth, we found an immense crowd on the banks of the river, ready to receive the general. At the warm salutations of his friends, he tendered his kindest regards. A numerous collection of ladies were present to welcome him to the town. He received them with that warmth and cordiality of feeling, for which he is so distinguished. At Williamsport he was also received with every degree of attention. On reaching Belle Vernon, a beautiful village immediately on the banks of the river, we discovered that a portion of it was brilliantly illuminated. A few lolles from this place, another dwelling was in a state of brilliant illumination. We at length reached this place. We found two thousand individuals at 11 o'clock at night, to welcome the general, and to tender to him their hearty congratulations. At this place, he received the visits of numerous citizens. They soon dispersed—upon the promise of the committee that in the morning the general would receive them with pleasure. Great enthusiasm pervades this section of the state.

General Harrison expects to leave here about 10 o'clock to-morrow, for Uniontown, at which place he will speed to morrow.

Uniontown, Tuesday, Feb. 2. This day we reached Uniontown, Pennsylvania. The concourse as you may well conceive, was immense, as this is the largest portion of the county from which the old soldiers volunteered their services under general Harrison, to defend the northwestern frontier. The old soldiers here, without any exception, made great sacrifices to meet the general, and the friendly and cordial manner in which he has greeted them uniformly, I am sure, will endear his elevated virtues to their memory. The assemblage at Uniontown was immense, upwards of fifteen hundred is the usual estimate. The general's head quarters was at the Clinton house. At this place he addressed himself to-day to a numerous auditory. To say that it was eloquent and able would be faint praise. It was a masterly exposition of the general principles upon which our republican government was founded, and a luminous analysis of constitutional law. As an evidence of the general ability of his gigantic effort, I will remark, that he satisfied even his enemies, as regards his views of the powers of the executive. That according to the views of the present executive, it was omnipotent. Such omnipotency he viewed as obnoxious to democratic principles, and highly pernicious to our liberties. He said it ought to be controlled, but, in its exercise, he should himself be careful not to overstep its legitimate powers, and thus prove himself unworthy of the confidence reposed in him by the people. He said he was elevated to power by the people, and not by the wily politician or corrupt demagogue—but by the honest yeomanry of the land. To-day, the president elect is occupied in receiving the visits of his political friends.

Hagerstown, Feb. 5, 1841. I have just time to inform you that general Harrison reached here last evening about 9 o'clock. To-day the greatest manifestation of feeling was discernable in the number of persons who assembled to pay their respects to the president of the people. About three thousand persons were present, and a high degree of enthusiasm was evidently displayed. He addressed the people this morning in an able and statesmanlike manner. To say that he gave general satisfaction to his friends would be poor praise—it elevated him highly in their opinion, as a man, and as one of broad and expanded views of policy.—During the delivery of his speech he was frequently interrupted by shouts of applause. He took his departure to-day amidst the shouts of honest suffragers. The address was delivered before the house of R. H. Mellenney, Hagerstown hotel, the head quarters of the general. He also attended to-day to the reception of the whig ladies—a numerous party attended. I will add that the liberal proprietor gave the most perfect satisfaction to his distinguished guests.

Frederick, Feb. 5, 1841, 9 P. M. We found gen. Harrison here, having arrived about six o'clock.—He is very much fatigued, and declines receiving company to-night. He will exchange salutations with the people of Frederick to-morrow morning—but will certainly leave with the train for Baltimore at ten o'clock. So you may look for him about 2 o'clock, P. M. Saturday. In the morning he was addressed by L. P. W. Balch, esq. and replied thereto.

Reception in Baltimore. Our streets were all alive on Saturday afternoon, with people from town and country, anxious to witness the entree of the president elect into our city, it having been ascertained that he would certainly come during the afternoon. We are not advised of the ceremonies which took place at the relay house, on the Washington road, where he was met by an escort from this city, but the cavalcade, after passing down Baltimore street, arrived at the city hotel about four o'clock, where he was presented to an immense crowd, in a handsome address, by Charles F. Mayer, esq. Gen. Harrison responded in a very few words, asking to be excused for the present from saying any thing, on account of the fatigue and debility experienced by his travel. After observing that he designed remaining in the city several days, he withdrew amid the cheers of the multitude.

We neglected to mention, in its proper place, that gen. Harrison was accompanied to the city by the ride corps from Ellicott's Mills, under the command of capt. Swain. The various Tippecanoe clubs turned out in considerable strength, and with their banners made quite a handsome appearance. [*Sun.*

On Monday morning, a few minutes after ten o'clock, gen. Harrison appeared upon a temporary rostrum which had been erected for the purpose, in front of the City hotel. And being introduced, in a few brief and appropriate remarks, by J. P. Kennedy, esq. he proceeded to address the vast assemblage. Scarcely ever has a larger or more attentive auditory been congregated in this square, celebrated as it is for its mighty gatherings.

General Harrison spoke for about half an hour.—The veteran and beloved chief in closing his short address retired amidst a round of the most heartfelt applause.

General Harrison received the visits of the ladies of the city, from one to three o'clock.

On Tuesday morning at nine o'clock, general Harrison departed for Washington. He was accompanied in his journey to the seat of government, where the cares and duties of exalted station are so soon to devolve upon him, by the committee of escort, appointed on behalf of the committee of arrangement.

Washington, Feb 9. General Harrison arrived among us this forenoon, shortly after eleven o'clock. Notwithstanding the extreme inclemency of the weather—there being a fall of snow and rain—an immense concourse of people assembled to greet him on his arrival, at the rail road depot. He was first addressed by the mayor of the city, very briefly; and then it was determined, in consequence of the great pressure of the crowd, and the severity of the exposure, to defer any other ceremonies until his arrival at the City Hall, whither he was escorted by the committee of reception, the Tippecanoe clubs, and a large body of citizens. The general looked extremely hale and hearty, and as the procession moved along Pennsylvania avenue, he walked uncovered nearly the whole of the way, repeatedly bowing to the ladies who thronged the windows and balconies. On reaching the City Hall, he was conducted to the aldermen's chamber; and there the mayor made the speech of welcome which he was presented from delivering at the depot.

General Harrison responded briefly, and in terms highly complimentary to the city, and the District; and declaring, in reference to some remarks of the mayor on the disastrous consequences of the misrule of late years to the interests of our people, that he had the greatest disposition to do his utmost in remedy all the evils under which this District has been suffering. The general then received a large number of his fellow citizens who called to pay their respects to him. His arm continues to be considerably affected by the fatigue he has gone through in *shaking hands* during the last five or six months, and more especially since his departure from home; and he is obliged to decline that mode of salutation. He repaired soon afterwards to his apartments at Gadsby's hotel, where he will remain during his sojourn. In the course of the afternoon, Messrs. Webster, Crittenden and Ewing, had a private interview with him. Messrs. Clay and Preston, and other distinguished gentlemen, also called to see the general. He dined with the committee of reception, and the gentlemen who escorted him from Baltimore. He left the dinner table very early, and spent the evening in the society of his friends. He will receive the ladies to-morrow. Gen. Harrison has expressed his intention to leave the city for Richmond, on Thursday, unless after

consultation with his friends, it would be deemed advisable for him to stay.

[COMMUNICATED FOR NILES' NATIONAL REGISTER.]

UNITED STATES AFFAIRS. A comparative view of the whole amount of imports, with the average amount yearly imported—also, the amount of foreign and domestic exports, with the amount of both, and the average yearly amount—also, the whole amount consumed, with the average amount yearly consumed—also, the whole amount of balance against the United States, with the average amount of balance yearly against us. Taken from the secretary's reports, but put in this form, during the administration of the different presidents, from 1790 to 1840, inclusive, 50 years—as follows:

PRESIDENTS.	Years.	Whole amount of imports.	Average am't yearly imported.	Amount of foreign exports.	Amount of domestic exports.	Total amount of both exports.	Average am't yearly exported.	Whole amount consumed.	Average am't yearly consumed.	Whole amount of balance.	Yearly ave. of balance against us.
WASHINGTON, from 1790 to 1797,	7	$300,538,432	$42,941,776	$41,969,474	$187,990,097	$229,799,571	$32,825,510	$264,936,164	$37,848,023	$70,792,861	$10,113,266
J. ADAMS, from 1797 to 1801,	4	314,353,014	78,563,254	144,639,877	123,360,548	268,014,425	67,003,607	167,999,131	41,999,783	46,238,399	11,559,647
JEFFERSON, from 1801 to 1809,	8	782,661,510	97,557,699	248,346,534	309,623,698	629,073,892	78,509,410	481,515,924	60,189,615	154,786,225	19,348,278
MADISON, from 1809 to 1817,	8	570,844,274	71,293,034	96,411,573	291,645,259	388,056,832	48,517,104	499,940,712	62,367,589	182,287,442	22,785,930
MONROE, from 1817 to 1825,	8	696,537,509	85,815,188	172,427,946	435,179,402	609,607,350	76,076,919	528,102,593	65,387,824	77,930,159	9,741,269
J. Q. ADAMS, from 1825 to 1829,	4	349,125,444	87,231,361	102,128,412	229,691,815	331,720,227	82,930,057	246,460,635	61,615,009	17,405,217	4,351,304
JACKSON, from 1829 to 1837,	8	924,105,257	115,513,158	160,503,857	469,024,371	629,528,728	94,941,216	730,487,845	92,504,568	164,575,529	20,571,941
VAN BUREN, from 1837 to 1841,	4	521,604,644	130,401,161	69,525,000	408,894,743	478,419,833	119,604,958	442,754,648	110,688,662	43,184,811	10,796,203
		$4,449,424,084		$1,105,568,315	$2,596,854,933	$3,692,232,248		$3,375,747,556		$757,200,896	

You perceive the 1st column contains the whole amount of imports for the last 50 years, which amount to 4 thousand 449 millions 424 thousand 084 dollars—2d column contains the average amount yearly imported—3d column, foreign exports, which amount to 1 thousand 105 millions 868 thousand 315 dollars—4th column, domestic exports, 2 thousand 596 millions 354 thousand 933 dollars—both exports amount to 3 thousand 692 millions 225 thousand 248 dollars—7th column, the amount consumed 3 thousand 375 millions 747 thousand 556 dollars—8th column, average amount year consumed—9th column, whole amount of balance against the United States, 757 millions 200 thousand 836 dollars—10th column, the average amount yearly against us.

Fellow citizens: You have before you a view of your proceedings, so far as it relates to imports, exports, balances of trade, &c. for the last 50 years, ending January, 1841—and it is to be hoped the actors in the next 50 will improve upon the last. At the request of the rev. James Latta, "Righteousness exalteth a nation: but sin is a reproach to any people"—see chapter and verse.

The article of woollens, in the imports of 1836, amounted to 12 millions of dollars. Would it not be advisable to commence the next 50 years more *favorable to our country*, by purchasing the manufacture of domestic, and be more proud to wearing it than we ever were in wearing that of foreign. Included in the imports is about 4 millions per year for liquors—this appears to be one of the most destructive, immortalizing traffics ever carried on by poor fallen men—soon as it arrives it begins work of destruction and flies like lightning over the land; in every section it is visible to be seen in families, destroying their peace, which otherwise would have been contentment and industry. Will not the feelings and consciences of the gentlemen importers soon awake to see the impropriety of the traffic? In the imports of 1836, is $22,980,212 for silks. The American ladies possess too much patriotism, are too patriotic not to lend their aid, which is very powerful, in lowering the imports of silks and furthering domestic industry. It is to be hoped, however, the day is not far distant when our ladies will appear dressed in domestic silks—*yes, and more lovely too* than they ever did in that of foreign silks.

Permit me, my young fellow citizens of the U. States, to request you to copy this table, and add to it the proceedings of the different administrations for the next 50 years, in order to hand it on to posterity as I have done to you—no doubt you will do it provided the gentlemen editors of the union will give you the opportunity.

Question.

If Jackson had pursued the policy of Adams, would the balance of trade risen from 4 to 20 million dollars per year against the United States.

Again.

If Jackson and Van Buren had pursued the same policy of Monroe and Adams, would the balance of trade the last 12 years been against the U. States. See 9th and 10th columns. All respectfully submitted by WM. MCKNIGHT.

Chester county, Pa. Feb. 1841.

ANOTHER SUSPENSION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS BY THE BANKS.

Bank of the United States. This institution, we regret to say, has again been reduced to the painful alternative of suspending specie payments.

In the short space of twenty days, since its vaults were opened, we understand that the bank has paid out nearly six millions of dollars in specie funds.

The daily increase of the demands upon its vaults, from the eastward, rendered it impossible for the bank longer to resist the torrent. It has reluctantly yielded to the force of imperious circumstances. The great error we consider, arose from the legislature requiring the banks to resume before they were prepared for it; for how can the banks pay the people, before the people pay the banks? When the Bank of England suspended specie payments, it required twenty-two years to resume.

The immense resources of the Bank of the United States, and the zeal and integrity of its directors, are a sufficient pledge to the public, that in the shortest possible period, it will resume specie payments, and discharge, with good faith, all its obligations. Forbearance and moderation are therefore, alike enjoined by justice and sound policy.

We annex the resolutions passed by the board of directors, at a special meeting held last evening:

Bank of the United States, Feb. 4th, 1841. At a special meeting of the board of directors of the Bank of the United States held at the banking house, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, the Bank of the United States, in compliance with its pledge to the public, has made a fair and bona fide effort to resume and maintain specie payments, having, since the 15th of January last, paid out an amount, little, if at all short of six millions of dollars in coin or specie funds, and whereas the effort to maintain specie payments by this bank has been rendered abortive by the intentional accumulation and extraordinary anforeasmant of its instant liabilities—therefore

Resolved, That this bank is under the necessity, for the present, of suspending specie payments.

Resolved, That every exertion will be made by the directors to collect the debts, and convert into cash the assets of the bank, for the purpose of resuming payments in specie at the earliest practicable moment.

Resolved, That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be published.

Extract from the minutes.

A. LAGOWEN, *cashier.*

Immediately after the condition of the bank was known, a meeting of the other banks in the city was called; annexed is an official account of their proceedings:—

At a meeting of delegates from the banks of the city and county of Philadelphia, held February 4th, 1841, convened upon official notice of the suspension of specie payments by the United States bank, present delegates from the following banks:—Pennsylvania, Girard, Philadelphia, North America, Farmers' and Mechanics', Commercial, Mechanics', Western, Penn Township, Southwark, Kensington, Manufacturers' and Mechanics', Moyamensing and Northern Liberties—

John White, esq. was called to the chair and F. A. Raybold appointed secretary.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the banks represented in this meeting will continue the payment of specie for all their liabilities. JOHN WHITE, *chairman.*

F. A. Raybold, secretary.

This resolution which had been adopted on Thursday night by the banks (by a vote, it now appears of eight to five) to continue to pay specie for all their obligations, was departed from, one by one on Friday, under the press for specie.

It will be seen by the latest paragraph, from the Philadelphia National Gazette of Saturday afternoon, that the run on the banks was kept up on that day, and that they redeemed only their small notes.

The Wilmington banks, it will be seen, have suspended in consequance of the state of things in Philadelphia.

The Baltimore banks. The result of the meeting of the officers of the banks of Baltimore, held on Monday the 8th instant, at eight o'clock, was the adoption of a resolution, by an unanimous vote, to suspend specie payments. This course was unavoidable, in view of the general suspension which had previously taken place among the banks of Philadelphia. On Saturday perhaps upwards of 100,000 dollars in specie were drawn from the banks of Baltimore by note holders and on drafts; and yesterday morning a number of brokers and agents from the eastward stood ready to draw coin, had not the determination to suspend interposed to prevent them. The Virginia banks will, without doubt, also suspend. [*Balt. Amer.*

The Richmond banks. The Richmond papers of Monday, give the following in the character of an official announcement as to the course, at that date, determined on by the banks in that city, in reference to the supension in Philadelphia, so far as it was then known to have intended:

"Upon the receipt, Saturday evening, of the intelligence that the Bank of the United States had suspended specie payments, the officers of the banks of this city held a meeting, and decided to continue specie payments, regardless of the course of the Bank of the United States.

"The public may be satisfied that our banks will carry out the resolution to pay specie."

The Compiler of Wednesday says: Our banks were not called on for a great deal of specie yesterday, and seemed disposed to go on with specie payments. We should be truly rejoiced if our anticipations are not realized, and that they can go on to pay specie without onerous restrictions of their accommodations to trade. We feel satisfied that they will do what is best to the community, and therefore have no great anxiety as to their course.

Petersburg, (Va.) banks. It appears by a paragraph in the Petersburg Intelligencer of Tuesday morning, that the banks in that place had not suspended at that date—though doubtless they have ere this time. Alluding to the suspensions of Philadelphia, the Intelligencer of Tuesday says: What effect this suspension will have upon our banks, remains to be seen.

FOREIGN RELATIONS, INTERCEPTIONS OF WAR, TRADE WITH AFRICA. The New York Courier and Enquirer of the 2d inst. says:

"We have had recent occasion, in connection with the affair of the *Tygris*, to direct public attention to the outrages committed by British cruisers upon American commerce on the coast of Africa. These outrages have been more numerous and more

unjustifiable than we at first supposed; and are to be traced directly to the cupidity of trade, under the guise of an enlarged philanthropy. Our commerce with Africa is highly valuable and important. It was first opened on the eastern coast, where there is a large and increasing market for our fabrics. When the trade was originally opened, it was comparatively insignificant, and we were permitted to enjoy its advantages without molestation. But it had no sooner grown into consequence than we were brought into contact with our vigilant rivals, who attempted to drive us out of it by submitting to the most ruinous losses. But the superior quality of our domestics obtained such favor that they cannot now compete with us in these articles. The demand for them has increased to such an extent, that whole cargoes are now sent, when formerly a few bales would supply it.

"The trade upon the south coast of Africa has been open to us about ten or twelve years. Our treaties with Great Britain are such one sided affairs, that we have found it quite impossible to compete with her at any foreign ports under her government, while she enjoys nearly all the privileges that we do in our own ports. Such has been the magnanimity of our present secretary of the treasury that he permits English vessels to on entry with native produce from Africa, in direct violation of our treaty, because they *clear* from an English port, which in his profound wisdom *nationalizes* the property, in spite of all the remonstrances which have been made against it. It will be easily made apparent to all that under such circumstances, we can only compete with them at native ports. With the most indefatigable spirit of enterprise our merchants have sought out such places of commerce as would give them some return for the hazards they have run of life and property in our opening trades with uncivilized beings. Of this character is a very large part of our commerce with Africa, which the sagacity of the English government (always alive to the interest of their commerce and manufactures) has discovered is worth the risk of all their present molestations.

"If permitted to pursue their depredations upon the south coast with impunity, it requires no prophet to predict the end of our whole commerce; especially with such aid as Mr. Van Buren proposes in the concluding paragraph of his last message. The commerce of the English with Africa, as will be seen by their recent movements up the Niger, is now commanding the most serious consideration of their government. Their recent seizures will cease to be so much a matter of astonishment when it is understood that there is no country in the world, to which the American or English nation can look for better markets for their products and manufactures, or for more desirable returns.

"Failing in their attempt to undersell us, and thus drive us from the trade of Africa, the next step of the English government was to harrass our commerce. Their cruisers fired into our vessels, taking out their captains by force, detaining them as prisoners under guard, overhauling their cargoes on the pretence of search, examining their invoices and other papers in order to arrive at a more intimate knowledge of the trade, and endorsing their shipping papers with insolent and insulting comments. Thus it will be remembered the *Jones* was seized at St. Helena by the *Dolphin*; the crew taken out and held as prisoners until they had all signed a paper which probably was thought sufficient evidence to condemn her at Sierra Leone, where she now lies at the mercy of the lawless plunderers, the court finding nothing to substantiate the charge against her, notwithstanding the precaution taken at St. Helena to manufacture the most cogent proof of which the case would admit. Almost simultaneously with the seizure of the *Jones* was that of the *Tigris* at Ambriz, on the coast, by the *Water Witch*. Immediately afterwards the *Sea Mew* was seized at the same place by the *Persian*. All these simultaneous seizures indicate a concert of action and a mutual understanding, that can be explained only on the idea of general orders from the home government.

"The assigned cause of the seizure of the *Jones* is the circumstance of her having had on board some codfish for the ship stores, which slaves had been known to eat; and a few rough boards for dunnage which are generally used for slaves, with two or three pair of hand-cuffs which vessels carry to confine mutineers. The allegation against the *Tigris*, in the suit now pending at Boston, is that the captain employed a native boy to wait on the cabin in capacity of servant; a practice common among all trading vessels, and even on board these very British cruisers. The seizure of the *Sea Mew* was on account of her having on board 3,020, feet of rough pine boards, used in dunnaging her outward cargo; for which all the crew, except the captain and cook were taken out and put on board the *Persian*, the captain kept in close confinement while she was sent to Sierra Leone, under charge of a British officer and crew. In the meantime a large portion of a very valuable cargo is left upon the coast, to the rapacity of these self-styled guardians of human rights, who have made themselves amenable to our law as pirates, and ought to be demanded of the English government to be tried as such.

"It is not difficult to assign motives for the conduct of these British cruizers, independent of British trade or British philanthropy, and independent too of special instructions from their government. We allude to the fact that they are entitled to one half of all the property which they can confiscate; no small inducement in the seizure of vessels and cargoes, worth forty or fifty thousand dollars. Such prizes would warrant the purchase of any number of Portuguese affidavits at a very liberal compensation. These considerations, however, are of little importance in the view we take of the subject. Nor are the interests of the individuals plundered of particular weight with us; though we are assured that more honorable and high minded merchants are not to be found, and though they are entitled to more than ordinary credit for the enterprise and perseverance they have exhibited in opening a most important market for our manufactures. We look at the question solely in a national point of view; and desire only to direct public attention to the startling facts developed in this connection, and to stimulate the action of our government in the adoption of the necessary measures to protect the rights of our citizens and vindicate the honor of our flag.

"Our foreign relations have been shamefully neglected during the administration of Mr. Van Buren. His cabinet have been employed solely in schemes of petty domestic intrigue, to perpetuate their abused power. They have lost sight of our national interests and honor. They have submitted in silence to a series of outrages and insults on the American flag. More aggravated than those which were the cause of our last war with Great Britain. Our trade with the most important ports has been for years blockaded, on the most frivolous pretences, without remonstrance or rebuke. Our vessels have been visited, and their masters treated with insolence; they have been searched and plundered, and yet we hear nothing of retaliation or redress. We hope and believe that the time is at hand when a better policy will prevail; a policy that will not only protect our merchants in the prosecution of a lawful commerce, but re-establish their rights, and retrieve the honor of the American name."

TREASURY NOTES. By an official statement from the treasury department, issued under date of the 1st inst. it appears that, of the first, second and third issues of treasury notes, authorised by the acts of congress, of 1837, '38 and '39, there are now outstanding $208,342 29. Of the issue under the act of March, 1840, there are outstanding $4,666,377 08. Estimated to be in the hands of public officers, but not returned to the department, about $70,000. Total treasury post notes now outstanding, of the issues, under the existing administration of the general government 4,804,719 37.

THE MINT AND ITS BRANCHES. On Monday the president of the United States transmitted to congress a report of the operations of the mint for 1840, from which it appears that there were coined at Philadelphia, $2,260,687—at New Orleans, $915,600—at Charlotte, $127,055—at Dahlonega $123 310—total $3,426,632. The number of pieces coined at Philadelphia was 7,053,074, at N. Orleans 3,416,900, at Charlotte, 31,828, at Dahlonega 26,821—total number of pieces, 10,558,626. The deposites in gold in Philadelphia, during the year, were $1,201,998, of which $176,766 were derived from mines in the United States.

It is stated in the message that applications have been frequently made at the mint for copies of medals voted at different times by congress to officers who have distinguished themselves in the war of the revolution, and in the late war, the dies of which are there deposited; and it is suggested by the president that authority shall be given to the superintendent of the mint to strike off copies of those medals in bronze, or other metal, to supply the persons making application for them, at a cost not to exceed the actual expense of striking them off. This authority will undoubtedly be granted. [*Philad. Standard.*

THE ARMY.

We are indebted to the kindness of adjutant general JONES, for a copy of the *Army Register* for 1841; which is replete with valuable statistics in relation to that department, and from which we design to extract largely as soon as the termination of the session of congress will afford us the room. We purpose to make the *National Register* embrace every thing in relation to the several departments of the government, which may be of general interest—and can be condensed into its columns. "NATIONAL AFFAIRS" will always be its prominent caption,—and all other of our departments will be regulated as more or less subsidiary to that theme.

Interesting from Florida. By the steamer Newhorn, captain McNulty, the Savannah Georgian has received the following letter:

Florida, Jan. 25, 1841. Harney against the field —66 Indians taken—great hopes of the termination of the Florida war. Through the kindness of an officer recently from Fort King, I am enabled to furnish you the particulars of an achievement performed by the 2d infantry, that, in my opinion, is equal to any thing that has occurred during the war—a more perfect exhibition of coolness and skill than has before fallen under my observation, and evincing that dear bought experience has at last been put into requisition.

Competent judges among my military acquaintance are loud in their encomiums. Higher praise (were I soldier) I would not desire.

About the 6th inst. colonel Riley left Fort King and crossed the Ocklawaha at Fort Fowle, with the intention of proceeding up its eastern bank in search of the secret haunts of the enemy. Third day out, he fell upon a small trail and upon examination discovered that it led into the everglades of the Ocklawaha. Satisfied that Indians were near him, he put his command in motion, and, for three days, continued his onward course through mud and water, frequently more than knee deep, bivouacking at night, without fires, &c.

In this cautious and truly *Indian manner*, he approached the enemy, *unseen and unsuspected*. On the morning of the third day, the advanced scout reported a large Indian force a short distance ahead. An intervening hillock enabled the colonel to dispose of his force in such a manner as to preclude the possibility of the Indians escaping without a fight.

The mounted men under lieut. Anderson, were ordered to the right—the foot, under lieut. Davidson, passed to the left and rear of the enemy.

During these preparations, my informant says, every heart beat high with hope, and the desire to strike a blow that would resound far and wide, to the credit of our little army, was visible upon the countenances of all. No one appeared to fear a combat, and the recollection of poor Sherwood and Mrs. Montgomery's fate nerved every arm, and aroused the dormant energies of souls about to mingle for the first time in deadly strife with a savage and inhuman foe.

The command—forward! rang clear and sharp, and was followed by cries and confusion in the enemy's camp. As the troops closed in, a few warriors sprang to their arms, but one look at the situation of things satisfied them of the folly of fighting, for from behind every tree and bush the "grim visage" of a musket presented itself, and the first effort at resistance would have but [illegible] bell that would have rung the knell of their departing spirits.

They yielded without striking a blow. The sobs and lamentations of the woman and children were only equalled by the fear, and trembling evinced by the *warriors*. They were so badly frightened that they could scarcely articulate. 'Tis ever thus with cowards!

Upon counting noses, the prisoners numbered 100! and before a disposition was made of them, a runner who had but a few hours previous joined their camp, made his appearance with an order signed by general Armistead, directing that no one should interfere with said Indians, as they had promised to go in at Tampa. The colonel turned to his officers—"gentlemen," said he, "I would not have regarded a *white flag*, but to an order in *black and white*, I must submit."—"Guide!" (addressing his negro) "draw a bee-line for home, and see that you take us there by the shortest possible route."

In silent and most perfect disgust, the command wended their homeward path.

My ignorance of the great captains of by-gone ages, would render me cautious how I presumed to cavil at general Armistead's course, but I am sure Dicky Riker would exclaim, were he here—"that signing of papers is a great sell, and practised to a great extent in this commonalty."

Why not say to the Indians, "if you are really desirous to come in, make your appearance on the open roads, carry a white flag, and if you meet with troops, they will not molest you—on the contrary, they will take charge of and escort you in."

Such a course would enable the troops operating to the hammocks to reap the fruit of their labors, and not subject them (as in the instance herein re-

lated) to the mortification of finding their enemies armed with paper instead of leaden bullets.

Captain Barnum, with three companies of the 2d, is operating in the neighborhood of lake Churchill. The command at Fort Holmes under captain Smith and lieutenant McKinstry have been operating in the islands at the mouth of the Ocklawaha, during which time they subsisted upon a preparation of parched corn and sugar.

P. S.—Since writing the above, glorious news from the everglades has reach us.

Colonel Harney's second expedition has resulted in his capture and killing 16 warriors. Major Childs has taken 44 men, women and children. Lieutenant Steptoe has also killed and captured six warriors, making a total of 66.

We are all looking for a speedy termination of the war, the news from the gull posts, tending, as it does, towards such a consummation of our wishes.

January 27. Captain Barnum has returned to Fort Russell, the camp of Halleck-tus-te-nuggee was discovered within seven miles of Fort Russell. He got wind of the troops and escaped. Captain B. captured 3 squaws, one child and 3 ponies.

By a passenger in the steamer Isis, capt. Fitcher, we learn that lieut. col. Clark, of the 6th infantry, had in charge thirty-two Indians, who showed themselves in the vicinity of Fort Dade, and were brought in by the friendly delegation from Arkansas. They are on their way to Tampa.

Information that can be relied on, has been received from col. Loomis, of the 6th infantry, that a number of Indians were expected to come in, say from 30 to 40, and would proceed to Tampa.

Among them was Itcho-Emathla, the chief of the Tallahassees.

The prospect of the termination of the war, it is thought by some, is rather brighter, whereas by others, the promises of the red men are looked upon as mere humbuggery. [*Savannah Georgian.*

THE NAVY.

The exploring expedition. Murder of two of the officers by Cannibals. Letters and papers from the Sandwich Islands to the 24th October have been received at New York. The exploring expedition had arrived there.

The papers contain the particulars of the murder on the 24th of July last of lieut. J. A. Underwood, and midshipman Wilkes Henry, a nephew of captain Wilkes, in a most treacherous manner, by the natives of Malolo, one of the Fiji group. These unfortunate officers having gone ashore with but a few men, were attacked and killed almost instantly, but not until they had shot four of their assailants, who were the very men that but a few minutes before they had employed in tracking boats over the reef. The men with them were wounded, but escaped.

The squadron's boats being near, immediately pulled in and commenced a well directed fire upon the savages, under cover of which lieut. Alden landed and brought off the bodies, which were entirely adrift. Had not the natives been fully occupied in carrying off their own dead, the bodies would have been taken away and devoured. Captain W. immediately made preparations for attacking their town and fort, which the savages considered impregnable. The seamen were landed and a fire was opened upon it, but without much effect, until a rocket, or "flying spirit," as they called it, set fire to their town, and created great consternation. It was finally carried by assault. The natives fought well, and even stood a charge of bayonet, but were finally beaten at all points, seventy or more were killed, the fort and town burnt, their plantations destroyed, and the island laid waste. These islanders have always been noted for their ferocity and treachery, and cannibalism, characteristics which it seems they fully retain.

A letter to the N. York Commercial says: "Lieut. Underwood and Wilkes Henry were killed as they were endeavoring to secure the retreat of the men, to which they succeeded, but at the cost of their own lives. They were buried on a small uninhabited island of Underwood's group, which was named Henry's island, in memory of that gallant and ill fated young officer. The whole island, on which the massacre took place, was severely punished two days afterwards—when the brig and schooner arrived. Nothing was spared but the women and children, and these, I am sorry to say, are by this time slaves to some chief of the neighboring group."

The letters state that the squadron would not return before 1842.

A chief was captured and taken on board the Vincennes, who seven years since killed ten of the crew of an American vessel.

The Porpoise visited one of the Fejee Islands to protect or take away as the occasion might require, a family of Wesleyan missionaries settled there, whose lives were supposed to be endangered by the savages. But they preferred remaining, having been promised protection by the old king.

STATES OF THE UNION.

NEW YORK.

Census. Of the white population of this state, 1,207,323 are males, and 1,170,889 are females.

Colored population, 49,965, of whom 23,739 are males, and 26,226 females. Among the latter there are three slaves, residing in King's county. In 1830 the colored population of the state was 44,035; of whom 76 were slaves. Increase of the colored population in ten years 5,020.

The number of pensioners in the state for revolutionary or military services, is 4,029.

Colleges or universities 12, students in do. 5,865; academies and grammar schools 501, students in do. 36,653; primary and common schools 10,871, children in do. 501,956; scholars at public charge 26,266.

White persons over 20 years of age who cannot read and write 43,715. The greater portion of them we presume, are foreigners. [*N. Y. Sun.*

Banks. Legal reform and bank investigations—says the correspondent of the Madisonian—are the standing topics in our house of assembly. It appears that the new free banks resist the operation of the law of last session subjecting them to the supervision of bank commissioners. The Erie county bank at Buffalo having taken the lead in this course, she has been cited to show cause for so doing. This proceeding has given rise to a rumor unfavorable to its solvency.

"Within the last ten years I believe but three banks have failed under our safety fund system—the Lockport, City bank of Buffalo, and Wayne county. The notes of each was immediately redeemed from the safety fund contributed by all the banks. The Lockport has repaid nearly in full from her assets; the city of Buffalo will make a large hole in the safety fund; the Wayne county probably a small one. The stockholders of course suffer; the billholders do not.

About ten of our free banks have blown up—the Farmers' of Seneca county; the Millers' of Clyde; the Farmers' and Mechanics' of Batavia; the Chelsea, Wool Growers', and City Trust, of our city are all I now remember. Their pledged securities, generally, pay about 75 cents on the dollar—perhaps more.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Finances. The receipts into the treasury of Pennsylvania, last year, were

Loans and interest upon the same		14,627,220 86
Canal tolls	$582,933 22	
Rail road	276,635 80	
Motive power	336,182 23	
		1,195,751 34
Other sources		744,204 77
		6,567,206 67
Balance in treasury		1,337,170 64
Receipts total		$7,904,377 31
Expenditures		7,279,120 94

Estimated receipts for 1841.

Canals	$600,000 00
Rail roads	255,000 00
Motive power	310,000 00
	1,165,000 00
Other sources and balance above	2,277,079 31
	$3,441,079 31

Estimated expenditures for the same period.

Loans	$2,655,000 00
Other expenses	2,555,598 72
	$5,214,598 73
Anticipated deficit, 31st November, 1841,	$1,773,519 42

Canal commissioners. We learn from Harrisburg that, owing to some oversight or remissness on the part of the senate committee to compare bills, the bill, changing the mode of appointing canal commissioners, which had passed both houses, was not laid before governor Porter in time to prevent his reappointing the board on Monday as heretofore.

DELAWARE.

Governor Cooper, in his inaugural address states that Delaware has never known what a state debt is from any experience of her own. That she has collected but one small state tax since the adoption of her amended constitution. She has about a million and a half of dollars, which experience has shown to be sufficient for all the necessary purposes of state banking within her limits. She has a surplus of more than half a million of dollars in her treasury.

VIRGINIA.

Small note bill. The bill authorising the Virginia banks to issue four per cent. on their respective capitals, in one and two dollar notes, until the 1st of August next, has passed a second reading in the house of delegates of that state by a vote of 65 to 50. From the known opinions of the senate, the Richmond Whig anticipates no difficulty in the passage of the bill by that body. The notes thus issued—if issued—are to be redeemable in specie at the mother bank, or any of the branches.

The controversy with New York. We learn from Richmond, that the committee to whom this subject was referred is likely to make a report recommending strong measures on the part of Virginia, unless the legislature shall refuse to sustain gov. Seward's construction of our rights under the constitution.—The point in controversy seems to be, in brief terms, this:—Three citizens of New York, (blacks, we believe,) aided the escape of several slaves from Virginia, or, as some say, *stole* them from their owners. The fugitives were demanded by the governor of Virginia, from the governor of New York, as *felons* under the law of Virginia. The latter refused to surrender them, on the ground that the commission of *felony* here would not be good cause for their surrender, unless the same act were pronounced *felony* by the laws of New York. Gov. Gilmer fortifies his claim by a strong constitutional argument, in which, it seems to us, he has the better of governor Seward; but after a long correspondence, things stand as they were at the time of the demand.

[*Winchester Republican.*

The New York Journal of Commerce says:—

"Virginia, we take it, cares little for the surrender of the alleged fugitives in the present instance, compared with the maintenance of the *principle* for which she contends. This last is all important to her, and to the whole south. She cannot give it up, and will not, nor would we, if we were Virginians, believing that it is a right secured to her by the national compact. If we adopt the doctrine of gov. Seward, and act upon it, the only peaceable alternative left to the slaveholding states, will be to adopt such measures in relation to vessels arriving in their harbors, as will effectually prevent the depredations complained of. Already we see it announced that a law is proposed in Virginia, imposing on the sheriffs of the counties lying on the harbors, navigable rivers, &c. of this state, the duty of entering all vessels belonging to the state of New York, or about to depart thereto, and make diligent search, in order to ascertain whether there are slaves on board, and to take bonds, with adequate security, that the captain shall take no slave out of the bounds of the state without permission of his master, &c. &c. As to the right of Virginia to pass such a law, under the constitution, there may be difference of opinion; but in our judgment she has at least as much right to do it, as we have to steal her slaves, or to offer immunity to those of our citizens who may steal them. If we wish her to adhere to the constitution, we must adhere to it ourselves."

KENTUCKY.

A report, with a resolution sustaining the position of Virginia in her controversy with New York, has been introduced in the senate of Kentucky.—The resolution runs in these words:

Resolved by the general assembly of the state of Kentucky, That they have carefully examined the letter of the executive of Virginia, and the preamble and resolutions passed by the legislature of that state, relative to the demand of the executive of Virginia on the executive of New York, for the surrender of three fugitives from justice, to wit: Peter Johnson, Edward Smith and Isaac Gansey—and the reasons assigned by the executive of New York for his failing and refusing to comply with the demand, and that in the opinion of the legislature of the state of Kentucky, the said reasons of the executive of New York for failing to surrender said fugitives—Peter Johnson, Edward Smith and Isaac Gansey—on the said demand of the executive of Virginia, are wholly insufficient; and that, if the state of New York shall sustain the executive of that state in his conduct in refusing to deliver up said felons for trial in the state of Virginia, where the offence was committed, that it will place all the slaveholding states in imminent jeopardy, and demand from them not only their solemn protest, but render it necessary that they adopt measures for their own safety and preservation against the lawless acts of all slave stealing felons, as well as to maintain a due obedience to their rights as confederated states.

Resolved, That the executive of this state cause copies of this report and resolution to be transmitted to the executive of Virginia, with a request that he lay the same before the legislature.

Finances. The report of the committee of ways and means in the house of representatives of Kentucky, states that the receipts of the state for sixteen years have been less than the expenditures, and that the actual annual deficit of the sinking fund is $108,972. This is occasioned in part by the failure of the Bank of Kentucky to make any dividend, estimated at $105,000. But as it is not expected for many years this bank can make dividends, the committee recommend taxation to supply the deficiency.

The amount of five per cent. bonds issued by the state is	1,385,000
Of 6 per cent. bonds	1,765,000
Of bonds for 6 years at 6 per cent.	640,000
The annual interest, including exchange on that payable in New York, of the whole debt, is	$222,600
This present revenue of the sinking fund arising principally from bank dividends and profits, excluding the bank of Kentucky, w	113,000
Deficit	$108,972

Education. We published some time ago extracts from the report of the superintendant of common schools in Kentucky, which gave a very unfavorable aspect to the condition of education in that state. The Frankfort Commonwealth says that investigations are now going on in many parts of Kentucky which demonstrate beyond all question, that the returns referred to are most egregiously inaccurate. In several counties where recent examinations have been had, the number of schools and scholars is vastly beyond what they have been represented to be, and the belief is expressed that a similar result will appear, upon inspection, in every county in the state. The remarks of the "Commonwealth" indicate an earnest feeling on the subject:

Nothing has ever so seriously injured the character of our state as this wall mean but inaccurate representation of the superintendent. His error has been in taking for granted, as true, statements founded upon partial data, and he should endeavor, during the coming summer to obtain *accurate* information. In the mean time we would request the members of the legislature on their return home, to set on foot, without delay, a searching inquiry as to the number of persons who cannot read or write in their respective counties, what are their ages, where they were born, &c. &c. and send the result to this office for publication. We do not know in what manner they could do more to redeem the state from a stigma which will stick to her like the poisoned shirt of Nessus unless it be speedily taken away.

OHIO.

The Gallipolis bank. It was mentioned some days since, that the Gallipolis bank notes were at fifty per cent. below par. We see by the last Cincinnati Republican, that the concern has broken up "root and branch." The president is under arrest on charges preferred against him; the cashier has left for parts unknown, and the teller has gone on a mission, it is expected never to return. It is said that the directors are men of wealth and good character and standing, and that they have been made the dupes of designing knaves. All the books of the bank are forthcoming, and present a good account, except the *book containing the account of circulation*, which is among the most important of the whole.

INDIANA.

The Indiana house of representatives have passed a bill to prevent the sale of real and personal property on executions, unless it will bring two-thirds of its appraised value.

ILLINOIS.

A public meeting was recently held in Chicago, Ill. for the purpose of urging upon the state legislature the passage of a law to provide, by direct tax, for the payment of the interest on the state debt.

MISSOURI.

"*The imprudent act.*" At the commencement of the present session of the general assembly of Missouri, a law was hastily passed, for running the northern boundary between Missouri and Iowa. It was immediately forwarded to congress, and presented for its consideration. Very shortly afterwards, the senate discovered that they had done a very foolish thing, and passed a bill repealing this "improvident act." This bill was sent to the house, and there it has received its quietus—the chair having decided, and the house sustaining the decision, that it was not competent for the present general assembly to repeal one of its own acts, as proposed. This "improvident act" must, therefore, remain in force, although it abandons the ground hitherto maintained by Missouri, and may result in depriving her of an important portion of territory claimed by her. [*St. Louis New Era.*

Census of each county in the state for 1840, as returned by the different sheriffs:

Audrain	1,826	Marion	11,324
Barry	4,343	Miller	2,231
Benton	4,181	Monroe	9,479
Boone	13,337	Montgomery	4,408
Buchanan	8,621	Morgan	3,939
Caldwell	1,531	New Madrid	4,580
Callaway	1,726	Newton	4,436
C. Girardeau	8,880	Platte (not reported)	
Carroll	2,391	Perry	5,869
Chariton	4,469	Pettis	2,974
Clay	8,159	Pike	10,768
Clinton	2,505	Polk	8,119
Cole	9,403	Pulaski	5,903
Crawford	3,459	Randolph	6,823
Clark	2,159	Ralls	5,528
Cooper	10,411	Ray	6,244
Daviess	2,774	Ripley	2,961
Franklin	7,349	Rives	4,784
Gasconade	5,102	St. Francois	3,202
Greene	5,552	Ste. Genaveva	2,766
Howard	13,237	St. Charles	6,472
Jackson	7,809	St. Louis	35,450
Jefferson	4,266	Saline	5,011
Johnson	4,511	Scott	5,788
Lafayette	6,957	Shelby (not reported)	
Lewis (not reported)		Stoddard	2,711
Lincoln	6 833	Taney	3,342
Linn	2,263	Van Buren	4 227
Livingston	4,351	Warren	4,159
Macon	5,666	Washington	7,349
Madison	3,237	Wayne	3,214

DEBATE ON THE PROSPECTIVE PRE-EMPTION BILL.

In senate, Wednesday, January 13.

The pre-emption bill coming up as the unfinished business, and the question being on Mr. CALHOUN'S proposition to strike out Mr. CRITTENDEN'S amendment, and insert a provision ceding the public lands, on certain conditions, to the states in which they lie—

Mr. PRESTON expressed his regret that, on his account, the senate should have gone through the formality of an adjournment, since he had nothing to say which would at all compensate for this delay. He had intended to offer but a few necessary remarks, and he now therefore rose under circumstances somewhat embarrassing. He felt, it, however, to be a duty which he owed to himself, before he gave the vote which he intended to give on this measure, to state some reasons why he could not yield it his support; more especially as he had formerly felt somewhat inclined to favor some such scheme: for he had been ready to embrace almost any measure which should divest the federal government of the trouble, vexation, embarrassment, contests, and particularly of the patronage which arose from these public lands lying within the several states. The management of them seem to be generally conceded to be very burdensome to our legislation, and he had been very anxious that no effort should be omitted to deliver congress from its perpetual exactions; and he still considered it as one of our misfortunes to be so often called to discuss and decide upon difficult questions connected with this intricate subject, and so frequently to exercise the powers of the general government within the limits of the states.

A long course of observation, however, had diminished his apprehensions as to the subject of most difficulty, viz: the danger of executive patronage, arising from the possession and management of this extensive domain. Reason and experience had long since taught him that all the powers which congress assumed, whether legitimately or not, whether constitutional or otherwise, ultimately found their residence in the president of the U. States, whose person was the great and ultimate depository of the powers of government, and most especially of all unauthorised and doubtful powers claimed by it. Having resisted all irregular exertion of executive authority with great anxiety, and having felt its effects very severely, Mr. P. had been extremely desirous to see the prolific source of patronage diminished or cut off. When he saw from day to day, so many of the senators, representing new states of the confederacy, voting habitually with the executive, and sustaining all those measures which he then thought, and the result has proved, to be most disastrous, he inferred that there was a source of influence in the public lands which produced a course so much to be deprecated. He perceived that the control of this public domain enhanced the powers of congress, and that congress was disposed to surrender its powers to the executive.

Mr. P. however, said that the deep and painful anxity he had once experienced on this subject had been somewhat diminished. He was happy to find that he had been mistaken as to the extent of the evil; that, after all, the *free* spirit of the inhabitants of the new states was competent to resist this malign influence—of asserting its independence, and this gave a pledge, and furnished a happy augury of the continuance of our free institutions. Mr. P. admitted that he had lately been taught a lesson of great value. The landed states, which he had once supposed to be bowed and subjugated by their condition into a spirit of subserviency to the executive will, had, in the late presidential election, proved that a large majority among them were animated by a spirit superior to local and temporary influences. Five out of nine of these states, embraced in this cession, had ranged themselves against the existing administration, in spite of its patronage, and the open and daring use of it for its purposes, and, out of 63, had cast 42 votes for general Harrison. Mr. P. asked pardon, therefore, of these patriotic new states for the fears which had once possessed him. He here took back the opinion he had once held and expressed. He congratulated the country on so favorable an omen of the future, and was now prepared well to believe that the sturdy independence of our brethren in the west would ever be ready to assert itself when circumstances required. Mr. P. said this is no spirit of acrimony towards any one, but to explain and vindicate some change of opinion which had been mainly founded on these views.

Mr. P. did not desire to be understood as saying, that he had or could at any time have approved the project of cession now presented to the senate, but he had once expressed himself in favor of surrendering in some way to the new states the exclusive control of the public land within their limits, hoping thereby to exempt congress from all further responsibility and anxiety respecting it, and to relieve those states from the influence of a dangerous patronage. He did not think that, even under the powerful action of these motives when operating on his mind in their fullest force, he could have voted for the measure proposed by his colleague. He certainly could not do so at this time.

Mr. P. was aware that the entire subject of the administration of the public domain was now thrown open for discussion, but it was not his purpose to enter at large upon the subject, not only because there was not now time to do it justice, but because he had already spoken to the principle of pre-emption contained in the bill.

And now, said Mr. P. with regard to the amendment before us, let us first look at the nature of the powers of congress in controlling the public lands. By an express provision of the constitution, we are authorised to make such regulations in regard to them as congress shall think proper. This provision resulted from the cessions by Virginia and Connecticut, and from the subsequent ordinance of the old congress. Undoubtedly these grants did look to the power exercised under the confederation in establishing the rates of contribution of the different states to the expense of the general government. I hold in my hand these deeds of cession and the ordinances to which I have just referred. I shall not go fully into the extent of the control here authorised, or the duties of congress growing out of it. By these deeds it is declared as follows:

Deed of cession of Virginia, March 1, 1784.

"That all the lands within the territory so ceded to the United States, and not reserved for or appropriated to any of the before-mentioned purposes," &c. "shall be considered a common fund for the use and benefit of such of the United States as have become or shall become members of the confederation or federal alliance of the said states, Virginia included, according to their usual respective proportions in the general charge and expenditure, and shall be faithfully and bona fide disposed of for that purpose, and for no other use or purpose whatsoever."

"*Deed of cession of Connecticut, Sept.* 14, 1786.

"All the right, title, interest, jurisdiction and claim of the state of Connecticut," &c. "shall be included, released and ceded to the United States," "for the common use and benefit of said states, Connecticut inclusive."

South Carolina deeded August 9, 1787, "for the benefit of the said states." North Carolina deeded "as a further means as well of hastening the extinguishment of the debts, as of establishing the harmony of the United States," and declared that the lands "shall be considered a common fund."—Georgia deeded on the same conditions.

Resolutions of congress, Oct. 10, 1780.

"*Resolved*, That the unappropriated lands that may be ceded or relinquished to the United States, by any particular state, shall be disposed of for the common benefit of the United States."

What, then, are the powers and duties of congress in reference to this fund? The first thing that strikes one is, that by the cession of Virginia a *fund* was ceded—expressly and emphatically a fund—to be used in the general *charge* and expenditure, for the use and benefit of all the states; and then by way of greater caution and more explicit declaration, adds, "and shall be faithfully and bona fide disposed of for that purpose, and for no other use or purpose whatsoever." It is manifest that Virginia had in view a money transaction—the creation of a fund to be in the hands of congress, to be disposed of for money purposes. While she ceded the jurisdiction of the lands, her object was to enable congress to discharge moneyed dues, and effect fiscal operations. I contend that this was a trust fund, to be used for the benefit of the United States, on certain conditions, and under restrictions, and that our control over it is limited by the nature of the trust. Here then, we have a fund created—a trust confided—and the objects of both specified, viz: to relieve the states from the burdens imposed by the confederation, and each state was to receive the benefit, according to its usual proportion to those burdens.

We must perform in full faith whatever duty was confided to us. Yet, considering the whole scope of the deed of cession, we cannot conclude that, in the administration of this trust, we are to regard it exclusively in a money point of view, as mere pounds, shillings and pence. There are other and very high considerations which connect themselves with the subject. We must remember that, while we act under trusts from Virginia and Connecticut and other ceding states, we also act under other trusts, of a very comprehensive nature, from all the states, and that each of these trusts must be administered in reference to the other, so as not to trench upon or be inconsistent with it. If, because it is a fiscal trust from Virginia, we act upon a calculation of mere pounds, shillings and pence, then we immediately run foul of the other trusts which we hold from the whole union. While we look that we are faithful to the one, we must see that we are not unfaithful to the other; we must keep an eye to the whole, and carry on all our trusts together, as harmoniously with respect to each other as we can. We must destroy none, but promote all, as far as it shall be possible. I am not for looking exclusively to the financial aspect of our powers, but for remembering that, in the discharge of them, there are also political relations which must of necessity be involved. No doubt, but the first motive which led to the cession was a political one—the states owning no land, seeing that the vast domains of other states might lead to an undue ascendancy in the confederacy, therefore proposed a cession for the erection of new states.

We are entrusted then with a general fund which we are bound to administer in a spirit, at once, of liberality towards the new states, of just economy as regards our treasury, and of mere policy as regards the general good of our union. These new members of the confederacy have been made states much more quickly than ever was anticipated; they are treated as children, and have ever been treated, as favored children. They have grown and thriven with vast and unexpected rapidity; they are filling up with a teeming population, and are fast becoming of themselves a magnificent empire, which stands in the presence of the other states, not as a child in the presence of its parents, but as one of full growth and proportions, on a footing of entire equality with the old thirteen, and destined at no distant day even to assert superiority over them. But, on the other hand, it should not be forgotten that while we have been so fulfilling the trust reposed in us as to promote and foster the well-being of the new states, we hold a trust for all the states of the confederacy, and hold it on the ground that this public domain on which these new states have sprung up is a fund—a common fund for the use of all the states. What was the feeling of Virginia when she made a cession in terms so guarded! She states the purposes for which she makes the cession, and then she adds that it shall be applied to these purposes, and to no other use or purpose whatever. And to show the spirit of caution in which she proceeded, she would not leave it to implication that her own rights were of course to be regarded with the rights of all her sister states, but added the words "Virginia included," thus making assurance doubly sure. There is not on the records of civilized nations a more illustrious instance of long-sighted, wise and devoted patriotism than this very act by the commonwealth of Virginia. She thus dismembered herself of an extent of territory larger than her own limits, and freely gave it to the whole republic. She beggared herself that she might bestow this munificent donation upon the union at large. And now, in her advanced age, when her lands were worn out, and, instead of being covered with waving harvests of wheat, are covered over with broom-sedge, when her finances are embarrassed, and we may almost say that in her old age she is actually impoverished, is it right, is it becoming, is it honorable, is it grateful to turn round and say to her, you are no longer entitled to any share in the benefits of this your own donation? Were there no other state in the union which could put in any claim to a share in the proceeds of this public domain, surely it is our duty, it is your duty, it is my duty, to stand up for the rights of the Old Dominion, and to see that she shall retain some portion of that inheritance, which, with a regal munificence, she has freely bestowed upon us all.

In the administration of the public lands, we are not to oppress and pinch the west, so as to wring out the very last dollar the lands can be made to produce; we are not to act the part of a miserly landlord. We have not acted in this spirit. Never. On the contrary, I aver that we have acted towards these new states the part of a true-hearted and generous parent. We have nurtured, and fed, and clothed them, till they are grown to the height and stature of adult strength long before they are of age. From being feeble and helpless and toiling, they have become strong and rich and able. But would I stop here? Not at all. I would act towards them in the same spirit still—a spirit liberal, affectionate and generous. I would foster their growth and improvement, and promptly defend them from Indian aggression; but, at the same time, as a trustee, I would look for some return of profit to the other states of the union.

Now, is the application of these general principles to the amendment which has been proposed by my colleague from South Carolina, in the first place I inquire whether it is a financial scheme at all; and if so, whether it is such an one as, under the relations in which we stand, it is just and proper for us to adopt? I cannot but regard it as it respects the cession under which we have received these lands. I will not quibble about the terms. Virginia did certainly cede these lands to the United States, and the equivalent was the securing of certain rights to herself, together with the incidental advantages which would grow out of the cession to herself and her sister states. But was it a sale? Was it a financial agreement? Did she reserve for herself a fund from the proceeds? Was it a mere act of bargain and sale? Nothing like it. It was a deed of boundless liberality; it was a cession of all her interests in this vast territory; it was an act in which she sacrificed herself and looked only to the good of the country. The present amendment purports to be a "cession." We are to give away to the new states the public land. But can we give these lands away as Virginia did? Is this territory ours, as it was hers? Not at all. She held it in fee-simple. She held it in entire and absolute property. It was her own; she might do with it what she would, and she chose to give it away. But we cannot give it. It was hers in fee-simple; it is ours only in trust. She held it in her own right; we hold it in right of others. She held it as proprietor; we hold it as trustees for all the states. That we have a right to sell the land, I have no doubt; and that, in execution of other trusts confided to us, we may in certain cases, give portions of it away, I do not deny; but we have no constitutional right to destroy the trust; that is an act which transcends the power of congress. And, further, if we part with it under a mere colorable sale, it is an avoidance of our high trust and a violation of the constitution. If we sell at all, we must sell in good faith, for a valuable consideration, and for the benefit of the United States.

What is the consideration reserved in this act of cession? It purports to be 65 per cent on the sales; in other words, it is a proposition to cede 35 per cent. of the proceeds of the public lands to certain selected states. What consideration for 35 per cent.? We have been now for fifty years administering this trust, and we have not yet got through with it. It is, in fact, continually opening upon us. There seems something magical about it. It grows on us as we proceed. A portion of the trust estate has been destroyed, and yet, just as fast as we have sold and consumed it, it has increased upon our hands. In proportion as we have ascended to our legislation, a wider horizon has opened. At first, there was a wall of Indians and of foreign territory all around us, but with every rolling year its limits have been rolled back. It is not now bounded by the Miami, nor by the Wabash, nor by the Mississippi; no, nor by the Rocky mountains. But my honorable friend here (Mr. LINN) invokes the senate to extend its view to the mouth of the Columbia river. We have not done with this trust, nor half done with it. We have built up an empire, and yet we are only on the threshold of our possessions. To show how little we have yet made by it in a financial view, let me state that, from the returns as brought up to a very recent period, our expenses have exceeded our gains. We are not yet repaid for the expenses of the trust. We are more than five millions yet in debt. I speak of the whole domain, however derived. The cost and charges of managing this property have been $102,000,000. The income from it has been not quite $98,000,000. Nor is this difference the only balance against us. Thus far the sales of the public lands have not reimbursed the expenses of their acquisition and preparation for sale. The following is the official statement of the accounts current of the United States with their public lands:

Statement of the cost in the acquisition and management of the public lands, and of the receipts arising from the sale thereof, to the 30th September, 1838.

The whole expenditure under the head of Indian department, from the commencement of the government to Sept. 30, 1838, so far as can be ascertained from the records of this office, amounts to		$32,047,598
By the convention of France of the 3d April, 1803, the United States paid for Louisiana, in stock and money	$15,000,000	
Interest on the stock, up to the time it became redeemable	8,529,353	23,529,353
By the treaty with Spain of the 22d February, 1819, there was paid for the Floridas the sum of	5,000,000	
Interest on the stock constituted per act of 24th May, 1824, to provide for the awards of the commissioners under the said treaty, up to the time it was paid off	1,489,768	6,489,769
The payments to the state of Georgia, on account of lands relinquished to the United States, including the value of arms furnished that state, amounted to		1,250,000
Amount of Mississippi stock issued under the act of 3d March, 1815, and redeemed at the treasury, exclusive of the amount received in payment of lands		1,832,375
There has been paid for salaries and contingent expenses of the general land office		1,126,609
For salaries and incidental expenses of the several land offices, out of the proceeds of sales, while in the hands of the receivers	3,227,939	
For the balance of registers and receivers, by warrants on the treasurer of the United States	92,903	3,320,842
For the salaries of surveyors general and their clerks, and the commissioners for settling land claims, &c.		1,032,666
And for the survey of public lands		3,106,831
Cost, including foreign cessions and expenses of Indians		$73,736,047
The cost in the acquisition and management of the public lands, exclusive of the sums paid for cessions from foreign governments, and expenses of Indian wars, for which specific appropriations were made		28,484,056
		102,220,103
Receipts into the treasury from the sale of public lands to September 30, 1838, exclusive of receipts from lands sold for the benefit of Indians		$97,900,279

Treasury department, register's office, Feb 1, 1839.
T. L. SMITH, *register.*

NOTE. The records of this office exhibit no specific appropriations for suppressing Indian hostilities until 1836; prior to that year, the cost of wars with the Indians was paid out of appropriations for the army generally. The expense of Indian hostilities from 1st January, 1836, to 30th September, 1838, amounts to $15,232,863 64.

This account does not include the heavy disbursements for Indian wars, which, swelled by the recent enormous expenses in Florida, may be safely set down at forty millions of dollars. With this very large balance standing against the land yet in possession of the United States, if the calculation of the value of that residue made by the senator from South Carolina be correct, the whole will not reimburse us, much less the 65 per cent. which he proposes to reserve. And thus we shall have squandered not only what Virginia and the other states gave us, but also a large sum of money contributed by the old states in the form of taxes upon their citizens before the states now proposed to be benefitted were in existence. In this most obvious view of the case, we give out of the treasury, to a few favored states, thirty-five per cent. of many millions of dollars collected from the other states. By this

operation, Virginia will not only have given her lands, but her money also. She will have transferred her property and paid a sum to those who take it. The quantity of land proposed to be surrendered by this act of cession is, according to the report of the select committee, one hundred and fifty-four millions of acres, lying in various portions of the nine selected states. Thirty-five per cent. upon this quantity is upwards of fifty millions of acres, certainly a munificent donation. The average annual income from the sale of public lands for the last twenty years is about five millions of dollars.—Assuming this ratio, the annual grant in money to these nine states is more than a million and a half of dollars. It is equal to the civil list of these states. It is the assumption of the public debts of those states. It is the distribution of the whole nett proceeds of the public lands amongst nine states.

It seems to me that the mode of calculation by which the mover of this amendment brings down the value of the public lands is erroneous; but, whatever that value may be, we have no power to cast it away. One thing is certain, that the sales yield an income of five millions, and that, in all human probability, they will continue to do so for the next thirty years. Their value for a sum in hand, therefore, is correctly estimated by a very obvious process. The annual receipts should cover the annual interest, and provide a sinking fund for the capital. By this mode of calculation, then, allowing the income from the public lands to terminate at the end of thirty years, the present value in hand would be upwards of fifty millions; and the proposition thus reduced results in a donation, *in presenti*, of seventeen millions of dollars to the nine states. The eagerness manifested by the senators representing those states is natural. There is a grandeur in this munificence which subdues the imagination, and casts into shade the vast donation of Virginia—differing from that, too, in this: that, whereas Virginia gave to all the states, herself included, this proposition gives to one-third of the states, containing less than one-sixth of the population.

That the average of the last twenty years is a just, or at least a sufficiently low, criterion of the proceeds of the public lands for the future, will be apparent from the consideration of the great increase of the population, which furnishes the demand for new lands. The United States now contain 18 millions of inhabitants, an increase at the rate of about 700,000 a year. The demand for new settlements will increase in a corresponding ratio with the population. It may be safely put down as increasing at the rate of four per cent. Experience, heretofore, has shown that the rate of purchase does not diminish, as the land has been picked and culled; but, on the contrary, those lands which have been longest in market are most freely sold, in proportion to the quantity in market. Thus, lands are more rapidly taken up in Ohio than in Arkansas, for the obvious reason that a dense population makes inferior land more valuable in the midst of it, than more fertile districts in an uninhabited country.—There is but a million of acres of United States land now remaining unsold in Ohio, and even this is diminishing with an accelerated ratio. It therefore may be well assumed that from this source the U. States may enjoy a revenue of five millions, until very much the largest portion of the domain within the nine states is disposed of, and long before that period Florida, Iowa and Wisconsin will have brought their contributions to the general fund, and extended the period of this income to future generations. Reasoning upon data known to be correct, in thirty years from this time the demand for the public lands will be in proportion to a population increasing at the rate of two millions a year.

But there are other serious objections to this amendment, and I invoke the attention of senators from every quarter of the union to that which I am now about to state. The proposed mode of disposing of the public lands is altogether and to an enormous extent *unequal in its operation*. What I insist on is, that there shall be at any rate a perfect equality; that there shall not be discrimination and bounties in favor of one state and against another; but here there is a degree of inequality which, were there no other objections, would be sufficient to compel my decided dissent. It is proposed to cede the public domain to each of the states respectively within whose territorial limits they lie. It is given to the states, not to individuals. It is given to them, not as being *all* the states, but as being part only of the states of the union. Should it be ceded to all the states, it would be a violation of the original cession and of the constitution, as the advocates of this measure contend. It is to be ceded to the states, not in proportion to their contributions to the public burdens, or in proportion to their size or population, but simply as states. And what will be the result, as between one of the states and another? Ohio exceeds Missouri in population four to one; and how does this amendment propose to distribute the public lands between these two states? The share of Missouri is to the share of Ohio as more than twenty-eight to one, making the population of Missouri receive over the population of Ohio more than one hundred to one. Can Ohio stand by and see the public domain given away in this proportion? Nor is this all; for the one million of acres which Ohio gets in of lands which have been in market for more than forty years, and have been picked and culled during all that time, while the thirty millions which are given to Missouri consist of fresh and fertile lands but recently surveyed.—Now let me ask, what will Virginia get? She contributes to the public burdens six times as much as Missouri. Missouri is to get 35 per cent. of thirty millions. How much does Virginia get? Nothing. This is not thirty millions to one; it is thirty millions to nothing. Besides, Ohio has now passed her chrysalis condition. She has now become one of the old states of the union. A million of acres is nothing to her. But this amendment gives her her dividend out of one million of old and refuse land, while it gives Missouri her dividend of thirty millions of new land of the very best quality.

Let us now look a little at the operation of this scheme in its details. I have here the report of the learned committee on public lands, made at the last session, stating the quantity of public lands within the various states. Ohio, it appears, contains one million of acres of second, third and fourth rate lands, while Arkansas has forty-three millions of acres.

[Mr. Sevier, across—Yes, and it is rich].

Yes, Arkansas is rich; and this is one of the schemes to make the rich richer, and the poor poorer. Arkansas has forty-three times as much of the public land as Ohio; at the same time Ohio has a million and a half of inhabitants, while Arkansas has one hundred thousand. Thus, one hundred thousand people are to be benefited at the rate of forty-three millions of acres of land—rich land, as the senator tells us—while a million and a half of people in another state are benefited at the rate of one million of refuse land. Arkansas is to get two hundred and fifteen acres to each *inhabitant*, and Ohio one-third of one acre! being a difference of six hundred and forty-five in favor of Arkansas. Each inhabitant of Arkansas, therefore, will get six hundred and forty-five times as much as each inhabitant of Ohio. And so of the rest. Michigan has thirty-one millions of acres to Ohio's one million. Yet she has less than one hundred thousand inhabitants. The proportions are enormous. The original cession said that the avails of the public domain were to be shared among the states according to their several portions of the general charge and expenditure. Yet, here an inhabitant of Arkansas is to get six hundred and forty-five times as much as an inhabitant of Ohio; or, if you regard the two as states, one gets forty-three times as much as the other.

But it does not stop here. New states of the union are selected as beneficiaries: are they, then, to be confined to the avails of the land they receive? Not at all: after receiving that, they are then to come in and be common sharers with the rest of the states. We are to give them all their own lands, and a portion in ours besides! Virginia is to get one twenty-sixth part of one-half of these lands, and Arkansas, after having got her own thirty-one millions, is to share this one twenty-sixth part with Virginia. I should really hope, if the load must be given away, it will be at some rate more reasonable than this. The entire quantity of lands remaining unsold within the states enumerated in the senator's amendment is 154,000,000 acres: one-half of this will be 77,000,000, one-third is 50,000,000.—And the bill gives these 50,000,000 to nine states, the other states to get no portion of it.

I could run out this illustration yet further: but I refrain. *Ex pede, Herculem.* These are sufficient.

These are to me striking views, but they are not the considerations which weigh most heavily upon my mind, and which I should be most glad to see removed if this amendment is to be adopted, and is ever to become a law. In arguing this whole question I feel the difficulty of our situation as arguing against the wishes and expectations of those who *are to receive the benefit*. The nine states who are to get this magnificent donation have eighteen senators amongst those whom I am addressing, who have, of course, a more direct interest in the adoption of the amendment than any of the rest of us. This, of itself, presents a powerful motive to secure their support to the measure: and this fact alone ought to make us pause before we hastily adopt the plan. The benefit to be granted is not common to us all, but peculiar to them—it is exclusive as to us. They are to be benefited; we are to be injured. In alluding to the strength of the motive here presented as likely to bind together eighteen senators in support of this scheme, I mean to make no personal or offensive reference to those senators: it is a motive likely to act on all men placed in their circumstances. They desire, very naturally, and very properly, to benefit their constituents: and, under the pressure of that desire, with such an opportunity for its gratification, the understanding even of the strongest is very likely to be warped in its conclusions, and seduced to believe that the measure is perfectly just and proper. We must entreat gentlemen so situated, as I do now entreat them, to raise their views from the immediate interest of their constituents in such a cession as is now proposed, to a just administration of the sacred trust which has been confided to them for the benefit of the entire union. Is it right—is it just—is it generous—to find their own peculiar interest in our loss and sacrifice? I throw myself upon them, that they will consider this subject in an enlarged point of view. Especially do I wish Ohio to do this, who is passing out of her state of minority and becoming of ripe age. Will Ohio consent thus to squander our common patrimony? I put it to Indiana, who is soon about to become the third state in this union: and I ask her whether to promote a transient interest to-day she will be willing to sacrifice the permanent and abiding interest of to-morrow? and whether she will lend herself to the delusion that it is just to deprive the old states of the inheritance they have received from our ancestors?

The amendment will produce a state of things I earnestly deprecate. In the administration of this domain something is due to our past experience. We all remember the large amount of debt which was once accumulated under the credit system of sale of the public lands; you remember that the debtors declared that they could not pay, and would not. The very same spirit which prompts men to take the land without a legal right prompts them to stand out for the money they ought to pay for it. Circumstances made it difficult, perhaps impossible, for them to pay; and I well recollect the terror with which the politicians of that day looked to the results of such a state of things. I remember with what anxiety, not to say terror, Mr. Monroe contemplated a debt of nineteen millions owed by one section of the union. Congress looked with dismay at the mass of debt due from settlers on the Lower Mississippi; and, in contemplation of the mischievous effects arising from the credit system, in relation to the public lands, you determined to alter your terms of sale; and it was wisely decided to sell, in future, for cash alone. But if a scattered debt, due from individuals, be so evil of so dangerous a character as to excite their terrors, how fearful will it become when this debt, instead of being dispersed among a number of individual settlers, is consolidated into one mass, and owed by a section which has already, from time to time, made claim to an indefeasible title in all this land! Can you collect it? You cannot drive your debtors from the land. Will you call out the force of the country—send your army—sell the land under them, and take possession of it for the United States? It cannot be done. To individuals, in such a case, you can afford to yield, and make a compromise; but how will you stand when you have made states your debtors! The amendment establishes the relation of debtor and creditor between this government and entire states—with neighboring, with contiguous states—with a mass of states, all having one common interest in the question, one common character, and one common debt. Do you expect from a debtor like this to *collect* your debt by any process? The thought is idle. I estimate the honor and fidelity of the states as much as any man; but what have we heard for the last few years, from the other side of the senate, but wild denunciation of state extravagance—state profligacy—and the fear, blessed people to be taxed to pay state debts? Suppose there comes a short crop, or an Indian war, or any other of the like contingencies, would it not be urged as an excuse for not paying the state debt? And would you venture, under such circumstances, to call upon them for your money? You dare not. Gentlemen have told you, in one breath, that you cannot protect your lands from the squatters either by your tipstaves or by your soldiers; and in the very next breath they say you can force whole states to comply with their contracts by the power of the judiciary! Your army cannot remove a handful of individuals, and yet you are going to drive the states by your judiciary! You cannot turn off a poor squatter, who has no sort of title, or evidence or pretence of title; and yet you are, by the most ungatory provisions of this bill, to oust a citizen of a state, having a deed from the state in his pocket, and the whole state power interposed between him and you! If a state shall declare that

they will not pay you, do you expect that individuals of that state will? God forbid I should ever see the day when this comes to be tried, or that I should contribute to the possibility of superinducing it. You place the man between two fires. The state tells him to hold his land; the general government orders him to give it up. He is to be hung by the state if he disobeys the state government; and if he obeys the state, then he is to be hung by the general government! You never can enforce your contract; the judiciary is utterly incapable of it. The remedy which the amendment provides for the case is utterly inefficient. It is, that, if the states refuse to pay, then the deeds made by the states to individuals shall be vacated. Pshaw! Why, as I have said, with no deed at all, the settlers have stood out against you, and you have been forced to yield, over and over again; think you that, with a state deed to show, and the state authority to shield them, they are going to march off their farms at the bidding of your marshal? He would be a bold man who would carry a process there. I say, then, that there is great danger in your establishing the pecuniary relation of debtor and creditor with the states. If they cannot pay, what will you do? They will resist in masse. They have eighteen senators on this floor; and it is already their boast that in ten years from this time they will hold the balance of power, and that they will *take* the land upon their own terms. The remedy proposed by the amendment is altogether fallacious. It proposes to divest a vested right, and to drive a man from lands that he has bought and paid for.

Something of the same kind was once done by congress, (and the measure, I admit, was supported by myself, among others), by which the states became debtors to the government for a distribution of the surplus in the treasury. And what has become of your debt? Who asks for it? Who dare move such a demand? Here we not, in the very face of this debt of twenty six millions due from the states, borrowed money to supply the wants of the government from day to day? The secretary of the treasury tells us of these twenty-six millions on deposits with the states, and in the same breath asks for an issue of five millions of treasury notes! A debt from the states! The states cannot pay it; they will not pay it; and we dare not ask them for it. I would not give you a groat for your whole debt. Some difficulty will occur concerning it, and you——will forgive them all. Let us not, then, take the first step—let us not make debtors of states too powerful for your management. A contest will arise, and if they are too strong for you, you will be subjected to them; and if you are too strong for them, it will be yet worse, for they must be subjected to you.

On these grounds I am opposed to the scheme of the senator for a cession of the public lands. I trust I shall always be ready to promote the interest of the new states; but I am not willing to see such an inequality of division among them as that one man shall receive 623 acres of this domain, while another man gets but one acre. I cannot consent to establish the relation of debtor and creditor with the states, and so lose all.

There is one other objection in the measure, to which I shall barely allude. I am strongly impressed with the idea that, while the Old Dominion, in making us the cession of her territory, wisely and cautiously provided that the benefit should be ratably divided among all the states, (and therefore among the western states with the rest), yet the main point of view in which that cession is to be regarded is as a financial transaction. In regard to the proposition for a distribution of the proceeds, commonly known as the land bill of the distinguished gentleman to my right, (Mr. CLAY), I occupied a peculiar position. As an independent proposition, I have been against it; but, in connexion with the surplus revenue, I was for it. I was for a distribution of the surplus revenue accumulated in the treasury, and of the proceeds of the public lands as forming a part of it. We distributed both the landed revenue and that from the customs. We have now the subject of the tariff opened again, or soon to be opened. All questions before us in regard to the tariff are complicated with the financial system of the United States. If I had the control of matters, I would set down five millions as the income from the public domain, and I would then have a moving scale of duties in proportion to the wants of the government. But this is scarcely likely to be done. The tariff, I suppose, will be fixed, and not moveable, with a view to give permanence to our great interests. That they will, to a certain extent, be permanent, no man, I think, can doubt.—How the proceeds of the public lands are to be adjusted is a different question. I think they should be adjusted contemporaneously with the tariff, or else suspended till the tariff is settled.

I cannot but regard the proceeds of the sales of the public lands as a portion, and a very important portion, of the public revenue at all times, but more especially now, when there is a public debt actually existing, and a proposition before congress to increase it. One of the peculiar purposes to which the old congress appropriated the income of the public lands was the payment of the national debt. We have, at this moment, an acknowledged debt of near five millions. The secretary of the treasury demands an increase of five millions to meet pressing emergencies; and no one doubts that, in deferred payments, in existing charges, in unsettled balances and unadjusted claims, there are five millions more outstanding. Thus, on the 4th March next, there will be a national debt of fifteen millions.—This is no time to give away any portion of our income, neither to all the states nor to a portion of them—neither to twenty-six states nor to nine. If these proceeds are to be abstracted from the general treasury, it were manifestly best that they should be disposed of to the states generally. That would be an approximation to justice and equity; but the highest justice and equity—the most honest and obvious performance of our trust—is to apply these funds to the payment of the national debt.

The proposition of the senator from Missouri, to appropriate these proceeds to the navy and the public expenses, is conceived in so high a spirit that it is well calculated to enlist our sympathies and captivate the imagination. I heartily concur with him in his estimate of the propriety of doing something for the navy. That important branch of the public service has been too much neglected. It merits, at all times, the highest consideration. Its actual condition excites our most anxious attention. Its glory and its usefulness cannot be too highly estimated, and I fear it has fallen into great dilapidation. It might be invidious to inquire how this disastrous condition has been superinduced, but it is due to our most precious recollections—to our highest interests—to all that pride and patriotism can enforce—that it continue no longer. That administration which shall build up the navy, reinvigorate its energies, and revive and stimulate its wonted spirit, will deserve the eternal gratitude of the country. As far as the public purse can contribute to this, I would not circumscribe our appropriations to any special fund. If there be any one thing amongst us which may be called *national*, it is the navy. I would not limit it to any sum, however ample. Its only limitation should be, the capacity of our commercial marine to man it, and up to that full extent I would enable it to be present with our commerce in the four quarters of the world, equipped and inspirited to protect it and our honor against all opponents.

TWENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS—2d SESSION.

SENATE.

February 1. The vice president laid before the senate, a communication from the war department, containing an abstract of the general returns of the militia of the United States.

Also several memorials from the legislature of the territory of Iowa asking grants of land for various purposes.

Mr. *Mangum* presented the resolutions of the legislature of North Carolina, in favor of the distribution of the public lands among the several states and territories.

Mr. *Bayard*, of Delaware, presented the resolutions of that state to the same effect.

Messrs. *Bayard* and *Clayton* successively addressed the senate expressive of their approbation of the doctrine of the resolutions.

The resolutions were read, ordered to lay on the table and be printed.

Mr. *Sturgeon* presented the resolutions of the legislature of Pennsylvania in favor of the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands.

Mr. S. took occasion to observe that, so far as the general tenor of the resolutions went, they should be sustained by his vote. Although he was not disposed to yield implicit obedience to the doctrine of instruction in all cases, yet these resolutions having passed the legislature of his state, he regarded them as collateral evidence of the popularity of the measure, and should cast his vote accordingly.

The resolutions were read, laid upon the table, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. *Norvell* presented resolutions from the legislature of Michigan, asking that a bill may be passed for the completion of all the lake harbors commenced by government.

Mr. *Mouton* presented resolutions from the legislature of Louisiana, in favor of the enactment of a general bankrupt law; which were read.

Mr. *Calhoun* presented a memorial from merchants and others of Charleston, praying that no bankrupt law may be adopted.

Mr. *Wright* presented similar memorials from citizens of the state of New York.

Mr. *King* reported a bill to authorise a survey to ascertain the practicability of re-opening the communication between Albemarle sound and the Atlantic ocean with an amendment.

He also asked that the committee on commerce be discharged from the further consideration of the memorial in relation to the erection of a new custom house in Philadelphia; the committee being of opinion that in the present condition of commerce it was inexpedient to increase the expenditures of government.

The senate then proceeded to the discussion of the special order, the bill relating to the permanent and prospective pre-emption system, when Mr. *Young* rose and delivered his views in support of his amendment, which was to adopt the principle of cession.

Mr. *Fulton* followed, and spoke at length, chiefly against the distribution, and in favor of pre-emption.

On motion of Mr. *Hubbard*, the senate adjourned.

February 2. The vice president laid before the senate resolutions from a meeting of citizens of Calhoun county, Florida, asking for admission into the union.

Mr. *Hubbard* from the committee of claims asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the memorial from the legislature of Georgia, asking remuneration for depredations committed by the Creek Indians.

Mr. *Fulton* reported a bill to authorise the selection of school lands in lieu of those granted to the half breeds of the Sac and Fox Indians.

The permanent prospective pre-emption bill being under discussion, Messrs. *Hubbard*, *Calhoun*, *Webster*, *Benton*, *Clay*, of Alabama, *Pierce*, *Henderson* and *Rives*, successively addressed the senate.

Mr. *Rives* having concluded, Messrs. *Roane*, *Porter* and *Crittenden*, made a few remarks, each, when the question was taken on the motion of Mr. *Young* to strike out all of Mr. *Crittenden*'s amendment, and insert what would embrace the principles of Mr. *Calhoun*'s bill to cede the public lands, with the addition that the 65 per cent. allotted should be assigned for the increase of the navy and the national defence, and was decided as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Anderson, Benton, Calhoun, Clay, of Alabama, Fulton, King, Linn, Lumpkin, Mouton, Nicholas, Nicholson, Norvell, Pierce, Roane, Robinson, Sevier, Teppan, Walker, Young—20.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Bates, Buchanan, Clay, of Kentucky, Clayton, Crittenden, Dixon, Graham, Henderson, Hubbard, Huntington, Kerr, Knight, Mangum, Merrick, Phelps, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Ruggles, Smith, of Connecticut, Smith, of Indiana, Southard, Sturgeon, Tallmadge, Wall, Webster, White, Wilkins, Wright—31.

The question was then taken on the motion of Mr. *Crittenden*, to recommit the bill with such instructions as would embody the two principles of pre-emption and distribution, and was decided as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Bates, Buchanan, Clay, of Kentucky, Clayton, Crittenden, Dixon, Graham, Huntington, Kerr, Knight, Mangum, Merrick, Phelps, Prentiss, Ruggles, Smith, of Indiana, Southard, Sturgeon, Tallmadge, Webster, White—22.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Anderson, Benton, Calhoun, Clay, of Alabama, Fulton, Henderson, Hubbard, King, Linn, Lumpkin, Mouton, Nicholas, Nicholson, Norvell, Pierce, Porter, Preston, Rives, Roane, Robinson, Sevier, Smith, of Connecticut, Teppan, Walker, Wall, Williams, Wright, Young—29.

The question then recurring on the passage of the bill, it was decided as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Anderson, Benton, Buchanan, Clay, of Alabama, Fulton, Henderson, Hubbard, King, Linn, Lumpkin, Mouton, Nicholson, Nicholas, Norvell, Pierce, Porter, Robinson, Sevier, Smith, of Connecticut, Smith, of Indiana, Sturgeon, Tallmadge, Teppan, Walker, Wall, Webster, White, Williams, Wright, Young—31.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Calhoun, Clay, of Kentucky, Clayton, Crittenden, Dixon, Graham, Huntington, Kerr, Knight, Mangum, Merrick, Phelps, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Roane, Ruggles, Southard—19.

So the bill was passed.

Mr. *Sevier* moved to strike out from the title of the bill the words "and raise a log cabin thereon."

Mr. *White* was glad the senator had moved to this matter; he had voted for the bill in good faith, and thought no title should go forth which implied a sarcasm on log cabins.

The question of Mr. *Sevier*'s motion was taken, and carried by an overwhelming vote.

Mr. *Crittenden* moved to take up the bankrupt bill, with a view to have it made the special order for to-morrow.

Mr. *Sevier* was anxious to take it up and sit out the discussion.

Mr. *Calhoun* moved that the senate adjourn.

At the request of Mr. *Buchanan*, Mr. *Calhoun* withdrew his motion for adjournment, when the latter assigned his reasons for desiring to postpone the further consideration of the bill till the next session.

Mr. *Buchanan* having concluded, on motion of Mr. *Calhoun* the senate adjourned.

February 3. The *vice president* laid before the senate a message from the president of the United States relative to the running of the boundary line between the state of Michigan and the territory of Wiskonsin.

Mr. *Buchanan* presented eleven memorials from the saddlers and harness makers of Philadelphia, asking an increase of duties on certain articles of saddlery and harness.

Mr. *Smith*, of Indiana, reported a bill to change one term of the circuit and district courts of Ohio, from Columbus to Cincinnati, which was laid over until to-morrow.

Mr. *Wall* reported a bill to amend the judicial system of the United States.

Twenty-five hundred copies of Plitt's reports upon the management of the post office departments in foreign countries, were ordered to be printed, without the accompanying documents.

Mr. *Merrick* moved to take up the joint resolution for the transfer of the stock of the U. States in the Chesapeake and Ohio canal to the state of Maryland; but the motion failed.

On motion of Mr. *Crittenden* the senate agreed to take up the bankrupt bill; but as it was late, it was, on motion of Mr. *King* informally passed over, to enable the senate to go into executive business.

After being engaged some time therein, the senate adjourned.

February 4. The *vice president* presented a communication from the secretary of the treasury in reply to a resolution of the senate requiring a plan of home valuation on goods imported, instead of valuation in foreign countries, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. *Allen*, of Ohio, and Mr. *Clay*, of Kentucky, presented memorials in favor of a general bankrupt law.

Mr. *Williams*, from the committee on naval affairs, reported a joint resolution on the subject of American rotted hemp—which was read and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. *Merrick* reported the bill to amend and continue in force the act to incorporate the inhabitants of the city of Washington with an amendment, which was ordered to be printed.

The bill establishing a general bankrupt system was taken up, when amendments were proposed which led to debate, which continued to a late hour, and without coming to any decision, the senate adjourned.

February 5. The *vice president* submitted a report from the secretary of war, containing the accounts and disbursements among the Indians for the year ending September, 1840.

Also, a report from the same officer relative to the Potomac aqueduct.

Mr. *Walker* submitted a resolution which was adopted, inquiring into the expediency of building a steam frigate.

Mr. *Walker*, also submitted a resolution, which was agreed to, requesting the president to communicate any correspondence he may have had with any foreign government relative to the negroes taken on board the L'Amistad.

Mr. *Wall* submitted a resolution, which was agreed to, requiring the secretary of the navy to furnish a copy of the reports made on Colt's improved repeating fire arms, in October and December, by a board of navy officers appointed to examine the same. As also the report made by a board of army officers on the repeating fire arms of Nutting.

The greater part of the day was occupied in discussing the resolution for surrendering to the state of Maryland the interest of the United States in the Chesapeake and Ohio canal stock; which was very zealously and earnestly supported by Mr. *Merrick*, and amended on the motion and upon the argument of Mr. *Huntington*, by inserting a proviso requiring the assent of the cities of the District in reference to their residuary interest in the stock. Thus amended, the resolution, in the following form, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading by a large majority:

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That the secretary of the treasury is hereby authorised and directed, if he shall receive satisfactory proof within five years that the Chesapeake and Ohio canal is completed to the town of Cumberland, and that the state of Maryland has provided by law or otherwise that the United States shall at all times hereafter have the right to transport upon the said canal, through its whole length, all such troops, munitions of war, and military stores as the public interest and convenience may require to be transported on the same free of all charge, and that the rate of tolls shall forever hereafter be equal throughout the whole length of the said canal, to transfer to the state of Maryland, in due form, all the stock in the said Chesapeake and Ohio canal subscribed by and standing in the name of the United States; and also to assign and transfer all the interest, right and title of the United States in and to the avails of the stocks in said canal, standing in the names and originally subscribed by the respective cities of Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria, and which have been conditionally transferred by them to the United States, subject to all the rights of said cities, and each of them, contained in, and secured by, an act entitled "an act for the relief of the several corporate cities of the District of Columbia," approved May 20, 1836.

Provided, however, That the assent of each of said cities to such transfer shall first be given, in due and legal form, under the corporate seal of the said cities respectively, to a certificate thereof, to be delivered to the secretary of the treasury, the consent of the cities aforesaid being only required for the transfer of their stock respectively; and the want of the consent of any one of said cities shall not defeat or delay the operation of this resolution for all other purposes.

And provided also, That the said state of Maryland shall provide for the payment out of the corporate funds and revenues of said company, or otherwise, of all the outstanding debts and legal liabilities of said Chesapeake and Ohio canal company.

The resolution has yet to pass its third reading.

The senate adjourned to Monday.

February 8. The *vice president* laid before the senate a report from the treasury department, showing a statement of the contracts entered into by the department for the year 1840:

Memorials were presented

By Mr. *Norvell*, from citizens of Michigan, in favor of a bankrupt law.

By Mr. *Preston*, from persons engaged on the public buildings, asking compensation for the time the public work was suspended.

By Mr. *White*, from citizens of Laporte, Indiana, asking the passage of a bankrupt law.

By Mr. *Wall*, from women of Pennsylvania, asking an alteration of the law of the United States in relation to slavery. [Motion to receive ordered to lie on the table.]

Also, from Samuel Raub, asking the government to purchase the right of his "double self-acting safety valve," and that a law be passed requiring its use.

By Mr. *Young*, from the general assembly of Illinois, asking an appropriation for the construction of a marine hospital at the city of Cairo, in that state.

By Mr. *Ruggles*, from a number of fishermen and others engaged in the cod fishery, remonstreting against the repeal of the fishing bounties and allowances.

By Mr. *Sturgeon*, from citizens of Philadelphia, asking that a light house may be erected on Brandywine shoals.

By Mr. *Wright* from the chamber of commerce of New York, proposing certain provisions to be incorporated in the bankrupt bill.

By Mr. *Webster*, from citizens of Onondaga county, New York, praying that the Seneca Indians who have not given their assent to the treaty between that tribe and the United States may not be compelled to emigrate from the lands they now occupy.

By Mr. *Hubbard*, from the legislative council of Wiskonsin, asking a law to define the western boundary line of Wiskoosin, so that the centre of the Mississippi may constitute that boundary.

On motion of Mr. *Clay*, of Alabama,

Resolved, That the committee on public lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of attaching the Cherokee territory lying in Alabama to the Coosa land district, and the removal of the land office to some point within the territory so attached.

Mr. *Linn* submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on military affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of procuring a sufficient number of the most approved repeating fire-arms to supply the troops operating against the Indians in Florida.

On motion of Mr. *Smith*, of Indiana, the bill to alter the terms of the circuit and district courts of the United States was considered in committee of the whole.

On motion of Mr. *Crittenden*, the bill was so amended as to attach the district of Arkansas to the eighth circuit, and the district of Kentucky to a part of the ninth circuit, and making the circuit court for the district of Arkansas to be holden on the 4th Monday of April and October in each year.

After being debated by Messrs. *Smith*, of Indiana, *Crittenden*, *Allen*, *Sevier*, *Clay*, of Alabama, *King*, *Walker* and *Moulon* it was ordered to be engrossed.

The bill from the house of representatives authorising the issue of treasury notes was read a first and second time and referred to the committee on finance.

Mr. *Merrick* made an unsuccessful motion to have the bills for rechartering the District banks taken up. The following is the vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Clay, of Ky. Clayton, Dixon, Graham, Knight, Mangum, Merrick, Phelps, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Ruggles, Sevier, Smith, of Ind. Southard, Webster, White—18.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay, of Alabama, Crittenden, Fulton, Henderson, Hubbard, King, Linn Lumpkin, Mouton, Nicholas, Norvell, Pierce, Porter, Roane, Robinson, Smith, of Con. Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, Wall, Williams, Wright, Young—27.

The senate then proceeded to the discussion of the special order, being the bankrupt bill. The question being on Mr. *Hubbard*'s motion to recommit the bill to the committee on the judiciary, with instructions to incorporate in it the following provision, viz:

First. Proper and suitable provisions to embrace all banks and all other trading incorporations in its prospective operation.

Second. Proper and suitable provisions to give the creditors of every bankrupt an opportunity to choose the assignee of the estate, and only authorising the judge to appoint when the creditors omit to do so.

Third. Proper and suitable provisions to secure to every bankrupt, when the commission of bankruptcy issues upon the application of creditors, a right to apply to the judge in concurrence with a majority in number and interest of his creditors, to supercede the commission, and to give authority to the judge to grant the application.

Fourth. Proper and suitable provisions to authorise the judge, or court, in bankruptcy, in case any bankrupt shall, pending the proceedings, offer a composition to his creditors which shall be accepted by three-fourths in amount of them, to compel the acceptance of the composition by the remaining fourth in amount of the creditors, or rather to accept it for them, and discharge him.

Fifth. To strike out from the bill all provisions which secure preferences to any class of creditors in any one state, which are not equally preferred by the laws of all the states, and all voluntary preferences by the bankrupt in all cases.

Sixth. Proper and suitable provisions to punish, as felony, any intentional concealment, or withholding of any part of his assets from his assignees by any bankrupt, or the conniving at any fictitious claims against his estate.

After a few remarks from Messrs. *Hubbard*, *Crittenden* and *Wright*, the question was then taken on the motion to recommit; which motion was lost as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Hubbard, King, Linn, Lumpkin, Pierce, Roane, Robinson, Smith, of Connecticut, Sturgeon, Tappan, Wall, Wright—16.

NAYS—Messrs. Clay, of Ala. Clay, of Ky. Clayton, Crittenden, Dixon, Fulton, Graham, Henderson, Knight, Mangum, Merrick, Mouton, Nicholas, Nicholson, Norvell, Phelps, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Ruggles, Sevier, Smith, of Indiana, Southard, Tallmadge, Walker, Webster, White, Williams, Young—30.

Mr. *Hubbard* then moved to amend the bill by inserting the provisions above referred to, and desired to record his name singly on each of the provisions.

On this question a long and animated debate ensued, which lasted till 4 o'clock—Messrs. *Clay*, of Ala. *Sevier*, *Wright*, *Calhoun*, *Hubbard* and others participating.

On motion of Mr. *Tappan*, the senate adjourned.

February 9. The *vice president* laid before the senate a communication from the president of the United States, containing a report of the commissioners for exploring the northeastern boundary, in addition to what had been before communicated.

Also, from the treasury department, in compliance with a resolution of the senate, showing the quantity of public lands ceded to each of the states for certain specified purposes.

Mr. *Norvell*, on leave, introduced a bill authorising the states to tax any land within them lands sold by the United States. Referred to the committee on the public lands.

The bill further supplementary to an act entitled "an act to establish the judicial courts of the United States" passed the 24th September 1789, was considered in committee of the whole and ordered to be engrossed.

The senate then proceeded to the discussion of the special order, being the bankrupt bill, when Mr. *Henderson* rose and delivered his views at length.

Mr. *Walker* followed, and the debate was further continued between Messrs. *Calhoun*, *Walker* and *Clay*, of Alabama, when Mr. *Sevier* said that the discussion of this bill had already taken up a great

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deal of time, and, so far as he could see, without any prospect of bringing it to an end; he would therefore move to lay it on the table.

Mr. Benton then moved that the senate adjourn; which motion was carried.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Feb. 1. Mr. *Hines Holt*, of Georgia, elected in the place of judge Colquit resigned, appeared, was qualified and took his seat.

The *speaker* presented the claim of Mr. *Sherrod Williams*, for short mileage charged by him during former sessions, and observed, that, as during a part of the time charged, the chair was occupied by another, he did not feel himself authorised to issue his warrant.

Mr. *Wise* moved that it be referred to the *speaker*. It was, however, after debate laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. *Jones*, the house went into committee of the whole on the treasury note bill.

Mr. *Vanderpoel* addressed the committee until past 4 o'clock, when Mr. *Triplett* obtained the floor, and the committee rose.

Mr. *Fillmore* moved a resolution to take the treasury note bill out of committee, which was received.

After attending to various private bills, the house adjourned.

Tuesday, Feb. 2. Mr. *Sergeant*, of Penn. asked leave to present resolutions of the legislature of that state, instructing their senators, and requesting their representatives in congress to vote against all attempts to deprive the people of their just portion of the public lands, and further to advocate the passage of a law to distribute the proceeds of the sales thereof among the several states and territories, which were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. *Lincoln* moved a resolution, which was adopted, arresting the further printing of the report of the commissioner of the land office, together with the accompanying maps, as also the further coloring of the latter.

Mr. *Fillmore* then modified his resolution, extending the time of the consideration of the treasury note bill in committee, till the 3d day of February inst. at 3 o'clock P. M. which resolution, thus modified was assented to.

On motion of Mr. *Jones*, the house went into committee of the whole, and took up the treasury note bill; on which Mr. *Triplett* was entitled to the floor.

Mr. T. gave way for a moment; and Mr. *Curtis*, of N. Y. gave notice of an amendment which he should move, when in order, which was read, and is as follows:

"*And be it enacted*, That whenever proof shall be exhibited to the satisfaction of the secretary of the treasury of the loss or destruction of any treasury note issued under the authority of any act of congress, it shall be lawful for the said secretary, upon receiving bond, with sufficient security to indemnify the United States against any other claim on account of the treasury note alleged to be so lost or destroyed, to pay the amount due on such note to the person who had lost it, or to whose possession it had been destroyed."

Mr. *Triplett* spoke at length on the financial condition of the country, and in reply to previous arguments. The gentleman from New York, (Mr. *Vanderpoel*), had said that the cry of a national debt, had been raised by the whig party, to justify a called session of congress. Mr. T. denied that there was any whig member of this or the other house, who desired an extra session, *unless driven to it*. A called session was a great evil; but there might be others still greater. It is now absolutely necessary for this government to restore our national honor—to protect our national faith—by paying our national debt. He asked gentlemen of the opposition to lend them their aid. He knew the honorable gentleman, the head of the committee of ways and means, was sincere in the expression of hope, that the whigs would not be pushed into the necessity of a called session of congress. He asked his attention, and he would point out the way by which this necessity might be obviated; he would shew, conclusively, that, unless the gentleman and his party interpose in this house, the necessity of a called session would be rendered inevitable. What is the state of our treasury? That is the first matter that naturally attracts the attention of a president, when he takes on him the administration of government.

The secretary of the treasury had said, that on the 1st January, 1841, there would be a surplus of $1,580,000, in the treasury—it was a mere estimate. Let us ascertain whether it would turn out so. The 1st January had now past, and for what are we now in committee? Is it not to devise the ways and means of paying the demands on the treasury? He then went into an examination of the present state of the treasury, and estimated that there would be a debt of eighteen or twenty millions dollars, which the next administration will have to pay.

He was a tariff man to some extent, but justice required that it should be levied for revenue, on those articles where it would be least felt. When he concluded,

Mr. *Coles*, of Va. took the floor—Mr. C. very reluctantly entered into this debate. He had heretofore been content with a silent vote. But we were now on the eve of a great change in the policy of the country—questions which have not been decided by the people, and of vital consequence to their interests, and those of his constituents.

He then entered into an examination of the trade of the United States and France, in cotton, tobacco, &c. opposing the tax on wines and silks, and supporting the bill.

He was followed by Mr. *Black*, of Georgia—Mr B. dwelt at length on the various topics connected with the bill, he opposed the taxing of wines and silks, and could not but look on it as a direct attack on France. He supported the bill. When he concluded,

Mr. *Weller* gained the floor, but gave way to a motion that the committee rise, the vote on which being taken, there appeared no quorum, when the committee rose and reported that fact to the house.

Mr. *Alford* moved that the house again resolve itself into committee of the whole on the state of the union.

Pending which, a motion was made by Mr. *Adams*, that the house adjourn. The vote on which was taken by yeas and nays at the call of Mr. *Lee*, and the motion carried. Yeas 97, nays 26. And then the house adjourned.

Wednesday, Feb. 3. On motion of Mr. *Cushing*, the house proceeded to the consideration of the resolution from the senate relative to counting the votes of *president* and *vice president*, which being adopted, Messrs. *Cushing* and *Jones* were appointed the committee on the part of the house.

Mr. *Sterrod* moved to reconsider the vote taken yesterday on the resolution offered by Mr. *Fillmore*, releasing the committee of the whole from the further consideration of the treasury note bill, after today.

Mr. *Wise* hoped the vote would be reconsidered with a view of allowing him an opportunity of offering the following amendment:

Provided, that in case the treasury notes outstanding and unredeemed issued under former laws of congress, added to the amount of such notes issued under this act, and actually expended or issued to meet payments due and payable before the 4th day of March next, shall, on the 4th day of March next, exceed the sum of five millions of dollars, then the president of the United States shall be, and he is hereby authorised to issue, by virtue of the provisions of this act, such further amount of the said notes as will make the whole amount issued under this act, and applicable to payments falling due after the third day of March next, the full sum of five millions of dollars.

Mr. *Peck* hoped that the vote would not be reconsidered on the ground that the coming administration will not have authority to issue shinplasters. The day for them had gone by. He inquired if a *majority* could reconsider this vote.

The *speaker* said they could.

After some further conversation by Messrs. *Lewis Williams*, *Dawson* and *Cave Johnson*, the previous question was called by Mr. *Watterson* and sustained.

The main question was then taken by yeas and nays at the call of Mr. *Wise*, and the motion carried—yeas 96, nays 53. So the house reconsidered the vote.

Mr. *Wise* then moved to amend the resolution of the gentleman from New York (Mr. *Fillmore*), providing that after 3 o'clock, P. M. to-day, (3d Feb.) the debate on this bill shall cease, and the committee shall proceed to vote on the various amendments submitted, and to be submitted, and report this bill, with the amendments agreed to by the committee, to the house.

After some remarks by Messrs. *Cushing*, *Wise*, *Briggs* and *Proffit*, the previous question was called by Mr. *Turney*.

Mr. *Everett* moved to lay the resolution on the table, and on that motion called the yeas and nays.

Mr. *Fillmore* inquired whether it was in order for him to withdraw his resolution.

The *speaker* said it was.

Mr. *Fillmore* then withdrew the resolution. He was satisfied it would cause much debate.

Mr. *Wise* then said he would renew his amendment as an original motion.

The *speaker* said it would be necessary for its reception to suspend the rules.

Mr. *Morgan* moved that the house now resolve itself into a committee of the whole. Which motion was taken by yeas and nays at the call of Mr. *Sterrod*, and carried, yeas 92, nays 81.

Mr. *Wise* rose to a point of order. He asked whether it was in order to withdraw this resolution, which had yesterday been adopted, by a most decisive vote—of two-thirds, and asked if that was the speaker's decision.

The *speaker* said it was, and it was now too late to raise the point of order—as the resolution had been withdrawn. Mr. *Wise* then said, he felt compelled to appeal from the speaker's decision.

The *speaker* said it was now too late to appeal, as a motion had been carried to go into committee.

Mr. *Wise* then gave notice of his appeal, when it should be in order.

The house then resolved itself into a committee and resumed the consideration of the treasury note bill.

Messrs. *Weller*, *Bracketridge*, *Monroe* and *Alford* respectively addressed the chair. When the latter had concluded,

Mr. *Shepard* obtained the floor, and moved that the committee rise, which was carried.

The house then, on motion of Mr. *Briggs*, adjourned.

Thursday, Feb. 4. Mr. *Preston*, of S. Carolina, on the part of the senate, and Mr. *Cushing*, of Mass. and Mr. *Jones*, of Va. on the part of the house of representatives, have been appointed tellers to count and make lists of the votes of the electors of president and vice president of the United States, which are, under the direction of the constitution, to be opened and counted, in the house of representatives, on Wednesday next, the 10th of February, inst.

The house, in further execution of the special order of the day, resolved itself into committee of the whole on the state of the union, and proceeded to the consideration of the bill to authorise the issue of five millions of dollars in treasury notes. Mr. *Casey*, of Illinois, was again called to preside over the deliberations of the committee.

The debate was continued at length by Mr. *C. Shepard*, of N. C. and Mr. *Garland*, of Va.

While the latter gentlemen was alluding to the incidental questions as to the tariff, which had been agitated during the debate, he yielded the floor, for purposes of explanation, to Mr. *Barnard*, who said, that he should desire to have an opportunity of saying a few words more before this discussion closed, chiefly by way of reaffirming the propositions he had introduced, and of going into some further explanations.

I will now only say (continued Mr. B.) that if I am referred to as having introduced any proposition for a protective tariff, it is an entire mistake. I say it is an entire mistake.

In the first place, no proposition in relation to a tariff is regularly before the committee. My proposition was to strike out the enacting clause; and then I did give notice that, if that motion prevailed, I should, when we came into the house, move the house that it send the subject of supplying the wants of the treasury back to the committee of ways and means, with instructions to report two bills; that the object of one of the bills should be to borrow ten millions of dollars, upon bond or scrip; and that the object of the other should be to supply to the revenue a deficit which was certain to take place in the year 1842. And the proposition was that it should be supplied by levying duties on articles now coming into the country free or nearly free. I named several of the articles; I said wines, silks, spices, and other articles being luxuries; and I proposed that the committee of ways and means, to that extent, should be instructed; and I expressly say in the same instructions, that they are to keep themselves within the terms and policy of the compromise act. There is no proposition here for a protective tariff—nothing of the sort. It is true that, when I came at last to wind up my remarks, and to refer to what I, as an humble individual, hoped would be the policy of the coming administration, I expressed the hope that a tariff for revenue (within the compromise act) might be so arranged by compromise, as that it might continue to afford protection against the aggression of foreign legislatures. But there was not a single remark made by me in my speech the other day, which could, by possibility, lead to the supposition, that I was in favor of a protective tariff; and if any one so supposes, (indeed I have been charged often, in the course of the debate, with making a proposition not only for a tariff, but a high protective tariff), I say such are not my sentiments, nor have I made such a proposition. What I wish especially now to say is, that there is no proposition before the committee emanating from me, or to be made by me, for any other tariff than simply a tariff for revenue, and without any regard whatever to a tariff for protection.

Mr. *Garland* having concluded, Mr. *Adams* obtained the floor, and addressed the committee at great length on various topics.

Mr. *Wise* rose in explanation several times, and, at the close of Mr. A's remarks, made a brief rejoinder to certain portions of them which reflected personally upon himself.

The *chairman* then gave the floor to Mr. *W. Cost Johnson*, who yielded for a motion that the committee rise. Which prevailing, the committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

And then the house adjourned.

Friday, Feb. 5. Mr. *Lincoln* rose and said that he was extremely anxious to bring this long and protracted debate to a close, and that he would make one more effort to do so. He had prepared a resolution embodying that offered on a former day by a gentleman from New York, (Mr. *Fillmore*), with that subsequently offered by a gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. *Wise*), and he now asked leave to offer it. He sent it to the clerk's table, where it was read as follows:

Whereas the bill of this house, No. 598, to authorise the issuing of treasury notes, was taken up in committee of the whole house on the state of the union on the 15th day of January last, and has been under discussion to this time. And whereas much of the indispensable public business is yet to be acted on: Therefore *Resolved*, That at five o'clock to-day the debate on this bill shall cease, and the committee shall proceed to vote on the various amendments submitted and to be submitted, and then report the bill, with the amendments agreed to by the committee, to the house.

Mr. *Rayner* objected, and said that when an attempt was made at the last session to adopt a similar proceeding on a bill of the same character, the whigs unanimously opposed it as a violation of their rights. He could not understand why they were now of a different way of thinking.

Mr. *Briggs* wished that the time could be extended to 7 o'clock.

The *speaker* said that it would be necessary to suspend the rules, and that, if the resolution was received under a suspension, it would then be open to modification or amendment.

Mr. *Lincoln* moved to suspend the rules and called for the yeas and nays on the motion; they were taken, and there appeared for suspending 113, against it 26.

Two-thirds voting in the affirmative, the rules were suspended, and the resolution was received.

Mr. *Lincoln* then, at the request of several members, modified it by substituting *seven* o'clock for *five* o'clock, and moved the previous question, which was ordered.

And the question was put to agree to the resolution, and passed in the affirmative.

Mr. *Jones*, of Virginia, moved that the house go into committee of the whole on the *treasury note bill*, when a desultory debate took place, in which Messrs. *W. C. Johnson, Hunt, Alford, Cushing* and *Barnard* participated. Most of whom advancing the opinion that it was not their intention to advocate a high tariff.

Mr. *Rayner* then obtained the floor and addressed the committee at great length.

He was followed by Messrs. *Reynolds, Steenrod, Mallory, Underwood* and *Albert Smith*, who continued the discussion until 7 o'clock, P. M. when the bill was brought out of committee under the order of this morning, with the amendment heretofore proposed by Mr. *Wise*, to authorize the incoming administration to issue five millions of dollars between the 3d of March and the close of the year, notwithstanding the amount that may have been previously issued by the present administration.

This amendment was concurred in by the house, ayes 111, noes 79.

The bill was then ordered to a third reading, ayes 126, noes 69.

And being engrossed was read a third time and passed without a division.

At 8 o'clock, P. M. the house adjourned.

Saturday, Feb. 6. Mr. *Rayner*, by leave, presented the resolutions of the legislature of North Carolina in favor of the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the states; also for the re-opening of Roanoke inlet; which resolutions were ordered lay on the table and be printed.

On motion of Mr. *Russell*, leave was granted to introduce the following resolution, which was assented to by the following vote; ayes 122 nays 52

Resolved, That the execution of the order of this house, made on the 8th day of January last, ordering the bill to provide for the purchase of Raub's self-acting safety valve; the bill to authorise the appointment of persons to construct apparatus with a view to extinguish fires on board steam ships, and to test its utility; and the bill to amend an act to provide for the security of the lives of passengers on board steamboats and vessels, approved July 7, 1838, to be made the special order for the 25th day of January (then) instant, and then to take precedence of all other business until they are disposed of, be postponed to Monday next, and that after the morning hour the house will, this day, proceed to the consideration of private bills, to the passage of which no objection shall be made

Mr. *Andrews* made an ineffectual effort to introduce a resolution to pay such members of the house as were unable to reach the seat of government on the first week of the session, on account of the great storm which raged at that time.

Mr. *Clark*, of New York, asked for a suspension of the rules to enable him to present a number of petitions which had been a long time delayed.—The house refused to grant the leave.

On the 16th January, the committee on public lands reported a bill to amend an act to authorise the state of Tennessee to issue grants and perfect titles and settle claims to vacant and unappropriated lands within that state, passed 18th April 1806, which was then twice read, and a motion was made that it be committed to the committee of the whole on the state of the union; and this motion was pending at the expiration of the hour allotted for reports on that day.

Mr. *Crockett* declined to make the speech which he contemplated to have done, as he was sure every member understood the subject, and time was precious. He then moved the previous question; which was ordered and put, viz: shall the main question be now put? and passed in the affirmative.

The *speaker* then decided that the main question was, shall the bill be engrossed and read the third time?

Mr. *Montgomery* appealed from this decision on the ground that the main question was that the bill be committed to the committee of the whole on the state of the union.

The reading of the bill was called for, and it was read throughout.

The question on the appeal was put, and the speaker was sustained without a division.

Mr. *Lincoln*, of Massachusetts, a member of the committee on public lands, spoke at some length on the bill; and before he had concluded, the hour allotted for morning business expired, and the *speaker* proceeded to clear his table.

Various bills were received from the senate.

Mr. *Underwood* obtained leave to lay on the table a preamble and resolution from the legislature of Kentucky in favor of the establishment of a United States bank, and for the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the several states; which were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. *John Campbell* presented the report of a committee, with resolutions of the general assembly of the state of South Carolina, against a national bank: against a revision of the tariff for protection; approving the principles and policy of Mr. Van Buren's administration; approving the conduct of Mr. Calhoun, one of the senators of that state in congress; and that the state is resolved to repel every aggression upon her rights as a sovereign republic the instant that aggression is attempted. Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Numerous private bills having been acted upon, and disposed of, the house adjourned.

Monday, Feb. 8. By the rules of the house the first business in order to-day was the presentation of petitions. This was announced by the *speaker*, when

Mr. *Jones*, of Virginia, moved that the rules be suspended for the purpose of proceeding to the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the payment of pensions. Mr. *Jones* stated briefly the necessity which existed for the speedy passage of the bill.

Mr. *Thompson*, of South Carolina, said he had received a letter from the secretary of war, addressed to him as chairman of the committee on military affairs, in relation to a pacification about to be made or already made with the Seminole Indians, and he asked Mr. Jones to allow him to have the communication read, when he would submit a proposition in relation to the subject.

Mr. *Adams* objected to any thing which should interpose to prevent the presentation of petitions.

Mr. *Jones* declined to waive his motion, but, by consent, the communication from the secretary of war was read, as also was the letter of general Armistead, which accompanied it. They are as follow:

"*War department, Feb. 6, 1841.*

"Sir: I have the honor to transmit, herewith, for the consideration of the committee on military affairs, a copy of a communication to the adjutant general from general Armistead, commanding the army in Florida, asking a remittance of $100,000 to enable him to comply with his promises to the hostile Indians in Florida, in the event of their surrendering themselves for emigration. In the present temper of the Indians, and from the fact that a number have already come in at the various posts and surrendered their arms, there is reason to hope that general Armistead's promises will induce them to come in and give themselves up for removal to the west. The course adopted by the general has, heretofore, met the approbation of the department, both as a measure of economy and humanity, as the inducement held out by him is calculated to end this protracted contest at much less expense of blood and treasure than to continue the war another month.

"The department has, however, no means under its control applicable to the object, and respectfully recommends that an appropriation of the amount named by general Armistead ($100,000) be asked of congress for the purpose. Very respectfully,

"J. R. POINSETT.

"*Hon. Waddy Thompson, chairman com. on military affairs, house reps.*"

"*Head quarters army of Florida, Tampa, Jan. 16, 1841.*

"Sir: I have the honor to report that I have just arrived from Pease creek and Puota Russa. I visited those points for the purpose of meeting a party of the Seminoles, and inducing them to come in.

"I did not succeed in obtaining an interview with their chiefs, but several of their people came to see me, accompanied by two of the delegation from Arkansas. They united in saying that they would return in eight days with a part, if not the whole of their people, and embark on board the steamboat which I shall despatch to meet them.

"I have promised the two chiefs each five thousand dollars, and agreed to pay every warrior who comes in thirty dollars, and give him a rifle, blanket and clothing. To fulfil this and other promises, which I have made to the Indians, I trust there will be no delay in forwarding to me or captain Page the necessary sum of money, or in ordering captain Armstrong to report to me with the funds committed to him for the purpose of facilitating the emigration.

"Thirty or forty Indians are expected here in a few days from the head of the Withlacoochee. They desired an escort to protect them from the Miekasukies; which was accordingly furnished.

"A considerable number of the Tallahassees are now in at various points. I shall concentrate them here as soon as practicable. I respectfully enclose herewith a report from lieut. col. Loomis, commanding at Fort Clinch, where Echo-emathla, chief of the Tallahassees, has doubtless arrived ere this. I am, &c. W. K. ARMISTEAD.

"*Brigadier general commanding in Florida.*

"*Hon. J. R. Poinsett, secretary of war.*

"P. S. One hundred thousand dollars will probably be required for the objects mentioned in this letter."

After these letters had been read—

Mr. *Thompson*, of South Carolina, asked leave to introduce a bill making the appropriation called for.

Mr. *Jones* said the appropriation could be moved as an amendment to the bill making appropriations for pensions, which he had proposed to take up.

The house then went into committee of the whole, and proceeded to the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the revolutionary and other pensioners of the United States, Mr. *Clifford* in the chair.

The bill being read, Mr. *Thompson*, of S. C. chairman of the committee on military affairs, moved the following amendment:

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That $100,000 be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the secretary of war, for the benefit of such of the Seminole chiefs and warriors as may surrender for emigration.

Mr. *Petrikin* inquired if the amendment was in order under the rule which provides that no proposition on a subject different from that under consideration shall be admitted under color of amendment.

The *chairman*, (Mr. *Clifford*) decided that the amendment was in order under the 7th rule, which specially relates to amendments to appropriation bills.

Mr. *W. Thompson*, said that it could not be necessary for him to say much in favor of the expediency of adopting this amendment, because the facts contained in the communication which had been transmitted by the secretary of war would be sufficient on that point. That we would ultimately have to resort to negotiation, he, (Mr. T.) did not entertain a doubt. He believed that the adoption of the proposition was due not only to the people of Florida, but that it was required by the interests of the entire union.

Mr. T. alluded generally to the course of England, and adverted to the dangers which, he said,

threatened us abroad, with reference to that nation; as to which nation, he thought the difficulty of an amicable adjustment of pending controversies almost insuperable. Vain, indeed, he might say silly, would it be to suppose that England, after having avowed the act of McLeod as having been committed under her authority, would quietly stand by and see him condemned and executed under our laws, if a conviction should take place. He alluded to the rallying point which the West Indies presented to the power of England—to her black regiments there—to the protection afforded during the greater part of the year by the salubrity of the climate, &c.

He expressed, in conclusion, an anxious desire that the Florida war should be brought to a close during the present session; and he should, in leaving congress, feel most happy if he should have been in any way instrumental in accomplishing that desirable end.

Mr. *Adams* said he was not yet satisfied that the amendment of the gentleman from South Carolina, (Mr. *Thompson*), was in order.

And some further conversation ensued on that point, which however resulted in no action; after which—Mr. *Proffit* said that, if he understood the proposition of the gentleman from South Carolina, (Mr. *Thompson*), it contemplated the appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars to perfect arrangements with the Seminole Indians, and it came directly from the secretary of war. It was enough for him, (Mr. P.) to know that the administration now in charge of the affairs of the government believed the appropriation to be necessary, and he would vote for it; and if a million dollars, instead of $100,000, were necessary, he would vote for that also.

A wrong construction had been put on certain remarks made by him at the last session of congress. He had never objected to the appropriation of fifty millions of dollars, if necessary, but it was to the manner of the expenditure that his objection had been made.

One remark he would make in regard to the tone of the debates in this house during the present session of congress. Scarcely ever was an appropriation asked for the Florida war, (or other matters connected with our policy towards Indians or foreign nations), but the government of Great Britain must be lugged in. Now, he would ask, was it becoming the character of American statesmen to stand on this floor, seizing every opportunity to speak of the overgrowing power of Great Britain—of her rapacity—of her determination to extend her conquests? The only difference between Great Britain and the United States was this, that Great Britain acted whilst we talked. But Great Britain was not the only government that had manifested rapacious tendencies. Mr. P. here alluded to the inroads made by France upon certain parts of South America and upon the continent of Africa. Yet, Mr. P. said, gentlemen had not a word to say about France; yet Great Britain, because she asserted and vindicated the rights of her citizens whenever they were injured or oppressed, was made the constant object of observation here. If gentlemen were for war, why did they not propose it? Why did they talk so much about it? Why should all the governments of the earth be led to believe, by the debates here, that there was a hostile feeling pervading this land, when there was not?

After a prolonged debate, without coming to any conclusion, on motion of Mr. *Nisbet*, the committee rose.

Mr. *Eastman*, some days ago, gave notice of a motion for leave to introduce a bill to extend for five years the act approved July 16, 1838, granting half pay and pensions to certain widows. As soon as the house came out of committee of the whole, he asked leave to introduce the bill, which was granted.

The bill was then introduced, and received its first and second reading, and was referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the union.

Mr. *Jones*, of Virginia, from the committee of ways and means, by leave, reported a bill making appropriations for fortifications for the year 1841; which was twice read and committed to the committee of the whole on the state of the union.

Mr *Jos. Williams*, of Tennessee, moved the following resolution, which was read and adopted:

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary inquire into the expediency of so changing and adjusting the circuits of the U. S. courts as to distribute and equalize, as far as practicable, the labor of the judges.

Mr. *Underwood* asked leave to report senate bill for the removal of the raft in Red river, referred to the committee on roads and canals some weeks since. Leave was refused.

Mr. *Grinnell* asked leave to present a petition against the passage of the bills before the house relating to the explosions of steamboats. It was objected to.

And the house adjourned until to-morrow.

Tuesday, Feb. 9. This day being set apart as a special order for the bills reported by Mr. *Underwood*, from a select committee in relation to steamboat explosions—

Mr. *Jones* moved that the special order be postponed until Thursday next, and that the house proceed with the consideration of the bill before the house yesterday, making appropriations for the payment of pensions for the year 1841.

Upon inquiry made of the chair, it was answered that a majority could postpone the order, but that it would then lose its specialty. The *speaker* suggested that the postponement might be made by common consent, in which case it would remain a special order. The *chair* then inquired if there was any objection.

Mr. *Cushing* objected; and then Mr. *Jones* moved that the special order be postponed until Thursday next, and the motion was carried by *two thirds*; so that it remains a special order for that day.

Mr. *Cave Johnson* moved that hereafter the daily hour for the meeting of the house be eleven o'clock in the forenoon, until otherwise ordered.

There was objection to the introduction of this motion, on which the rules were suspended, and the motion was received and adopted.

The house then, on motion of Mr. *Jones*, of Virginia, resolved itself into committee of the whole on the state of the union, and resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the payment of pensions for the year 1841.

The question recurred on the amendment, moved yesterday by Mr. *Thompson*, of South Carolina, chairman of the committee on military affairs.

Mr. *M. A. Cooper* resumed his remarks from yesterday, in reply to portions of the argument of Mr. *Giddings* having reference to the causes of the Florida war. Some further explanations took place between Messrs. *Cooper* and *Evans* in relation to the pending controversy between the states of Georgia and Maine.

Mr. *Cooper*, in the course of his remarks, was called to order by Mr. *Andrews*, of Kentucky, for irrelevancy; and at a subsequent period, when replying to the remarks of Mr. *Giddings* on negro-stealing, and whilst meeting those remarks with allusions to a certain case of negro-stealing in Ohio, was pronounced to be out of order by the chairman.

Mr. *Black*, insisting that his colleague (Mr. *Cooper*) was merely replying to arguments which the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. *Giddings*) had been suffered to make, appealed from the decision of the chair.

Some conversation ensued on the point of order, in which Messrs. *Black*, *Alford*, *Adams* and *Wise*, participated; after which the question was put "shall the decision of the chair stand as the judgment of the committee?" and was decided in the negative: ayes 56, noes 82. So the decision of the chair was *reversed*.

Mr. *Thompson*, of South Carolina, would appeal to the honorable member from Georgia to say whether it was prudent or proper in this discussion of a topic (however improperly dragged into this debate) upon which every southern man should only feel as a southern man, to be provoking this family quarrel between southern whigs and southern democrats; and whether it is just to regard the *very obscurest of the obscure* members of the whig party as an exponent of the feelings and opinions of that party on this subject. Would it not be better, more fair, and more just to wait one short month and hear the distinguished head of that party speak for himself? Mr. T. would pledge himself that gen. Harrison will so speak and act upon the subject of abolition as to satisfy even the member from Georgia, and to seal forever his lips except in praise.

Mr. *Cooper* proceeded in his remarks, (interrupted by explanations from Messrs. *Nisbet* and *Giddings*), and concluded at ten minutes past 2 o'clock.

Mr. *Black* then obtained the floor, and expressed himself decidedly opposed to the amendment of the gentleman from South Carolina, (Mr. *Thompson*), as being irrelevant to the bill before the committee, and as being improper at this time. And, he said, he would have contented himself with simply giving his vote against the amendment, had it not been that for three long hours yesterday the gentleman, from Ohio, (Mr. *Giddings*), had been permitted to abuse, vilify and misrepresent him and his constituents.

Mr. B then alluded to the efforts which had been made by himself and his colleagues yesterday to arrest the gentleman from Ohio in his course of remark, which, however, had been unsuccessful. The consequences of suffering the gentleman to go on could not but be foreseen by every member of the house. He would say that it was not his intention to argue the abstract question of slavery on this floor; he had been instructed by his constituents to hold no argument with abolitionists here. Mr. B. then intimated that if the gentleman from Ohio would come amongst his (Mr. B's) constituents and promulgate his doctrines there, he would find that Lynch law would be inflicted, and that the gentleman would reach an elevation which he little dreamed of. Let the gentleman put *that* down in his book; let him carry it back home, and tell it to his indignation meetings.

Mr. *Giddings* rose to a point of order, which he was about to reduce to writing; when Mr. *Wise* said: Let us get through this discussion as soon as possible—let us go on without interruption.

Mr. *Black* then proceeded in his remarks. Once only he was notified by the chairman, during the reading of a certain paper sent to the clerk's table, that the chairman did not consider the course of remark in order; but that, under the decision of the committee, made this morning, the chair did not feel at liberty to call the gentleman to order. Mr. B. then proceeded, and was discussing questions connected with the policy of the non-slaveholding states on the subject of slavery, &c. when Mr. *Wise* made an appeal, as a southern man, to Mr. *Black* not to discuss the matter further.

Mr. *Bynum* hoped the gentleman from Georgia would proceed, and that the subject would be discussed at length, if possible. The south was suffering more for this now than for any thing else; and if the gentleman from Georgia did not proceed, he (Mr. *Bynum*) should claim the right to do so. It was time we should come to a settlement of accounts in these matters.

Mr. *Black* again proceeded.

Several points of order were raised, which elicited some desultory discussion, and in which Messrs. *Warren*, *Rayner*, *Bynum*, *Morgan* and *Curtis* participated; but no action was taken upon them.

And Mr. *Black* again proceeded, (interrupted for purposes of explanation by Messrs. *Wise*, *Albert Smith* and *Rives*).

After which, Mr. *Wise* rose and called the gentleman to order, on the ground that his remarks were out of order, even under the decision made by the committee this morning.

The *chair* decided that the gentleman was in order.

Mr. *Wise* appealed.

And the question being put, the decision of the chair was *reversed* and Mr. *Black* was declared to be out of order.

Subsequently, on motion of Mr. *A. Smith*, (objection having been made to Mr. *Black*'s proceedings), leave was granted that he (Mr. B.) should proceed in order.

And Mr. B proceeded

Some further interruption took place; after which Mr. *Black* read, for the especial benefit of Mr. *Giddings*, the second, third, fourth and fifth verses of the gospel of the holy St. Matthew. Mr. B. then proceeded to read from the Emancipator newspaper.

Mr. *Wise* rose to a point of order.

The *chairman* decided that Mr. *Black* was out of order.

Mr. *Andrews* objected to the gentleman's proceeding.

Mr. *A. Smith* moved that the gentleman have leave to proceed.

Which motion prevailing, Mr. *Black* proceeded a few moments, when he closed his remarks.

The *chairman* then gave the floor to Mr. *Downing*, of Florida, who, after depreciating the extraordinary character of the discussion which had taken place upon a measure the sole object of which was to give peace to Florida, proceeded to reply to that portion of the argument of Mr. *Giddings* which contained certain charges against the Floridians in relation to the causes of this war, and to vindicate his (Mr. D's) constituents therefrom. This he did at great length—entering minutely into details—and contending that the documents which had been read by the gentleman from Ohio came some of them from Indians, some of them from slaves, and all of them from partial and prejudiced sources. And he denied that the sentiments of the gentleman from Ohio on a certain subject were the sentiments of the great whig party—or of that party in the state of Ohio. He regretted that the gentleman could not have permitted this subject to pass at this time—believing, as he did, that if the genius of Homer could sleep sometimes, the genius of fanaticism should sometimes also be permitted to slumber.

Mr. D believed that this was a glorious moment to terminate the war—he believed it might be terminated, if the money was voted promptly now; but let the chance pass, it would never return

Mr. D. having concluded about 5 o'clock P. M. the committee rose, and on motion the house adjourned.

TABLE I.

HOURLY METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER

Of Observations made on the 21st and 22d September 1845, the autumnal Equinox; at the Rooms of the Academy, Baltimore.

DATE.	BAROMETER.			HIGROMETER.					WINDS.		CLOUDS.	
	Barometer.	*Thermometer.*	*Barom'r corrected.*	*Dry bulb.*	*Wet bulb.*	*Dew point.*	*Dew-point. Philoso. society.*	*Dew-point. $\frac{w}{d^2}$*	*Quarter.*	*Character.*	*Character.*	*From.*
xxi.												
A. M. 7.	29.920	66°.	29.911	52°.	49°.	45°.	45°.9	45.	N. W.	strong breezes.	none.	
8.	.945	65.	.966	50.5	48.5	44.5	45 25	46 6	do.	do.	none.	
9	.949	62.	.970	58.	45.5	39.	37.8	40.5	do.	do.	Cirri: cirrocumuli.	N. W.
10.	.956	62.5	.977	58.5	49.	41.	39.7	41.	do.	do.	Cirrocumul. cumuli.	stary.
11.	.958	62.5	.979	60 5	49.5	38.	37.8	40.5	do.	do.	do. do.	N. N. W.
M. 12.	.968	63.25	.989	60.5	48 5	39.5	35.	38.9	do. ¼ W.	inc'g do.	Cirrus: Cirrocum.	N.N.W.¼ N.
P. M. 1	.970	65.	.991	62.	49.5	35.	36.	39.5	N. W.	do. do.an gusts	do. do.	do.
2	.978	67.	.999	63.5	51.	36.5	35.25	40.9	W. N. W.	less'g do.	do. do. almost cloudless.	S. W.
3.	.990	68.5	30.011	62.	49 5	37.	38.	39.5	do.	do. do.	do. do. do.	do.
4	30.011	68.	.031	51.5	49.5	35.	36.5	39 8	do.	do. do.	do. do. do	
5.	.030	68.	.050	51.	48.5	34.	34.4	38 5	do.	do. do.	cloudless.	
6.	.051	67.	.070	58.5	47.5	36.	34 7	38.6	almost calm.	–	do.	
7.	.057	63.	.106	56.2	47.	36.	33 3	39.	do.	–	do.	
8	.104	63.5	.123	53.7	45.5	35.5	35 08	38.5	–	–	do.	
9	.134	63.	.153	53.	46.5	39.5	38.6	45 8	–	–	do.	
10.	.152	61.25	.178	49.5	46.	38.	41.7	42 7	–	breezing up.	–	
11.	.173	59.	.191	47.	43.	38.	37.4	39.	N. W.	light.	do.	
M. 12.	.178	57.25	.196	48.5	42.	38.	36.9	38.75	do.	do.	do.	
xxii.												
A. M. 1.	.190	55.75	.208	44.	41.	37.	36.5	38.	do.	do.	do.	
2.	.206	54 25	.221	44.	40.	37.	33.7	37.25	do.	do.	do.	
3	.212	53.	.230	43.	39.5	38.	33.9	36.8	do.	do.	do.	
4.	.245	52.	.263	41.5	39.	38.	34.9	36 6	do.	do.	do.	
5	.256	50.	.273	40.5	38.	37.	33.75	35.5	do.	do.	do.	
6.	.275	50.5	.292	48.5	37 5	36.	32.5	34.75	do.	do.	Cumulostrat. on the horizon.	} almost
7.	.307	50.	.324	44.25	39.5	35.5	31.8	35 2	do.	do.	Stratus do.	} cloudless.
8.	.323	50.5	.340	49.	41.75	34.5	31.	35.5	N. N. W.	fresh.	cloudless.	
9.	.345	53 5	.362	50.	42.	33.5	30.4	35.3	do.	do.	do.	
10.	.350	56.25	.366	52.	43.5	36.	32.	36.4	N. N. W.¼ W.	do.	do.	
11.	.346	56.5	.363	57.	45.	36.	32.4	37.	N. W.	light.	light floccolent cirri.	
M. 12.	.342	58.	.359	55.5	45.	35.	31.5	36.5	do.	do.	do.	
P. M 1.	.333	60.5	.349	58.	46	35.	31.	36 5	N. W.¼ W.	do.	do	
2.	.323	63.	.340	59 75	47 5	31.	33 25	37.75	N. W.	do.	do.	
3	.307	64.	.324	60.	47.	33 3	31.5	36.5	do.	do.	do.	
4	.310	65.	.327	59.5	47.	33.	32.	37.	do.	do.	do.	
5	.318	65.5	.327	59 25	47 25	33	33 25	37.7	do.	do.	do.	
8	.303	63.5	.320	57.5	47 25	36.5	35 25	38.5	do.	do.	nearly cloudless do. stratus.	
Mean.	– – –	60.43	29 7917	53 40	45.37	35.79	34.93	39.41				
Max.	xxi. 3 p. m.	68.5	30 363	xxii. 11 a. m.								
Minim.	xxii. 7 a. m.	50.	29.941	xxi 7 a. m.								

TABLE II.

Containing some practical deductions from the Observations of 21st and 22d September.

DATE.	*Weight of a cubic foot of dry Air in grains.*	DEW-POINT.					*Tension of Vapor.*	*Weight of a cubic foot of Vapor in grains.*	*Proportionate moisture.*	*Affection of weight by vapor.*
		Daniell.	*Formula of Phil. society.*	*Formula of Anderson.*	*Formula of Committee.*	*Observed.*				
xxi.							Inc.			gr.
A. M. 7.	528 57		45° 9	44°.25	46°.	45°.	5 340	3.84	5.79	531.55
8	530.04		45.25		45 8	44.5	.334			
9.	533 98		37 3		40.5	39.	.272			
10.	532.85		38 7		41.	41.	.292			
11	532.89		37.6		40 5	38.	.264	2.92	5.48	534.23
12.	532.28		35.	29°.	38 9	39 3	.276			
P. M. 1.	530.48	39°.	36.		38.3	35.	.348			
3	528.58		35.25		40.9	36 5	.252			
3.	527 27		38.		39.5	37.	.256	2.83	5.43	329.80
4	528 12		35 5		39.8	35.	.240	–		
5	528 45		34.4		38.3	34.	.232			
6	529.83		34 7	32°.	38 6	35.	.245			
7.	534 52		35.3		39.	36.	.248	2.77	5.43	
8.	534 52		35		38 5	33 5	.241			
9	535 47		38.6		40 3	39 5	.275			
18	537 60		41.7		42.7	38.	.264			
11.	540 35		37.4		39.	38.	.264	8.	5 72	542.52
12.	542 31		38.9		38.75	38.	.264			
xxii.										
A. M. 1.	544 15		35.5		38.	37.	.256			
2.	546.06		33.7		37.25	37.	.256			
3.	547 54		33.9		36 3	38.	.264	3 52	5 88	
4.	549.23		34 9		36 6	38.	.264			
5.	551.52		33 75		35.3	37.	.256			
8.	552.10		32.5		34.75	35.	.248			
7.	552.53		31 8		35.2	35.5	.244	2.88	5 73	554 59
8.	552 96		31.1		35.5	34 5	.235			
9.	549 38		30.4		35.3	33.5	.228			
10.	546.45		32.		36 4	36.	.248			
11.	545 13		32.4		37.	38.	.248	2.77	5 49	
12.	544.44		31.5		35 5	35.	.218			
P. M. 1.	541.58		31.		35 5	35.	.240			
2.	538 77		33 25		37.75	31.	.232			
3.	537.44		31.5		36 8	33.5	.228	2.53	5.41	
4.	536 42		32 1		37.	33.	.224			
5.	535.92		33 25		37 7	33.	.224			
6.	535 79		35 25		38 8	36 5	.252	2 81	5.49	537 17
Mean.			34.93		38.41	36.79				

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CHRONICLE.

BAILED. It is stated in a Pittsburg paper of last Saturday, that Dr. Braddee, the principal person concerned in the extensive mail robberies, has been discharged on bail by judge Irvine. The bail given was to the amount of $120,000, Braddee himself becoming bound in $60,000, and twenty-two of his neighbors from Uniontown in a like sum.

BANKS. The premature attempt to enforce specie payments, in obedience to the law, has resulted in prostrating the banks of Pennsylvania. On the 4th inst. the Bank of the United States of Pennsylvania, for reasons which are assigned in their publication of that date, (see suspension of specie payments under national affairs, page 372), were under the necessity of again suspending specie payments.

The officers of the other banks of that city held a meeting on the same day, and resolved to continue payments—but the run upon them all during the succeeding day was so pressing, that they found it necessary to restrict their specie payments to their five, and in some cases ten dollar bills, and to decline cashing checks. Bank notes are at 5 per cent. discount.

On ascertaining this state of affairs, the banks in New Jersey and Delaware, immediately suspended payments. On Monday the 8th, the banks in Maryland having only resumed payments the Monday previous, again suspended.

The banks in Philadelphia receive the notes of each other, *excepting those of the United States bank*—and that bank declines to receive the notes of any bank that refuses *her* notes.

A deputation from the banks of Philadelphia has gone on to Harrisburg to apprize the authorities there, of the state of affairs.

THE FRANKLIN BANK AT BALTIMORE. According to previous notice, the stockholders of this institution, met in general meeting, to take into consideration the state of its affairs. Dr. McCulloch was called to the chair, and William Bose, esq. appointed secretary. The meeting being thus organized, James Howard, esq. president of the bank, rose and addressed the meeting, in the course of which he commented with some severity upon the conduct of the late cashier, James L. Hawkins. He concluded by reading a report of a committee of three directors, recently made to the president and directors of the bank. This committee consisted of Thomas Sewell, James L. Ridgely and James Howard, who went on to state that they had examined the affairs of the bank, and reported the assets to be $745,549; the liabilities, $418,975—showing a surplus of $326,674 to pay to the stockholders. This, the committee contend, proves the value of the stock to be $13½ per share. They further say; that the total value of unclaimed dividends, interest and unclaimed deposites now in the bank, together with the probable loss of circulation amount, to $73,942; of which they presume $35,000, at least, will enter into the further active assets of the bank—increasing the surplus to divide amongst the stockholders to $361,674; showing a loss on the stock of $241,495 82—in other words, making the stock worth $15 per share. [*Sun.*

TRADE OF BALTIMORE. Lyford's Commercial Journal of Saturday, contains some interesting statistics of the trade and business of Baltimore. In the table showing the tobacco trade of Maryland, we find that 377,727 hhds. of tobacco of the growth of this state, have been inspected in Baltimore from the year 1825 to 1840, inclusive; these tobaccos have been sold by the planters at various prices, according to the quality of the article, ranging from fifty to one hundred dollars per hhd.; forming a total aggregate, within the period of fifteen years, of from 18 to 37,800,000 dollars! or averaging from between one and two, to over two millions of dollars a year!

It is remarked, in reference to the exports of tobacco from the United States to Europe, that the number of hhds. in 1840, exceeded the number exported in 1839, by nearly 40,000; and as large as the stocks on hand appear at the close, yet the *average* in Europe was less, by upwards of 13,000 hhds. than for ten preceding years. The total exports of tobacco for the quarter ending on the 31st of December, was 13,055 hhds. valued at $692,020. The exports of flour, for the same time, was 90,575 bbls. valued at $461,319. The export of wheat 38,134 bushels, valued at $41,121. The value of the export of provisions, including pork, lard, bacon, butter, cheese, fish, corn meal, &c. &c. $1,497,760.

BRAZIL TEAS. A number of planters of Brazil, have commenced the cultivation of tea—the quality, so far as forwarded to London, is said to be equal to the best China teas—the latter being cheaper than the former, as at present manufactured.

COMPLIMENT. The members of the U. S. navy club, of N. York, have elected lieut. Fayrer, R. N. ex-captain of the steamer President, an honorary member, a distinction that has never before been conferred on a foreigner, and but rarely on gentlemen of the highest standing in the United States.

THE CONVENT CASE. The committee of the Massachusetts legislature, appointed to consider on the report of J. G. Whittier and others, in relation to the burning of the Ursuline convent, reported that it was inexpedient to legislate thereon. They also presented the report of the minority of the committee, terminating with resolves in favor of remonerating the proprietors of the convent for its destruction in August, 1834.

COTTON, at the last dates from Europe, fully maintained the previous prices. In consequence of the late advices prices at Mobile, New Orleans, &c. had advanced ½ cent per pound; fair is quoted at 10¼, and 9¾ at Columbus.

DEATHS—during the last week *in Baltimore* 52, of which 19 were under 1 year old, 15 were free colored and 3 slaves.

EMIGRANTS. Since the 15th of March, upwards of 56,000 foreign passengers have arrived at the port of New York—among whom were no less than 125 cases of small pox, and 144 of ship fever.

EXCHANGE. New York, February 8th, bills on London 8½; on France 5f. 27½; on Boston par; on Philadelphia 4a5; Baltimore 2a2½; Richmond 4½a5; Raleigh 2½; Charleston 3; Augusta 7; Columbia 6½; Savannah 4a4½; Mobile 7a8; New Orleans 4½a5; St. Louis 6½; Louisville 6; Cincinnati 5½; Nashville 8.

THE GLENWORTH CASE. On Tuesday in the court of sessions, Mr. O'Connor, counsel for James B. Glenworth, came into court with copies of the seven indictments against his client, and gave notice of a motion to demur to the indictments; for the reason, as he stated, that there was nothing in them indictable by the laws of this state. No definite day was fixed by the court for the argument of the demurrer, but the district attorney, it was understood was to give notice of the day to Mr. O'Connor. [*N. Y. Star.*

IMPORTANT INVENTION. Mr. Hullmandel, who has already done much to improve lithography, has invented a new mode of producing pictorial effects on lithographic stone, by tints, washed with a brush, which yield impressions so perfectly resembling the original sketch that the difference is not discernible.

IRON WAR STEAMERS. Two iron steamers were built early in the present year, by Mr. John Laird, of North Birkenhead. They were named the *Nemesis* and the *Phlegethon*. They were completely equipped for the purpose of war, each carried two 32 pounders on swivels. Every person who saw the vessels and their equipment supposed they were destined for the Indian seas, no body suspected, however, except the parties to the secret, that they were built for the government, and expressly for the purpose of forming part of the Chinese expedition, their light draught of water admirably adapting them for ascending rivers. The fact of both belonging to the government was made generally known by the overland mail. The *Nemesis* had reached the Indian seas, and the *Phlegethon* was expected to arrive there in a few weeks. Long before now they have joined the Chinese expedition, to which they would be a great acquisition of strength.

[*English paper.*

THE LOCKPORT DISTURBANCE. The Rochester N. Y. Democrat of Saturday, contains the annexed letter, which, we are sorry to say, confirms the report of a popular out-break at Lockport on the occasion of McLeod's being admitted to bail. The letter itself smacks strongly of the spirit of riot and mob violence.

From the Rochester Democrat.

McLeod bailed—popular commotion at Lockport!—A gentleman of this city has just received the following letter from his friend, a respectable gentleman of Lockport, which he has obligingly permitted us to copy.—What the results may be, can only be conjectured.

Lockport, Thursday, 12 o'clock night.

I have just returned from the court house and jail, where there are, or were a short time since, assembled 250 or 300 citizens, who say McLeod shall not be liberated, although judge Bowen admitted him to bail this afternoon, and capt. Wm. Buel has became bail.

The judge gave the order to his (McLeod's) attorney about 7 this evening, and in 40 minutes 200 men were in and about the court house and jail.

A meeting was organized in the court room, while 40 or 50 guarded the door below, some with muskets; while the drums and bugles out side must have made McLeod feel gloomy. He was not allowed to see the sheriff or any one else.

A committee was appointed to see judge Bowen and ask him to surrender him, or rather withdrew his name from the bond. The committee had not returned when I left. I fear it will be much against him if he does not do so.

A messenger has gone to Buffalo, that the owner of the Caroline may be here to prosecute for private damages, &c. &c. should the authorities insist on his liberation. The excitement is very great. Brotherton signed the bail bond with Buel.

Most of our best citizens are indignant at judge Bowen for admitting him to bail, and also at the bail. If they let him go, I mistake the men I left at the court house.

Half past 12.—I am going to the jail again.

Two o'clock—morning.—I found judge Bowen addressing the meeting, and attempting to exonerate himself. Buel did not arrive, but I understand he will surrender him in the morning, to which time the meeting adjourned, although many will remain at the jail till morning.

The cannon was brought in the front of the court house about 12 o'clock, and commenced firing, and made the glass fly in the court house, to the amusement of the *patriots*, I will assure you. What must have been McLeod's feelings, not knowing what was going on during the seven hours the court house was full? I must say he was much to be pitied if innocent.

MISSISSIPPI. Most gloomy indeed, do the official records of this state present its pecuniary condition. For several years the annual expenditures of the state have exceeded its receipts. For the last twelve months the receipts were $161,000, and the expenses $491,000, or nearly three to one. During the year, the treasurer was compelled to fail in the payment of a large amount of auditor's orders.

In the statement of the condition of the banks, it seems that the greater part have failed altogether. Of the Mississippi Union bank, founded on the bonds of the state, a most melancholy account is given. The capital, was, we believe, fifteen millions of dollars. Of the *assets* eight millions of dollars are returned, as "unavailable resources," and is of course, lost. This comes almost entirely from the miserable plan of *advancing on cotton*; on most of which, the bank lost thirty dollars per bale.

RAIL ROADS. Since the opening of the Liverpool and Manchester rail road in England in 1830, upwards of 1,100 miles of rail road has been put into operation and nearly the same length is now in progress. The total capital invested therein amounts to *three hundred millions of dollars.*

RAILWAY TRAVELLING. The facilities afforded by railways is well illustrated by the fact, that the distance between London and York is traversed in two hours less time than between London and Lincoln, although York is seventy miles farther from London than Lincoln is!

It would require twelve stage coaches, carrying fifteen passengers each, and one thousand two hundred horses, to take one hundred and eighty passengers two hundred and forty miles in twenty-four hours, at the rate of ten miles an hour. One locomotive steam engine will take that number, and go double the distance in the same time, and, consequently, will do the work of two thousand four hundred horses!

In reference to this subject the Philadelphia Gazette has the following remarks:

York and Cumberland rail road. This rail road, for whose construction a bill is now pending in both houses of the legislature of Pennsylvania, is intended to connect Baltimore with the Pennsylvania improvements, at or near the borough of Harrisburg.

By it, the rail road communication will be *twenty-six miles less* to Baltimore from Harrisburg, than it is from Harrisburg to Philadelphia. The distance between the first two named places being eighty-three miles, while that from Philadelphia to Harrisburg is one hundred and seven miles. Much mischief has already been done to the business of Philadelphia, by the Tide Water canal to Havre de Grace, which in its first season has diverted an amount of produce from transportation over the Columbia railway, that would have yielded to the commonwealth, *in tolls*, more than $100,000. Nearly the whole of this produce has been lost to this city. So much for the loss of the *summer* business!

Make this rail road communication to Baltimore, and the whole *winter* business will go to glut the Baltimore markets, draining the Cumberland valley and the adjoining region, of all their rich productions, which at this season, now find their way to Philadelphia.

SPECIE. A large amount of specie has been transferred from New York to Philadelphia, to buy up the depreciated United States bank notes with. The Philadelphia Ledger of the 8th inst. states that "there is now supposed to be in the hands of the people of the city and county of Philadelphia more specie by ten times than there was this time last week, and the amount will be daily augmented while there is a note of the United States bank at a depreciation unredeemed.

STOCKS. There has been a perfect panic in the stock market, of course, in consequence of the banks again suspending payments of specie. United States bank stock fell with a crash. It declined in New York within a few days before the suspension, from 52½ to 46, on ascertaining the suspension it sunk to 35, and on the 8th instant, went down to 25a26¼. A severe depression was experienced that day in all kinds of stock. State 5's sold at 80—Delaware and Hudson fell 2½ per cent; Canton 4; N. American Trust 3, &c. Vicksburg sold at 3.

SIMULTANEOUS TEMPERANCE MEETINGS. *The fourth Tuesday of February*, is the day appointed for simultaneous temperance meetings throughout the civilized world, when the friends of temperance, without regard to religious sects, or political parties, or conditions of life, assemble together in their different towns, or districts, and celebrate the triumphs, and seek to extend the blessings of the temperance reform. [*Boston Jour.*

TEMPERANCE. The legislature of Connecticut has by law referred the subject of retailing spirituous liquors to the discretion of towns—the manner to be determined in town meetings.

Upwards of 900 persons took the total abstinence pledge at West Troy, on Sunday week.

TIN ORE. Gov. Page's message to the N. H legislature announces the discovery of tin ore, in Coos co. at the foot of the White Hills, so pure as to yield 30 or 40 per cent. of pure washed ore—one of the good results of a geological survey of the state and more important, as the same kind of ore has not been found in any part of the country, of sufficient value to pay for the working.

NILES' NATIONAL REGISTER.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT, *by and with the advice and consent of the senate.* J. J. Edmonson, to be registar of the land office at Pontotoc, Miss. vice Robert Tennin, whose commission will expire March 2, 1841.

John S. Horner, reappointed register of the land office at Green Bay, Winkonsin territory, from March 1, 1841, when his present commission will expire.

William Dowsin, reappointed register of the land office at Columbus, Miss. from March 2, 1841, when his present commission will expire.

PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT ELECT. The proceedings of congress in counting the votes and declaring the result of the late election for the two chief executive officers of the union, will be found in this number, in the congressional proceedings, page 393.

THE NEW CABINET. The National Intelligencer of the 13th inst. contains the following announcement, which may be considered official, of the names of the members of the cabinet under the approaching administration.

"It is of necessity that the president elect should, some days before he enters upon the duties of his high office, make selections of persons to fill the chief executive departments of government. From information which we presume may be relied on, we have the pleasure of being able to inform our readers that, in all probability, the cabinet of the new president, so far as depends upon him, will be thus composed:

Secretary of state—Daniel Webster, of the state of Massachusetts.

Secretary of the treasury—Thomas Ewing, of the state of Ohio.

Secretary of war—John Bell, of the state of Tennessee.

Secretary of the navy—George E. Badger, of the state of North Carolina.

Postmaster general—Francis Granger, of the state of New York.

Attorney general—J. J. Crittenden, of the state of Kentucky.

We anticipate the warm approbation of a great majority of the people of the United States of these selections, and of the aggregate result. In some cases, doubtless, choice has been difficult, where many were thought worthy; but out of the abundant materials before him, it cannot be denied that the president will have formed a cabinet remarkably strong in talent, character and the possession of the public confidence.

It is an old observation that the head of a government usually shows how much wisdom and discretion he possesses by the choice of ministers and agents. Tried by this received standard, the new elected president has, in this first act of his official duties, well justified that great measure of favor which he has received from the people."

THE NEW SENATE. In conformity to usage, the senate of the United States has been summoned by the present executive, to meet at the capitol on the 4th of March next, for the transaction of such business connected with the commencement of a new administration, as may be brought before them.

The new senate will have a decided majority in favor of the new administration. But it will be important that all should be present. We annex a list of the members elect whose terms commence on the 4th of March, or who hold over from previous years, with a statement of the time when their various terms expire. Those names in *italics* are friends of general Harrison:

Maine.		*South Carolina.*	
Rual Williams.	1843	*Wm. C. Preston.*	1843
George Evans.	1847	John C. Calhoun.	1847
New Hampshire.		*Georgia.*	
Franklin Pierce.	1843	Alfred Cuthbert	1843
Levi Woodbury.	1847	*John M. Berrien.*	1847
Vermont.		*Alabama.*	
Samuel Prentiss.	1843	Clement C. Clay.	1843
Samuel Phelps.	1845	William R. King.	1847
Massachusetts.		*Mississippi.*	
Daniel Webster.	1845	*John Henderson*	1845
Isaac C. Bates.	1847	Robert J. Walker.	1847
Rhode Island.		*Louisiana.*	
Nathan F. Dixon.	1845	Alexander Mouton.	1843
James F. Simmons.	1847	*Alexander Barrow.*	1847
Connecticut.		*Tennessee.*	
Perry Smith.	1843	A. O. P. Nicholson.	1845
J. W. Huntington.	1843	Vacancy.	1847
New York.		*Kentucky.*	
Silas Wright.	1843	*Henry Clay.*	1843
N. P. Tallmadge.	1845	*John J. Crittenden.*	1847
New Jersey.		*Ohio.*	
Samuel L. Southard.	1845	William Allen.	1843
Vacancy.	1847	Benjamin Tappan.	1845
Pennsylvania.		*Indiana.*	
James Buchanan.	1843	*Oliver H. Smith.*	1843
Daniel W. Sturgeon.	1845	*Albert S. White.*	1845
Delaware.		*Illinois.*	
R. H. Bayard.	1845	Richard M. Young.	1843
Thomas Clayton.	1847	Samuel McRoberts.	1847
Maryland.		*Missouri.*	
John L. Kerr.	1843	Lewis F. Linn.	1843
Wm. D. Merrick.	1845	Thomas H. Benton.	1845
Virginia.		*Arkansas.*	
William C. Rives.	1845	Ambrose H. Sevier.	1845
Vacancy.	1847	William S. Fulton.	1847
North Carolina.		*Michigan.*	
William A. Graham	1843	*Augustus S. Porter.*	1843
Willie P. Mangum.	1847	*Wm. Woodbridge.*	1847

Of the 49 senators elected, 27 are the friends of the new administration, and 22 are supposed to be opposed to it. The 3 vacancies will mostly, perhaps all, be filled by friends of the coming administration.

FOREIGN RELATIONS. The report made to the house of representatives on the 13th inst. by Mr. *Pickens*, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, in respect to the case of McLeod, and the correspondence between Mr. Fox, the British minister, and Mr. Forsyth, secretary of state, will be found in the congressional proceedings, page 398.

In relation to this report the *National Intelligencer* observes—

"We have no need to direct the reader's attention to the proceedings in the house of representatives on Saturday, and especially to the report from the committee on foreign relations, the subject of which will ensure to it and to the debate which arose upon it an eager perusal.

"Rarely within our experience has a more extraordinary report emanated from a committee of congress; and never certainly has a document found its way into either branch of the national legislature under more singular circumstances.

"Of the report itself we shall, for the present, leave our readers to judge for themselves, both as to its force of argument, its felicity of illustration, and the fitness of its tone to the gravity of the theme. It will be for them, especially, to reconcile, if they can, its studied arraignment of British policy, *in matters which do not concern the United States*, with the principle of *non-intervention* as regards the concerns of other nations, heretofore avowed and practised upon as a cardinal point in the foreign policy of the United States.

"With regard to the weight due to this report, as an indication of the feelings of the nation, or of the legislative body in which it originates, it ought to be remarked, that it has the sanction of a bare majority of the committee on foreign relations, and for that reason alone ought never to have been made; that it has received no sanction from the house of representatives; and that, contrary to usage in ordinary cases, a large number of the members of that house testified their utter repugnance to its general character by voting against the printing of it."

The *Philadelphia Inquirer* refers to various movements on the part of Great Britain lately, and says: "But there are other movements and indications that deserve notice in connexion with this subject. We allude to the recent treaty between Great Britain and Texas, made, too, in the face of the anti-slavery spirit of Great Britain—but, as is avowed in some of the London journals, with a deeper motive, and the policy having in view at no distant period, serious collision with the great American republic. We are told, moreover, that some kind of treaty was not long since negotiated between Great Britain and Hayti.

"These circumstances are surely of much importance, and in addition to the facts already enumerated with regard to the improvement in the armaments of war, and the extraordinary facilities and power of war steamers—the latter rendering the distance between the old world and the new within the limits of a fortnight, are calculated to arrest the attention of every intelligent observer, and should, in our view, excite a vigilent and most active spirit of defence on the part of our government. We repeat, that while we have serious cause of difficulty with Great Britain—cause which in the view of our best informed statesmen, may lead to collision—that power is armed to the teeth, and ready to strike a dreadful blow at a few hours warning, while our own country is as yet in any other condition rather than one of proper preparation. Again, therefore, we abjure those in authority, that while pursuing every honorable mode to avoid war, also to take the necessary means to defend the country, and strike home against her opponents, in the event of such a terrible calamity."

ATTEMPT TO BAIL MCLEOD. The correspondent of the Albany Argus, under date of Lockport, Jan. 28, says—*Gentlemen*: McLeod was yesterday admitted to bail by one of our judges, before whom his last examination was held, and by whom he was committed. Some excitement among our citizens was the consequence. A meeting was held at the court house last morning, which was adjourned over until this evening. Two of our citizens had become McLeod's securities, after having been indemnified to the amount of the bail, $5,000. A very large majority of those who composed the meeting to-day, disapproved of the proceeding of admitting him to bail, and a disposition was manifested to strongly censure those who had suffered their names to be used for that purpose.

One of the bondsmen came before the meeting upon invitation conveyed to him by a committee of the meeting, and made a frank and satisfactory statement of the motives which had actuated him, at the same time expressing his willingness to withdraw from the position he had assumed, after the demonstration he had witnessed of popular feeling upon the subject. It is due to this gentleman to add, that in this step he was evidently not intimidated by any apprehensions of personal consequences, but it rather seemed on his part a concession of what he considered due to public sentiment.—McLeod was yet in custody, the legal process not having yet been served upon the sheriff. The pro-

ceeding of admitting in bail so far as it had gone, was rescinded.

While the meeting was in session, a process was put into the hands of the sheriff against McLeod, requiring bail to the amount of $7,000. It is the commencement of a suit brought by Mr. Wells, the owner of the Caroline, for private damages. So that the amount of bail now required to give him his liberty, would be $12,000.

The district attorney has subpœnaed witnesses to appear before the grand jury at the sessions to be held the second week of next month. If an indictment is procured, he will probably be tried at the circuit in March.

I have been thus particular in advising you of what has transpired here, as exaggerated or erroneous accounts will undoutedly go out upon a subject with which the public mind is much absorbed. It is not to be denied that considerable public excitement exists with us, heightened by the position assumed by the British minister in relation to the destruction of the Caroline—yet not so much as to preclude a fair trial of McLeod, if he should be indicted. The attempt to bail him so near the period of his trial, has created a strong impression in the public mind that the object is to allow him to escape; and that the British authorities have a hand in the matter, was made apparent by the fact, that a colonial bond or post note, bearing official signatures, was first offered to the amount of the required bail.

PUBLIC DEBT. The following is the estimate of Mr. *Barnard* of the house of representatives, of the probable amount of public debt and liabilities growing out of past transactions, for which the coming administration will have to provide—being over and above all current expenditures:

Treasury notes outstanding, with interest on them, including such as may be issued before the 4th of March, under the act of 1840	$5,250,000
Old bonded and certificate debt, (probably)	100,000
Debts of the citizens in the District of Columbia assumed by the government, with interest	1,750,000
Amounts required to be invested for Indiana and Indian tribes	2,530,000
Principal sums payable to Indiana or Indian tribes	1,000,000
Annuities to same $500,000 per year, 4 years	2,000,000
Amount required to make good the deficit in the navy pension fund	1,200,000
Charges which will fall on the treasury in 1841 on account of liabilities incurred under appropriations made in 1840 and previous years—the money having been earned, but not called for; taking the *excess* of such charges over what will be chargeable on the treasury in 1842, in the like accounts, under appropriations of 1841 and previous years	2,000,000
Claims on account of Indian affairs and relations, &c. allowed or to be allowed in the departments, or by accounting officers	2,000,000
Claims growing out of Florida war, &c. presented to congress	3,000,000
Due on account of trust funds (other than Indian)	500,000
Fourth instalment, under the deposite act of 1836	9,000,000
Claims on account of French spoliations on commerce	5,000,000
To which is to be added a sum necessary to provide a suitable average balance in the treasury	5,000,000
Making in all	$40,380,000

THE NAVY.

The U. S. frigate Potomac was at Montevideo, Dec. 7, and the sloop of war Decatur, capt Ogden, was at Buenos Ayres, Dec. 5th.

The U. S. schooner Enterprize sailed on the 14th ult. for the river La Plata. Passengers: Miss Hunter; also the U. States navy store keeper at Rio; the former on account of her health, which has, for some time past been very delicate. She is the daughter of our charge. [*Norfolk Beacon*

The Norfolk Beacon states that the official order has been received to carry the U. S. ship of the line Delaware up to the navy yard, preparatory to equipping her for sea. It is said that her destination is for the Mediterranean, to relieve the Ohio, the time of whose cruise will be out in the summer.

Arrival of the exploring expedition at the Sandwich Islands. The New York Journal of Commerce, by way of Mazatlan, (Mexico), has received the Polynesian, published at Honolulu, Sandwich islands, 24th Oct. being two months later than our previous advices, and containing accounts of the arrival there and interesting particulars relative to the American exploring expedition.

A letter from an officer of the Vincennes, dated Honolulu, Oct. 23d, says: "We are remaining out another year between this and the Cape of Good Hope, so do not look for us until May, 1842. The Lausanne will sail for New York in two weeks."

Honolulu, Sept. 26. The United States schooner Flying Fish, G. Sinclair commander, arrived on Saturday last 35 days from Fiji islands, among which the exploring squadron have been cruising for the last three months. The remainder of the squadron sailed four days before her for this place, and may be hourly expected.

Honolulu, Oct. 3. After six months of continued expectation, the exploring squadron has reached our shores. Many of us have looked with more than ordinary interest to the period of their arrival, as one which would bring to our homes, valued friends, relatives and acquaintance, whom to meet again in this far distant spot from our common country, would give a pleasure, such as those alone can feel, who have experienced similar reunions. To them, also, it must have been an event of equal interest. The long expected news from home, tidings of parents, wives, children and friends, for weal or woe, the hopes or fears which were here to be realized, the enjoyments of rest and society, all contributed to render this place the haven of much cherished desire. Our best wishes attend them, and may their visit be one of unmingled satisfaction.

The brilliant success which has already crowned the labors of the U. States exploring squadron, must prove a source of true joy and pride to every American, and reflects the highest honor upon the untiring zeal and perseverance of those engaged in the enterprise. No better refutation of the many slanders, which have been so freely circulated at home in regard to the expedition, could be presented than the results of the past year. That an enterprise so great in itself, so limited in time, and embracing the globe for its field of labor, could be perfect in all its details, or that it will leave nothing for future explorers to do, can only be expected by those whose ignorance of the subject can be their sole apology. The experience acquired by this one, will afford just reason for greater expectations of others, should any hereafter be sent forth upon the same mission. But sufficient has already been accomplished to vindicate its honor, and to prove its usefulness.

The discovery of the great antarctic continent, which Cook sought for in vain, and in consequence disbelieved in its existence, will of itself immortalize it, and the last four months devoted to the survey of the Fiji and neighboring islands, the importance of which we alluded to in a former number, will eventually be of great benefit to the mariner and merchant, besides fully developing the natural history of the group.

During their stay here, we hope that the mooted points in this group will be settled. The summit of Mauna Loa, and its crater examined: the height of all the mountains accurately measured; the great table land and path of Kauli explored, and the harbor of Kaneohe surveyed. The Caroline Archipelago presents almost a new field for exploration, and certainly from its extent, its inhabitants and wonderful remains of a former race, one of great interest.

For the benefit of our foreign readers we give the "bits" of news in circulation in town, in regard to the movements of the squadron. After leaving New Zealand they rendezvoused at the Tonga islands, where a civil war was raging between the heathen and Christian parties. The former have since proved victorious.

H. B. M. surveying ship Sulphur, capt. Belcher, was lately at the Fijis. These islands are three hundred in number, mostly small, two as large as Hawaii. The squadron spent three months in surveying them. Natives treacherous in the extreme, and the worst of cannibals. Came along side the vessels, devouring human flesh. Occasionally eat their own wives and children. Captured a chief, who is now on board the Vincennes, who seven years since, killed ten of the crew of an American vessel.

The Porpoise was sent to rescue the crew of the American whaler Shylock, 2,000 barrels sperm oil, recently shipwrecked among the southern islands, and to take off the missionaries from some of the islands off the Fiji group, who were in a very distressed situation; the chiefs having threatened to kill and eat them if they manifested any abhorrence at, or refused to witness their cannibalic orgies. She is not expected here for some time to come.

The Vincennes on her way here, discovered and surveyed some new Coral islands.

Duhn, Oct. 10. The United States brig Porpoise, captain Ringold, arrived on Wednesday, after a short passage of twenty-seven days from the Salmon islands. Officers and crew all well. A list of officers will be found below. All the vessels of the exploring squadron are now in port, and from what we hear, will make a long stay. The Porpoise after parting with her consorts, returned to one of the Fijii islands to protect or take away as the occasion might require, a family of Wesleyan missionaries settled there, whose lives were supposed to be endangered by the savages. But they preferred remaining, having been promised protection by the old king. From thence, the brig went to the Navigator's island.

Officers of the ship Vincennes.—Charles Wilkes, esq. commander of the exploring expedition. Lieutenants, Overtin Carr, J. Alden, A. L. Case, T. A. Budd. Purser and special agent, R. R. Waldron. Master, G. M. Totten. Chaplain, rev. J. L. Elliott. Assistant surgeons, J. L. Fox, J. S. Whittle. Passed midshipmen, F. F. Bluni, W. May, J. P. Sanford, H. Eld. Midshipmen, G. W. Hatoerstey, S. B. Elliott. Clerk, J. R. Howison. Boatswain, W. Smith. Gunner, J. G. Williamson. Carpenter, A. Chirks. Sailmaker, S. V. Hawkins. Pilot, B. Vanderford. Purser's clerk, R. Robinson. Master's mate, J. W. Dyes.

Scientific corps.—C. Pickering, naturalist, J. P. Courthony, do. J. Drayton, artist. H. E. Hale, philologist. W. E. Breckenridge, assistant botanist. J. G. Brown, repairer of instruments.

Tender, Flying Fish.—G. T. Sinclair, acting master; J. W. Lewis, passed midshipman.

Officers of the Peacock.—Wm. L. Hudson, esq. commander. Lieutenants, W. E. Walker, G. Emmons, O. H. Perry and E. J. De Haven. Master, A. S. Baldwin. Purser, W. Speiden. Acting surgeon, J. C. Palmer. Assistant surgeon, C. F. Gillon. Passed midshipmen, L. Davis, W. Reynolds, G. W. Colvocoressis, G. W. Harrison. Midshipmen, E. Thompson, G. W. Clark, W. H. Hudson. Boatswain, S. Bell. Carpenter, J. Dibdin. Gunner, J. Anderson. Master's mate, — Cisney. Purser's clerk, J. Powers.

Scientific corps.—T. R. Peale, naturalist. W. Rich, botanist. J. D. Dana, mineralogist. A. Agate, artist.

Officers of the brig Porpoise.—C. Ringgold, esq. commander. Lieutenants, R. E. Johnson, W. L. Maury, J. North. Acting master, S. R. Knox, assistant surgeon, S. Holmes. Clerk, T. W. Waldron. Boatswain, J. E. Frost. Purser's clerk, W. H. Morse.

The following is the official account of the circumstances under which lieutenants Underwood and midshipmen Henry were massacred at the Fiji islands:

U. States ship Vincennes.
Fiji islands, August 1, 1840.

Sir: In compliance with your instructions, I have the honor to submit to you the following report of transactions which fell under my observations between the 21st and 24th ultimo.

At daylight, on the morning of the 22d, the Flying Fish stood at sea from the anchorage near the south end of Nabete island. Soon after I followed with the boats, and made the best of my way towards my destination. At sunset, the wind failing, anchored under one of the small islands to the north of Mdolo. Next morning got under way, and at 5 P. M. anchored in the harbor at the east of that island. Supposing it possible that the Porpoise had anchored on the other side, where you had directed me to join her, I despatched lieutenant Underwood, with directions to land near the opening between the islands, where, by ascending a slight eminence, he would have a view of her anchorage, communicating to him my doubts of the good feeling of the natives, with which I had been impressed to the short time I had had of observing their conduct on my previous cruize; also, that we had held no intercourse with them; directing him at the same time to be well armed, and return before sunset. A few minutes after he had landed I saw him return to his boat with one of his crew, who had landed with him, and a native. At the same time I observed certain movements among a party of natives, who at the moment appeared around the point near which lieutenant U's boat was lying, and with whom he appeared to hold conversation. I immediately hoisted his recall, which was promptly obeyed. After reporting no vessel in sight, he informed me of the following circumstance which had occurred during his short absence.

As he ascended the hill already referred to, he suddenly came upon a native carrying no armlet of

clubs, who, the moment he perceived lieutenant U. threw down his burden, and attempted flight, but was detained, and made to follow them towards the boat. When he arrived on the beach, the party of whom I have spoken approached, and appeared much disconcerted at finding their comrade without arms, and in his power.

After some conversation with lieutenant U. on the subject, we mutually agreed that, in our endeavors to procure provisions, of which we were in much need it would be necessary to adopt every precaution.

Next morning, the 24th, we discovered the schooner at anchor, about eight miles to the eastward, and at 9 o'clock, lieutenant Emmons joined us with the Peacock's first cutter. Several natives came off with a few yams and two small pigs, and, in reply to our inquiries, informed us that their town was too distant to bring off provisions in great quantities, and that we must go there if we desired more. I then gave John Sae, our interpreter, permission to visit the town, to ascertain if provisions could be obtained. He soon returned, and informed me that he thought we could get what we wanted. Lieutenant Underwood immediately requested permission to go and make the necessary purchases, which I granted, informing him that I would follow as soon as the tide permitted, when he shoved off for the passage between the islands. About the same time lieutenant Emmons departed for the purpose of making observations on the smaller islands. I soon perceived that the Leopard grounded in the passage, and that a number of the natives, perhaps fifteen or twenty, had collected about her, and, joining their song with that of the boat's crew, were assisting to drag her through. As the number of natives appeared increasing, and impelled by apprehensions of some danger, I immediately attempted to follow him; but the cutter being much heavier, I was unable to do so until after a detention of the tide of perhaps twenty minutes. After getting into the bay, I found the Leopard at anchor, about 2,000 feet from the shore, in just sufficient water to permit me to get alongside; and I was informed by the crew that lieutenant U. had gone ashore, leaving a hostage, whom I immediately took into my boat. With the aid of my glass, I saw lieutenant U. with several of his crew, apparently in conversation with a party of twelve or fifteen natives.

Nothing occurred for the space of half an hour, when Robert Furman was sent off by lieutenant Underwood to inform me that the natives would not trade unless for muskets or powder. I directed Furman to return to the shore, and say to Mr. U. that I could not consent to such an exchange while the schooner was within reach; that we could be supplied by her; and to hurry off, as I thought he had been quite long enough absent to purchase all we required, if the natives were disposed to trade.

About this time midshipman Henry obtained my permission, and left for the shore. A few minutes after, a small canoe, with three natives, came along side, and, after an exchange of some words with the "hostage," he departed a little anxiety to return with them to the shore. As they pushed off, he attempted to leave the boat, when I took him by the arm and directed him to sit down, giving him to understand, as well as possible, that he must keep quiet till the return of our party. Shortly after, lieut. Emmons rejoined me, and made his boat fast to mine.

In about half an hour Jerome Davis came off to say that, with another hatchet, Mr. U. could purchase all required. I directed Davis to take it to him, and say to Mr. U. that I desired to see him without delay; to come off with what he could get as soon as possible. In the mean time, the water having risen, I ordered the Leopard to drop in as near the landing as possible. She had been gone about ten minutes, when the hostage jumped overboard and made for the beach, which was the first intimation I received of any thing going wrong on the shore. I immediately seized my rifle and directed it at him, when he slackened his pace. I then ordered two men to follow and secure him; he thereupon resumed his course, when I determined to shoot him, but stayed my hand, lest his death should bring destruction to our absent people. As I turned to direct my boat to be got under way, I noticed midshipman Clark in the act of firing, and ordered him to fire over his head—at the same time directed lieut. Emmons to pull after and take him, if possible, dead or alive.

The report of fire-arms then reached us from the beach, to which ensued a general melee, the natives having suddenly increased to about fifty. By this time my boat was flying before a fresh breeze to the stage of conflict, and I called to lieut. Emmons to follow me. In a few moments we passed the Leopard shoving out, when I was informed of the death of lieut. Underwood. The boats had not grounded, but we immediately jumped overboard, and with all speed hastened to the beach, opening a fire upon the natives as soon as within range, when they immediately dispersed, carrying off their dead and wounded. Before we got upon the beach, we found J. S. Clark (seaman) badly wounded and delirious. I directed some one to take him to the boat, and continued my course. When I reached the beach, nothing living was to be seen. About ten paces from the water, I found lieut. Underwood, lying upon his back, partially stripped of his clothing. I raised his head upon my arm, and hope was for a moment flattered, on seeing some signs of life; but, alas! he breathed twice only. Turning aside from the melancholy spectacle, my eye fell on midshipman Henry, who lay very much in the same situation in which I had found lieut. Underwood. This was the earliest intimation I had of his being one of the sufferers. I raised him in my arms, and hope was again flattered,—I thought I perceived him breathe. A native lay a few paces from him badly wounded. I ordered him to be despatched, and with heavy hearts we bore our murdered comrades to the boat, and made sail for the schooner, which we reached in about one hour—at 5 o'clock, P. M.

Very respectfully, I am, sir, your obedient servant, JAMES ALDEN, *lieut. U. S. navy.*

To Charles Wilkes, esq commanding United States surveying and exploring expedition.

STATES OF THE UNION.

MAINE.

The legislature assembled at Augusta on the 6th inst. In the senate, R. H. Vose was chosen president. The vote stood for Mr. Vose, W. 15, Williams, V. B. 6, scattering 2. Daniel Sanborn was elected clerk. In the house, Geo. C. Getchell, W. was chosen clerk, by 98 votes, to 82 for Elbridge Gerry, V. B. Three ballots were had for speaker without effecting a choice. On the first ballot John Otis, W. had 87 votes, John P Paine, V. B. 83, and J. S Little, W. 8. The house adjourned. The reason assigned for refusing to join in votes in favor of Mr. Otis, was the appointment of the president of the senate from the same vicinity. The next day Mr. Otis having declined nomination, Mr. Little was chosen by a full whig vote.

Governor. The votes for governor having been counted by the committee of the legislature, and the result being no choice by the people, the legislature accepted the report on the 13th inst. and the house proceeded to vote for two candidates to be sent to the senate. The vote stood, for John Fairfield 169, Edward Kent 164, H. Hamblin 9, F. O J. Smith 8. Consequently Messrs. Fairfield and Kent were the candidates for the senate; and that body made choice of Edward Kent by a vote of 15 to 8. On the next day (14th) in convention of the two houses, Mr. Kent came in, took the oath of office, and was formally proclaimed governor of the state.

U. S senator. According to previous assignment, the legislature on the 23th ult. proceeded to the choice of a senator, to represent this state in United States senate, for the term of six years from and after the fourth day of March next. The election was by a concurrent vote of the two houses. In the house on the first ballot the whole number of votes being 178—necessary to a choice, 90. The vote stood: George Evans, 94; John Fairfield, 81; John S. Tenney, 1; Hannibal Hamlin, 1; ex gov. Vose, 1. The hon. George Evans was therefore declared duly elected on the part of the house.

In the senate on the first ballot, George Evans received 14 votes, John Fairfield, 8. George Evans was therefore declared elected on the part of the senate,—and having received a majority of votes in each house, he is legally and constitutionally elected a senator, for the state of Maine, in the congress of the United States, for the term of six years from and after the third day of March next.

Finances. An account of the finances of the state to the 1st inst. is exhibited in the annual report of the treasurer. The whole debt of the state amounts to $1,678,367, of which all but $37,340 is funded, and payable in periods of 3, 5, 8, 15 and 20 years. The estimated charge for interest the ensuing year is $95,500. For meeting this debt, and the current expenses of the state, the treasury has the following resources: cash on hand Jan. 1, 1841, $82,736; bank tax for 1841, $40,000; duty on commissions, $2,500; balance a state tax of 1840, due January 1, 1841, $97,718; notes and bonds in hands of land agent, and other notes and bills receivable, estimated to be available for $205,000; claim on the United States, $350 000; and bank stock, $18,000; making a total of $755,954. The estimate of probable receipts in 1841 is $458,894, including cash on hand, $200,000 claimed of the United States for boundary expenses, the state tax, bank tax, and $30,000 from the land agent. The bank tax appears to be appropriated to the school fund. The estimate of expenditure for the current year is $306,627.

Northeastern boundary. A correspondent of the Boston Daily Mail says, that a resolve has been introduced in the Maine house of representatives to repel British aggression! which provides "that the resources of the state be, and they are hereby, placed at the disposal of the governor, and the specific sum of 400,000 dollars be appropriated, to remove the troops of her majesty, queen Victoria, now quartered on the territory called disputed by the British government; but by the treaty of 1783, and by the resolutions of both houses of congress passed in 1833, and by resolves of the legislature of Maine, clearly, and unequivocally a part of the rightful soil of this state."

Revised code. The revision of the whole body of laws in this state, was completed by the last legislature, at an extra session held in September and October. These laws are now in the hands of the printers, and will make a volume of about 1,000 pages. They are mainly the work of the late lamented chief justice of the state, Prentiss Mellen, who died at Portland a few days since, full of years and honors. Owing to the haste with which they were revised, and to other adverse circumstances, it is apprehended they will not compare with the revised statutes of N. York or Massachusetts. They will, however, be a great improvement on our former laws, which had been so often changed, repealed, and re-enacted, from year to year, that it sometimes puzzled the best members of the legal profession, and would have staggered even "a Philadelphia lawyer," to tell what was law, and what was not not law, in Maine.

VERMONT.

The Vermont university, at Burlington, has 160 pupils. A donation of $30,000 has recently been made to it by Mr. Williams, a citizen of the state. Its library contains 10,000 volumes.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Legislature. A bill to repeal the law prohibiting the intermarriage of whites, Indians and mulattoes' was rejected in the house of representatives of Massachusetts, "after a warm and animated debate." Yeas 140, nays 204.

Boston trade. There arrived at Boston during the month of January 259 vessels of all kinds, 181 of which were coastwise and 69 foreign. There cleared during the same period 197 vessels, 130 of which were coastwise and 67 foreign.

Sugar. There was imported in Boston during the year 1840—29,600,000 pounds of brown sugar.

RHODE ISLAND.

The general assembly of Rhode Island have passed resolutions in favor of the immediate distribution of the public lands among all the states; for a national bank, and for the immediate repeal of the sub treasury law.

NEW YORK.

Prison contracts—heavy damages. Mr. J. Chichester of this city has lately obtained a verdict for $18,557 19 damages against the agent of the Sing Sing prison, for a breach of contract for the services of prisoners in the cooper's shop of the prison.

It appeared that Mr. Chichester, the plaintiff, entered into a contract with Robert Wittee, the agent of the prison, on the 26th December, 1833, for the services of a stipulated number of convicts, for seven years ensuing, or up to the 26th of December, 1839, with the privilege of renewing said contract for a term of years longer. The damages for the violation of the contract, were laid at 25,000 dollars, and the violations were, a refusal on the part of the agent to allow the plaintiff a sufficiency of men, to allow him for dressed stuff, as agreed, and for bad work.

The referees reported on the 6th instant a verdict for the plaintiff of $18,557 19. [*Troy Whig.*

PENNSYLVANIA.

The finances. From the auditor general's report, made to the legislature at the opening of the session, we glean the annexed important items in relation to the financial condition of the state.

Summary statement of the receipts at the state treasury, commencing on the 1st day of November, 1839, and ending on the thirty-first day of October, 1840.

Land and land office fees,	$37,141 45
Auction commissions,	19 725 00
Auction duties,	76,482 55
Dividends on bank stock,	126,522 00
Dividends on turnpike stock,	4,742 00
Dividends on bridge and navigation stock,	32,993 32
Tax on bank dividends,	80,465 03
Tavern licenses,	52,749 09
Retailer's licenses,	70,971 98

Hawker's and pedlar's licenses,	4,606 13
Tin and clock pedlar's licenses	797 35
Collateral inheritances,	22,951 43
Pamphlet laws,	389 29
Increase of county rates and levies,	2,946 49
Colonial records,	680 85
Tax on personal property,	3 48
Canal and rail road tolls,	1,672,620 75
Premiums on bank charters,	105,314 25
Loans,	4,388,310 00
Increase on deposites,	18,740 86
Tax on writs,	37,560 07
Tax on certain offices,	2,416 30
Dickerson college lands,	316 77
Militia and exempt fines,	229 08
Tax on loan companies,	1,325 53
Fees of the secretary of the commonwealth's office,	744 00
Miscellaneous	1,992 94
	$6,113,650 61
Balance in treasury, 1st Nov. 1839,	1,337,170 64
	$7,450,821 25

Summary statement of the payments of the state treasury, commencing on the first day of November, 1839, and ending on the thirty-first day of October, 1840.

Commissioners of the internal improvement fund,	$3,182,600 72
Expenses of government,	355,904 99
Turnpikes,	18,334 31
Bridges,	4,000 00
State roads	5,800 00
Rail road, canal companies, &c.	72,951 97
Militia expenses,	31,738 59
Pensions and gratuities,	51,989 33
Education,	369,335 43
Colonial records,	2,475 00
Loans,	467,500 00
Interest on loans,	162,722 23
Eastern penitentiary,	15,143 24
Western penitentiary,	7,962 00
House of refuge,	5,000 00
Damages by sparks from locomotives,	20,858 57
Convention to amend the constitution,	3,733 05
Escheats,	822 68
Geological survey,	16,700 00
State library,	2,917 00
Nicholson estate,	2,931 55
Premiums on silk,	2,101 89
Payment of troops,	31,475 40
Seat of government,	9,900 42
Conveying convicts,	619 73
Conveying fugitives,	505 77
Miscellaneous,	41,420 63
	$6,860,471 50
Balance in treasury 1st Nov. 1840,	590,349 75
	$7,450,821 25

Canal commissioners report. In the annual report of the board of canal commissioners, for the year ending 31st October, 1840, the board recommend the following appropriations for the ensuing year.

For the Erie extension,	$1,000,000 00
North Branch extension,	1,000,000 00
Wisconisco canal,	146,320 00
Reservoirs,	218,000 00
Completion of the 2nd track of railway to void the Columbia inclined plaor,	88,171 00
Renewing north track to Whitehall,	52,130 00
Repairs on French creek feeder,	100,000 00
Repairs on all the finished lines of canal and rail road except French creek feeder, and to pay debts already due for the same,	878,000 00
Damages,	20,000 00
New work on finished lines,	40,000 00
Motive power on Portage rail road,	25,000 00
Debts due on Sinnemahoning line,	1,206 00
	$3,578,827 00

DELAWARE.

Gov. Comegys' message. The message of gov. Comegys was communicated to the two houses on the 5th inst. It refers mostly to matters of local interest. The common school system now in operation throughout the state, seems to be in some respects defective. The appointment of a general superintendent is recommended—also some modifications in the law imposing the school tax. It is proposed to exempt persons whose taxable property does not exceed three hundred dollars.

The penal code of the state it is thought needs revision. Many of the punishments inflicted by it are severe beyond the modes and feeling of the age; insomuch that the excessive rigor of the law often defeats its own end, through the necessary interposition of the pardoning power, or the unwillingness of juries to condemn.

An appropriation is recommended for the benefit of the indigent deaf and dumb in the commonwealth, provision has already been made for the indigent blind.

Allusions are made to communications from the governor of New Jersey relative to the act of the house of representatives at Washington, in excluding the congressional delegates from that state; also from the governor of Virginia concerning the dispute with New York; and from the citizens of the District of Columbia.

On the subject of a national bank the following remarks occur: The occasion is suitable, gentlemen, for recommending to you the passage of resolutions in favor of a national bank. In respect to the constitutional power of congress to charter such an institution, I trust there can be no doubt whatever. The venerated names of Washington who approved the first, and Madison who approved the second act of incorporation, to say nothing of the many other and high authorities that have united in one expression as to its constitutionality, should, in my humble opinion, put this matter forever at rest. Besides, the knowledge which has been purchased by long and painful experience, of the utter inadequacy of state banks to the various and multiform exigencies of the country and the whole business community, establishes beyond all controversy, the absolute necessity for such an institution. I hope that you, gentlemen, will so far respond to the requisitions of your country and your constituents, as to furnish our representation in congress with a decided expression of your views, in this matter, and also, your unqualified disapprobation of the act, passed at the last session—familiarly known as the sub-treasury law.

MARYLAND—STATISTICS.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES, PAINTS AND DYES.

Counties.	Value of drugs, &c. manufact'd.	No. of men employed.	Capital invested.
Allegany	4,500		
Baltimore	200	1	
Cecil	3,150	6	3,100
Frederick	4,000	1	2,000
Harford	1,200	1	700
Washington	1,000		
Baltimore city	66,000	43	79,000
	$80,050	52	$85,100

SOAP AND CANDLES.

Counties.	Soap, lbs.	Tallow candles, lbs.	Men.	Capital.
Calvert	7,388	5,740		
Carroll	202	195		
Cecil		40		
Dorchester	3,111			
Frederick	45,600	55,060	4	4,000
Harford	16			
Talbot	100			
Washington	2,000	14,000	2	500
Worcester	25,000	7,000		
Balto. city	1,778,008	617,000	87	94,000
	1,857,416	722,335	93	$98,500

Besides the above there were manufactured in the city of Baltimore 35,000 pounds of spermaceti and wax candles.

DISTILLED AND FERMENTED LIQUORS.

Counties.	Distilleries	Gallons produced.	Breweries.	Gallons produced.	Men.	Capital.
Allegany	8	4,875	3	36,960	8	7,000
Baltimore	2	1,200			3	300
Carroll	28	39,800	1	26,500	17	8,490
Frederick	13	69,400	2	52,280	15	19,600
Harford	3	3,040			3	1,000
Talbot	1	209			3	
Washington	16	119,285	3	12,400	36	73,900
Baltimore city	3	105,000	3	401,500	117	87,000
	73	342,813	11	329,640	199	194,290

CARRIAGES AND WAGONS.

Counties	Value.	Men.	Capital
Allegany	8,900	22	3 900
Anne Arundel	6,800	37	13 600
Baltimore	98,075	92	32,550
Carroll	2,450	20	1,865
Cecil	12,430	43	3,370
Dorchester	5 000	8	200
Frederick	13 943	59	5,280
Harford	2,524	15	830
Kent	5,100	24	5,500
Montgomery	1,400	5	800
Prince George's	3,200	11	1,200
Somerset	20,000	8	7,000
Talbot	2 000	27	10 000
Washington	23,150	65	9,270
Worcester	9 000	19	2,790
Baltimore city	122,700	231	54,200
	$336,672	657	$134,325

WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES.

Counties.	Fulling mills.	Woollen factories.	Value of goods manufactured.	Persons employed.	Capital.
Allegany			2 000		
Anne Arundel	2	1	2,000	10	1,000
Baltimore	4	1	62,000	61	26,500
Carroll	7	3	9,400	19	4,660
Cecil	3	3	10 600	25	7 000
Frederick	9	7	17,650	41	25,000
Harford	4	7	6,250	43	14,470
Kent	1	1	3 500	12	3,000
Montgomery		1	5 000	6	2,000
Washington	7	3	17,800	38	6 600
Baltimore city		1	100,000	100	20,000
	39	29	$325,900	375	$120,220

LEATHER AND TANNERIES.

Counties.	Number of tanneries.	Sides of sole leather tanned.	Sides of upper leather tanned.	Value of yearly product.
Allegany	8	2,210	1,200	20,000
Anne Arundel	2	1,450	80	7,300
Baltimore	14	8,438	8,698	81,175
Carolina	1	300	400	1,200
Carroll	26	13,952	5,255	82,927
Cecil	3	2,300	670	2 000
Charles	1	570	784	6 000
Dorchester	2	450	450	2 200
Frederick	40	63,530	11,440	257,640
Harford	12	2 860	1,700	22,700
Montgomery	4	2,160	1,320	6,180
Queen Anne's	1	150	150	500
Somerset	5	800	1,450	7,300
Talbot	2	750	450	5,000
Washington	20	15,045	8 820	67,863
Worcester	5	4,200	4,400	23,000
Baltimore city	13	69,500	146,500	133,800
	159	189,966	291,967	$702,655

MACHINERY, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

Counties.	Value manufactured.	Men employed.	Capital invested in preceding manufactures.
Allegany	$38,363	8	$3,000
Anne Arundel	294,000	40	4,500
Baltimore	12,675	1,500	3,000
Carroll		2,500	1,400
Cecil		4,000	2,000
Dorchester		2,800	6,000
Frederick		780	2,200
Harford	15,670	1,000	1,100
Montgomery	10,800	1,600	7,300
Prince George's		570	81,175
St. Mary's		2,200	1,200
Washington			82,927
Worcester			2 000
Baltimore city			6 000
			2 200
			257,640
			22,700
			6,180
			500
			7,300
			5,000
			67,863
			23,000
			133,800

MARBLE, GRANITE, MARBLE, &c.

Counties.	Value manufactured.	Men employed.
Allegany	133,200	217
Anne Arundel	111,000	128
Baltimore	4,100	13
Carroll		
Cecil		
Dorchester		
Frederick		38
Harford	17,500	2
Montgomery		6
Prince George's	18,700	60
St. Mary's	1,000	
Washington	430	
Worcester		
Baltimore city		
	284,430	1011

BRICKS AND LIME.

Counties.	Value manufactured.	Men employed
Allegany	9,825	60
Anne Arundel	730	4
Baltimore	140,700	153
Carroll		
Cecil		
Dorchester		9
Frederick	2,850	30
Harford	23,940	64
Montgomery	56,800	61
Prince George's	8,570	15
St. Mary's	85,769	191
Washington	97,763	76
Worcester	27,500	18
Baltimore city	2,400	
	396,847	1101

POINTING AND BINDING.

Counties.	Daily papers.	Weekly do.	Semi and tri wee. do.	Semi-weekly do.	Periodicals.	Men employed.	Capital invested.
Allegany		3				8	$3,000
Anne Arundel		1	1	2		13	4,500
Carroll		3	3			7	3,000
Cecil		2	2			6	1,400
Dorchester		2	2			4	2,000
Frederick	3	4			1	18	6,000
Harford		3	1			7	2,800
Prince Geo.		1	1			3	600
St. Mary's		1	1			3	1,100
Talbot		2	3			7	1,000
Washington	6	1	6			24	1,330
Balto. city	10	10	6	7	6	270	119,900
	47	15	6	31	7	7 876	$147,130

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CEREAL GRAINS.

COUNTIES.	Wheat, bushels.	Barley, bushels	Oats, bushels.	Rye, bushels.	Buckwheat, bushels.	Indian corn, bushels.
Allegany	84,386	292	212,381	49,291	30,104	114,957
Anne Arundel	268,143	28	285,922	26,075	3,956	502,773
Baltimore	145,081	545	300,110	79,022	9,116	522,801
Calvert	26,982		35,775	518		166,592
Caroline	24,814		42,720	19,271	228	269,375
Carroll	184,448	462	209,430	72,103	6,960	267,384
Cecil	187,238	390	234,891	1,502	6,490	286,600
Charles	91,231		40,992	4,533		297,187
Dorchester	87,358		61,812	7,931		476,791
Frederick	912,817	664	387,096	279,570	4,770	831,134
Harford	119,300	25	217,992	20,152	8,757	324,416
Kent	132,470	31	263,193	2,250	1,118	503,339
Montgomery	142,757	896	223,167	27,704	2,638	308,345
Prince George's	80,147	10	107,070	38,211	288	507,286
Queen Anne's	113,412	8	117,765	35,767	340	500,274
St. Mary's	68,372		61,842	1,588	85	253,305
Somerset	26,778		123,807	422		428,102
Talbot	222,822		40,121	4,494	24	517,230
Washington	604,786	208	421,951	118,209	1,864	652,041
Worcester	20,979		163,520			456,242
Baltimore city	100		168	60		622
	3,541,433	3,614	3,379,950	784,203	87,556	8,256,565

TOBACCO, HAY, POTATOES, &c.

COUNTIES.	Tobacco, pounds.	Hay, tons.	Hemp, tons.	Potatoes, bushels.
Allegany	21,500	7,293	23	87,203
Anne Arundel	1,121,666	11,438	5	51,777
Baltimore	8,117	17,288	21	183,166
Calvert	3,639,695	373		6,156
Caroline		94		13,879
Carroll	223,369	14,216	6	112,271
Cecil		7,890	28	40,926
Charles	3,265,371	332	4	6,366
Dorchester	1,700	745		25,373
Frederick	337,991	18,993	4	123,273
Harford		9,444	6	79,980
Kent		614		32,563
Montgomery	225	5,42	51	62,546
Prince George's	9,259,125	3,615	9	21,570
Queen Anne's	3,572,032	1,411	1	14,275
St. Mary's		300		11,623
Somerset				32,001
Talbot		504		20,224
Washington	11,172	5,429	4	74,780
Worcester				35,441
Baltimore city	29	139		280
	21,916,612	110,916	117	1,058,901

MILLS.

COUNTIES.	Flouring mills.	Flour, barrels made.	Grist mills.	Saw mills.	Oil mills.	Value of manufactures.	Men.	Capital.
Allegany	11	2,990	18	41	1	52,422	42	50,574
Anne Arundel	5	27,260	33	16		154,645	85	84,210
Baltimore	21	150,636	47	32		559,871	109	272,200
Calvert	26	6,156	26	1		8,050	26	12,850
Caroline		13,879				6,664	15	3,850
Carroll	21	23,306	37	61	3	3,253	55	21,900
Cecil		40,926	37	35		58,854	65	32,185
Charles	1	500	17					
Dorchester		290	29	13		6,885	41	23,149
Frederick	46	118,598	65	40	2	328,311	136	134,100
Harford	7	11,900	33	28	1	65,188	57	46,675
Kent	7	1,350	12	2		13,400	31	12,200
Montgomery	1	3,000	16	16	1	9,100	15	4,152
Prince George's	1	5,100	14	6		2,150	15	63,000
Queen Anne's		21,570	11			1,750	4	4,648
St. Mary's		11,623	5			4,900	24	22,850
Somerset		32,001	24	19			28	5,930
Talbot		20,224	6	6			4	
Washington	56	74,780	41	1		406,250	130	183,840
Worcester		35,441	10	3				
Baltimore city	11	280	11	1		61,000	12	27,000
	212,160	1,058,901	422	258	8	1,936,091	1,034	1,239,827

LIVE STOCK.

COUNTIES.	Horses and mules.	Neat cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Estimated value of poultry of all kinds.
Allegany	4,063	9,994	18,711	11,562	$4,479
Anne Arundel	6,556	18,189	17,893	21,741	12,274
Baltimore	8,050	13,536	16,700	23,618	16,625
Calvert	2,291	6,481	6,601	12,617	9,279
Caroline	1,905	5,673	3,112	10,623	2,980
Carroll	4,714	11,014	12,363	22,321	8,302
Cecil	8,358	9,679	9,139	13,854	7,568
Charles	2,904	6,141	10,147	12,757	4,510
Dorchester	2,845	14,815	18,575	24,776	9,558
Frederick	24,935	26,209	24,619	34,699	20,693
Harford	4,797	12,562	15,662	20,950	21,077
Kent	2,417	8,497	9,107	14,921	10,606
Montgomery	4,648	10,495	13,823	24,201	12,870
Prince George's	4,056	9,956	12,842	12,720	21,921
Queen Anne's	2,864	10,078	17,390	17,216	6,856
St. Mary's	2,247	11,218	11,558	20,010	9,772
Somerset	3,415	8,886	9,646	14,298	10,358
Talbot	7,448	15,838	15,697	37,928	8,880
Washington	14,763	14,930	19,000	8,423	
Worcester					
Baltimore city	1,264	2,388	765		
	111,784	239,827	262,807	419,220	216,248

COMMERCE.

COUNTIES.	Commercial houses in foreign trade.	Commission houses.	Capital invested.	Retail dry goods, grocery & other stores	Capital invested.
Allegany					
Anne Arundel	800		6,411		
Baltimore					
Calvert					
Caroline	2,500				
Carroll			400		
Cecil			3,900		
Dorchester	59,900		900		
Frederick			5,900		
Harford			50		
Kent					
Prince George's					
St. Mary's					
Somerset	5,000				
Talbot			2,500		
Washington			17,800		
Worcester					
Baltimore city	211,571	268,200	602	254,200	213
	279,771	305,360	836	339,276	415

GARDENS, &c. WOOL, HOPS AND WAX.

COUNTIES.	Value of produce of market gardens.	Produce of nurseries and florists.	Capital.	Wool, pounds.	Hops, pounds.	Wax, pounds.
Allegany				23,938	5	557
Anne Arundel	53,849	217	26,844	28,536	235	109
Baltimore	54,344	6,242	6,280	21,706	128	20
Calvert				13,301	45	145
Caroline				5,180	11	20
Carroll				21,057	78	55
Cecil		25	5	16,486	588	201
Charles				14,674	18	441
Dorchester				21,902	56	254
Frederick	33			58,097	389	283
Harford				29,652	106	165
Kent	96	1,944	9,182	17,723	79	160
Montgomery	8,924	150	160	29,816	189	290
Prince George's	4,554	589	1,010	26,814	37	117
Queen Anne's				27,797	29	442
St. Mary's				16,877	88	61
Somerset				20,250		
Talbot	320	76	76	26,084		
Washington	1,218	67	67	32,361		
Worcester				29,314		
Baltimore city	14,370	1,400	6,370			
	125,197	10,591	49,811	502,469	2,364	3,684

DOMESTIC PRODUCE.

COUNTIES.	Cotton, pounds.	Silk cocoons, pounds	Wood sold, cords.	Produce of dairies.	Produce of orchards.	Wine made, gallons.	Value of home made goods.
Allegany	1,992		850	9,103	2,739		$13,250
Anne Arundel	46	6	25,232	27,538	14,103	223	25,895
Baltimore	119		9,988	90,097	12,203	2,419	3,405
Calvert			1,714	9,087	1,767		4,348
Caroline		4	1,467	7,630	315		6,446
Carroll			8,497	24,779	5,018		8,723
Cecil	233		5,088	2,028	2,795	43	4,156
Charles	344		40,791	8,158	837		4,388
Dorchester			10,567	92,095	2,517	3,952	9,095
Frederick	1,483		6,857	37,986	20,294	267	25,812
Harford		22	6,857		6,077	69	7,917
Kent		13	4,120	14,167	5,865	36	9,012
Montgomery		49	1,467	50,078	5,018		8,723
Prince George's	55	4	885	8,176	2,729		4,861
Queen Anne's			1,040	2,729	2,827		2,874
St. Mary's		6	15,156	10,225	2,421		6,433
Somerset	2,406	162	23,024	4,643	125		6,433
Talbot		77	5,775	16,332	1,649		14,459
Washington		16	8,891	35,909	14,663	10	8,551
Worcester			1,632	11,381	640	942	4,828
Baltimore city							6,471
	7,108	885	191,210	170,561	114,228	7,610	183,820

COTTON MANUFACTURES.

Counties.	Factories.	Spindles.	Value of manufactures.	Persons employed.	Capital.
Anne Arundel	2	4,000	100,000	325	120,000
Baltimore	12	30,502	1,154,980	1,093	1,083,000
Carroll	2	2,032	21,000	77	45,000
Cecil	1	124	10,700	23	4,200
Montgomery	1	700		35	30,000
St. Mary's	1	224	3,000	8	6,000
Baltimore city	2	3,600	68,900	124	16,200
	21	41,100	$2,349,580	2,284	$1,324,400

IRON.

Counties.	Cast iron. No. of fur.	Cast iron. Tons.	Bar iron. No. of fur.	Bar iron. Tons.	Fuel. Bituminous coal, bush.	Fuel. Wood, &c.	Capital invested.
Allegany	1	500			1,500	200	100,000
Anne Arundel	4	3,900	6	2,600	10,085	342	200,000
Baltimore			5	3,000	2,000	150	200,000
Cecil			5	950	1,350	825	54,000
Frederick	4	800			1,187	46	22,650
Harford	4	2,200	3	2,380	5,070	105	139,000
Washington	1	476	3	970	900	250	50,000
	12 furs.	8,876	18	9,900	22,192	1,712	$793,650

FURNITURE.

Counties.	Value of manufactures.	No. of establishments.	Men employed.	Capital invested.	Houses. Brick & stone built.	Houses. Frame built.	Men employed.	Value of houses built.
Allegany						41	45	$19,725
Anne Arundel				1,856	12	94	166	66,900
Baltimore					30	14	132	28,195
Calvert						37	51	13,359
Caroline	2,500					3	6	700
Carroll		6	9	2,000		4	4	6,450
Cecil		400	2	250	4			
Dorchester	59,900	3,900	11	1,550	14	28	118	35,750
Frederick		900	201	51,000	1	62	122	13,555
Harford		5,900	21	2,320	17	6	78	46,600
Kent		50	2	50	16	19	71	31,150
Prince George's						45	91	12,650
St. Mary's					21	22	5	104,000
Somerset	5,000				36	39	40	22,575
Talbot		2,500	21	4,500		30	42	8,735
Washington		17,800	47	21,550	49	3	3	2,050
Worcester						30	100	43,765
Baltimore city	211,571	268,200	602	254,200	213	25	59	16,850
	279,771	305,360	836	339,276	415	1	846	509,450
						569	1,976	995,745

*This return comprises only the 10th and 13th wards of the city of Baltimore.—The deputy marshals made no return of the live stock in the other wards.

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POTTERIES.

Counties.	Numbers.	Value of manufactures.	Men.	Capital.
Carroll	6	390	5	945
Cecil	1	1,000	3	500
Frederick	3	1,550	7	750
Harford	1	1,500	2	500
Washington	3	3,300	8	325
Baltimore city	8	53,500	65	22,300
	22	$61,240	90	$25,620

FISHERIES.

Counties.	Bbls pickled fish.	Bone and other products of fisheries.	Men employed.	Capital invested.
Anne Arundel	151		17	120
Calvert	1,091		37	1,200
Carolina	520		29	900
Cecil	20,351	10,077	611	13,275
Charles	2,400			
Dorchester	425			
Frederick	950		35	3,000
Harford	40,582		877	56,000
Kent	1,658		13	350
Prince George's	650		155	11,800
St. Mary's	14		8	150
Somerset	500	2,000	4	1,000
Baltimore city	2,000	90		6,000
	71,282	12,167	1,819	$94,947

Gunpowder. There are 5 powder mills in Baltimore city and county, which manufactured 669,000 lbs. and employed 47 men. The capital invested is $46,000.

Glass. There is one glass house in the Baltimore city, employing 37 men. The capital invested is $30,000, and the value of manufactures $40,000.

Sugar refineries, &c. There are six sugar refineries in Baltimore city, the produce of which is valued at $176,000. The value of chocolate made in the city is 11,400, and of confectionary $68,400 — The capital invested in these is $102,900, and the number of men employed 89.

PAPER.

Counties.	Mills.	Value of produce.	Men.	Capital.
Baltimore	1	1,000	5	14,000
Carroll	4	51,500	12	20,500
Cecil	5	65,000	67	22,500
Frederick	3	13,600	20	4,050
Harford	1	4,000	7	1,000
Baltimore city	2	59,000	60	23,350
	16	195,100	171	$95,400

COOPAGE.

Counties.	Cooperwalks.	Value produced.	Men.	Capital
Carroll	1	3,000	1	500
Frederick	3	4,350	8	2,500
Washington	1	3,500	5	1,000
Baltimore city	8	133,000	184	66,300
	13	142,850	198	$70,500

Musical instruments. The value of musical instruments manufactured in Baltimore city, is 15,400 dollars; the number of men employed 15; and the capital invested $4,000.

Mines. The value of metals, other than gold and lead, in Baltimore county, is $18,300, and in Frederick county $10,500; the number of men employed is 59 in the former and 14 in the latter.

GRANITE, MARBLE AND OTHER STONE.

Counties.	Value produced.	Men.	Capital.
Baltimore	4,200	1	200
Cecil	8,050	28	4,000
Frederick	1,000	13	10,000
Baltimore city	8,000	16	2,500
	21,250	58	16,700

Coal. In Allegany county, the number of bushels of bituminous coal mined was 222,000; the number of men employed 23, and the capital invested $4,470.

Sugar. In Allegany county there were made 36,266 pounds of sugar.

Internal transportation. The number of men employed is 3 in Carroll county, 20 in Worcester, and 83 in Baltimore city—total 106.

Butchers, packers, &c. The number of persons employed is 4 in Anne Arundel county, 2 in Frederick county, 6 in Kent county, 8 in Washington county and 193 in Baltimore city—total 208. The capital invested is $28,880.

Fire arms. In Washington county, 80 small arms were manufactured, employing 3 men.

Metals. The value of precious metals manufactured is $200 in Washington county, and $13,300 in Baltimore city. There are two men employed in the former and 19 in the latter. The value of other metals manufactured is $200 in Baltimore county; $2,700 in Frederick county, and $310,000 in Baltimore city. The number of men employed is 213.

Dying and printing. There are two establishments for dying and printing cottons in Anne Arundel county, and one in Baltimore city.

Silk. The capital invested in the manufacture of silk is $5,500 in Cecil county, and $2,000 in Frederick county. There are 18 females and children employed.

Tobacco. Manufactures of—

Counties.	Value of articles.	Persons employed.	Capital
Carroll	500	2	200
Frederick	1,300	3	3,000
Baltimore city	230,200	270	118,900
	$232,000	278	125,100

VIRGINIA.

University. There professors are wanted in the university of Virginia: one of mathematics, one of modern languages, and of moral philosophy. Salaries from $3,000 to $3,900 each, and a dwelling house. The professor of modern languages is required to teach French, Spanish, Italian, German and Anglo-Saxon. The emoluments offered are far greater than those enjoyed at any other university in the country. Applications will be received until the first of July next.

GEORGIA.

Special congressional election. Hines Holt, esq. the whig candidate, elected to fill the vacancy in congress occasioned by the resignation of judge Colquitt, received, according to the official returns, 26,059 votes and Watson (V. B.) 21,002—majority 5,057.

OHIO.

Schools in Cincinnati. The editor is indebted to the kindness of his friend *E. P. Langon, esq.* president of the board of trustees, for a copy of "the eleventh annual report of the condition of the common schools of Cincinnati, rendered June 1840," with the proceedings of the common council thereon, and published by their direction. It is really a gratifying specimen of the progress of system and science, in the department of popular education, and well worthy the attention of all those who are engaged in introducing public schools into their own communities. A comprehensive table exhibits at one view, the names, stations and salaries of the teachers and their assistants—the expense of each school for tuition and for contingencies—the number of scholars enrolled, withdrawn and remaining—distinguishing males from the females—the number of each in daily attendance—the number classified according to age, from six to sixteen, each year distinct—the names of the trustees, board of examiners and other officers—the time of their meetings, &c. &c.

We lay down this instructive little publication with sincere regret that our limits will not enable us to make further extracts at present from its pages than to furnish the general results of its statements. Its suggestions in relation to the qualifications of teachers—the course of studies and grading of scholars—the books used—the economy of such system of education; and the suggestions to parents, scholars, teachers, public authorities and to the community at large, are admirable, and worthy of a wide distribution.

Number of scholars entered at the several schools during the past year	5,057
Number retired, from removals and various other causes	1,793
Number in daily attendance	2,604
Number of teachers employed of which 22 are males, and 42 females	64
Average daily attendance of each	41½
Increase of enrollments of scholars over 1839	557
Increase of withdrawals over 1839	410
Increase of remaining over 1839	167
Increase in daily attendance over 1839	133
Salaries—Senior male principal, per month	$45 00
Stated male principals "	42 00
Stated female principals "	25 00
Associate principal "	35 00
Senior assistant, male 30; female	20 00
Junior assistant, male 25; female	15 00
Third or primary assistant, female	15 00
Total amount paid for tuition	19,604 75
Interest on the building fund, equivalent to rents of school houses	3,307 91
Contingent and other expenses	1,192 86
Average cost of each pupil	7 50

Artificial lake. The Miami (Ohio) Times states that the Grand canal reservoir, in Mercer county, covers 13,000 acres of land. The water is from 4 to 37 feet deep, and is the largest artificial lake in the world.

ALABAMA.

The legislature closed their session on the 8th ult.

The banks. Just before the close of the session, it being ascertained that the banks of the state were by no means in a condition to resume specie payments, a bill passed authorizing them to continue suspension until the 15th November next. The banks of that state as well as the legislature, are controlled by the Van Buren party.

INDIANA.

The Indiana senate on the 15th inst. laid on the table, i. e. *rejected*, a bill to suspend the further prosecution of the public works.

The house of representatives, on the same day, passed a bill to abolish capital punishment.

ILLINOIS.

Alien votes recognized. The supreme court of Illinois, in session at Springfield, have decided that aliens, under the laws of the state, have a right to vote, and that they cannot be prevented. And yet the votes of these very aliens *may* elect the president of these United States!

Land titles. It is stated that the supreme court of Illinois have, by a unanimous opinion, decided that the titles of lands obtained under sales for taxes are good.

Illinois and Michigan canal. The fifth annual report of the canal commissioners, states that the expense already incurred on this work is

	$4,073,048 09
The estimated cost of the canal	8,480,478 68
Amount remaining to be done	$4,407,430 58

Which is supposed can be completed in 3 years if there is no impediment from the want of funds.

MICHIGAN.

River St. Joseph. The work of building snag boats, cabin scows and other machinery, for clearing out this river in Michigan, was prosecuted last season with energy, under the superintendance of gen. Van Fossen. The expense of boats, &c. was over $1,150—of clearing seven miles, commencing eight miles from the mouth, $462—of rigging, chain, furniture, &c. $528, total amount expended $2,247. The work is to be prosecuted as far up as Three rivers the ensuing year.

The tariff. Resolutions have been introduced into the legislature of Michigan, in favor of a protective tariff. The Detroit Advertiser, in remarking upon the subject, says, "a free trade—open ports to all nations—may do well enough in talk about, but it would be ruinous to practice. It is clearly the policy of this country, to foster its own manufactures—to become, emphatically, and to the fullest extent, independent of the old world. As a people, we will never reach the pinnacle of power, wealth and glory, until this is the case. It is her protective system that has made England the first manufacturing as well as commercial nation in the world. There has been a period in her history, when, without a tariff, she could not, in every respect, compete, in her own market, with the manufactures of France and Germany. But that system —which she early adopted—gave her manufactures strength—transformed the weakness of infancy into the full vigor of manhood—and she now is reaping the reward, by her ability to defy all competition. A similar policy here, will secure like results—make America the queen, equally of commerce and manufactures. How suicidal, therefore, to oppose a system which cannot fail to secure such glorious results."

DEBATE ON THE PROSPECTIVE PRE-EMPTION BILL.

In senate, Thursday, January 14.

Mr. Sevier, of Arkansas, said he knew of no political question, except it were a question involving national or state honor, or a question of war with a foreign power, in which his constituents felt an interest so deep and universal, as they do in a just, speedy and final disposition of the public lands.

In the adjustment of this great question, they desire what is just and liberal, and nothing more; and they will never be satisfied, as they out not to be, with any settlement of it which falls short of ample justice and great liberality. Senators from the old states have had the power, and yet have the power, to vote down every reasonable proposition upon this subject, as they have frequently done from time to time for the last half century. But, thank God, selfishness, and avarice, and injustice, like all things else on earth, have a termination! Human extortion and annoyance, either individually or by states, in the wise dispensations of a merciful Providence, cannot last forever! What influence a sense of justice, in conflict with pecuniary interest, or a knowledge of what the future will inevitably bring to pass, may now have upon the minds of senators representing the old states, will be determined by their votes upon the proposition now before the se-

nate. Ten years hence, after the next census, should a settlement of this question be so long deferred, and should we at that time have no traitors to our garrison to betray us, it will be a matter of slight concern with us, further than to have, what would be at all times desirable, the friendship, good will and co-operation of our brethren, whether the senators from the old states are willing to settle the land question or not. We shall then have the power, and we shall then exercise it, too, of disposing of this great question to suit ourselves. And when that settlement takes place, we shall hear no more of this government peddling in town sites and town lots; no more of the relationship of federal landlord and tenant, in lead mines, salt springs and Indian reservations; no more of penal statues prohibiting emigration and settlement upon the public lands; no more of suits of trespass or ejectment; nor of our illustrious army crusading under your orders, not against the enemies of the country, but against our own flesh and blood; and acquiring distinction, not on the battle field, but by burning down the dwellings, cutting down the crops, and driving into the woods to starve, or perish by exposure, unarmed, inoffensive and harmless citizens of the United States with their helpless families. We shall then hear no more of these enormities, nor of the thousand other vexations which the frontier settler has had to bear, without remedy or redress—without daring to complain, lest he should be denounced as unmannerly, impudent, impertinent, a bandit or robber!

We shall then have the power, and shall find, when that blessed day shall arrive, in politics as in war, that a bombshell or cannon ball flung into the camp of the weaker party will have the usual happy effect of hastening negotiations, and of settling rapidly, and to every body's most perfect satisfaction, knotty points of dispute between us of long standing. You, sir, have read the history of the last days of Napoleon. Had he been satisfied, in his first reverses, with the empire, and with France, an heir of his, in all probability, this day would be seated on the throne of the French. He wanted more, he wanted provinces, and vassals, and income, and, in striving to retain them, lost all. Profit, sir, by the lessons of history: for men and things are the same in every age and circle of the globe. Will you, sir, profit by these reflections? Will senators from the old states profit by these reflections, and come to a fair adjustment of this great interest, in a spirit of brotherly love and generous magnanimity, of which we hear so much and see so little? If so, I for one, will promise them a pardon for the past, and love and confidence for the future. But, sir, I feel no such consolation. I feel that the sordid considerations of money—money which they collect from others than their own constituents—will be found too powerful with them for any patriotic sacrifices which would give quiet, peace and harmony to every member of the confederacy. They now have the power to prevent our emancipation, and they now calculate that their strength will increase in an equal ratio with ours. They calculate, as the west, the northwest, and the south give new states to the union, that the new states will become old in interest, and join them as allies in plundering the balance. Already they consider Ohio and Indiana as belonging to them. And hence we find, with the exceptions of my friend from South Carolina, (Mr. CALHOUN), of my friends from New Hampshire, and a few other generous, lofty spirited democrates from the old states, who have stood by us heretofore, and who stand by us now, the old, inveterate, and uncompromising opposition to every land measure desired by the new states. And what are these measures, and why are they opposed?—There are three of them now before us. The first, the pre emption bill; the second, the distribution bill; and the third, the cession bill.

The pre-emption bill proposes to authorise any citizen of the United States to give one dollar and twenty-five cents an acre for one hundred and sixty acres of land, provided he will improve and cultivate it. The friends of this bill support it with a view of protecting the labor of the poor man against wealthy land speculators. They allege, and prove it by official documents, that land sold at auction, and without a pre-emption right, yields to the government but two or three cents an acre more than the pre-emptionor pays; and as the loss to the settler is so important to him, as well as to the state in which he resides, they urge the passage of this bill. During the last forty years, we are told, and truly, that several pre-emption laws have passed, but all of them retrospective, and applicable *only* to settlers on the public land, at the time, or prior to the passage of those acts. And such bills of late years have been opposed on the ground, among other reasons, of their unconstitutionality; because it was said to be a law lacking uniformity; because it granted privileges only to certain citizens of particular states, and not to all the citizens of all the states. To obviate this objection, and at the same time to save the trouble of constant applications for the passage of such laws, and to save the time and expense of congress in passing such laws, and, lastly, to obviate the constitutional scruples of very conscientious gentleman, the friends of the measure have proposed this bill, which is of a *prospective* character, extending to the citizens of all the states the same rights and privileges that former pre-emption laws conferred on certain citizens of particular states.—With the single exception of its *prospective* feature, it is precisely the same bill which has been passed frequently, at different times, for the last thirty or forty years.

This is the pre emption bill, sir. I have given you, in a few words, its length, and depth, and breadth, and a few of the reasons which influence its friends to support it. Its passage is opposed by gentlemen for sundry reasons, some of which are avowed, and some of them concealed; and by all of its opponents it is opposed for the same reason, whether avowed or concealed.

One of the main reasons, though not avowed, for opposing the pre-emption bill, is, to prevent the emigration to, and the settlement and improvement of, the new states. The wealthy of the old states desire to retain their poor citizens among them for what they call operatives, (that, I think, is their polite term for the class I allude to), for the purpose of working on their farms and in their shops and factories; and, by so doing, to keep down the price of labor by increasing the demand for employment. They oppose it because they imagine that such a bill is calculated to keep down the price of land in the new states, and in that reduction they imagine emigration will be successfully encouraged; that the poor will then become elevated in condition, that laborers will become scarce among them; that the price of labor will increase, and that by such a process the value of their real estate will be affected and diminished. This wealthy class have now, as they ever had, their representatives in this chamber.

The politicians of the old states, (always excepting my democratic friends I have before alluded to), oppose this bill because they are jealous of the rapid growth of the new states, and fear a loss of political power and consequence; and, therefore, considering this bill, as they do, as a temptation to emigration, and as leading to a loss of political power, they oppose it. To keep these people on their muster-roll, that they may be counted in the census, they would sooner see them in poverty, rags and misery in their country, than rich, happy and prosperous in ours. Their reasons for opposing this bill are well understood in the new states, and, thank God, properly appreciated. This is not all. The old states want the land in the new to bring the highest possible price, that they may have annually more money packed over the mountains, to be spent among them on their wharves, light houses, boys and breakwaters, and the Lord knows what. Not satisfied to planting on our shoulders a protective tariff on the necessaries of life for their benefit, we must also be saddled with a high land tariff, a sort of English corn law, that they may thrive and fatten at our expense, and, most generous souls! when they were kind enough to modify the tariff in 1833 to save the union, a reduction of that time, of the land revenue never entered into their imaginations, no, never. These, Mr. President, are some of the *concealed* reasons for opposing the pre-emption bill. I will now consider a few of those which have been avowed.

The senator from North Carolina, (Mr. MANGUM), objects to the passage of this bill because, he says, pre-emptioners are an unworthy class, a lawless banditti! His idea of the settlers upon the public lands in the new states is, that they are a sort of N. Carolina blue beards, who are ragged, dirty, brawling, browbeating monsters, six feet high, whose vocation is robbing, drinking, fighting and terrifying every peaceable man in the community.

[Mr. MANGUM here rose to explain, and said he referred to aliens.]

Mr. SEVIER said he had not so understood the senator; but no matter, they are all God's creatures, and a portion of them are his constituents. This is the idea he has of them. But now, sir, no description on earth is further from the truth than the one he has given of them. On the contrary, sir, the settlers upon the public lands constitute the best part of the population of all the new states, and that is saying a good deal for them. It is saying that they constitute the best portion of the population of the United States, and that is saying a good deal for them. Sir, I never was to Europe, and never intend to be, and therefore am unable to contrast the settlers upon the public lands with the better part of the population of the old world. But, sir, I have been in North Carolina. I was born and lived in sight of Buncombe; from the door of the house of my nativity, though in a different state, I could look out and see the high blue mountains of that celebrated county. I knew, in the early years of my life, many of its inhabitants. I have since been in Wilmington, the seaport city of that state, and have travelled through the turpentine region, which I understand is the best part of the state; I have met with her citizens at home and abroad, and most willingly bear testimony to their worth and virtues. And yet, sir, I assure the senator that I should not blush or dread a comparison of my constituents upon the public lands with the best his state offers by any standard of virtue, intelligence or worth, which he or others could suggest. I have heard a great deal said about the settlers upon the public lands. This is not all. I have seen written descriptions of the emigrants to the new states, and only the other day I met with a description of them which will, I dare say, whether he considers it poetry or prose, afford him some amusement, if not instruction. The extract is taken from Hall's Magazine. He says:

"First in order, as he is always first when speculation is consumed, comes the hardy, enterprising New Englander. Of all the emigrants to the west, Brother Jonathan alone knows where he is going to, the cheapest mode of travel, and what he is going to do when he gets there; he alone has read the pre-emption laws, and knows what sum he must take with him, or notions in the way of trade, to secure a home in the wilderness. Already, before he gets there, he converses fluently about ranges, townships and sections, has ascertained the number of acres in each subdivision, the amount reserved for schools, and is ready on his arrival to avail himself of his new position." * * * *

"Behind the rest, some distance in the rear, come the lonesome looking couple from *old North Carolina*. They had evidently, from their appearance, ventured their all, such as it was, upon the enterprise. An old mac-horse tumbril, with two high creaking wheels, and an old store box for a body, drawn by a lean pony of the preceding generation, constituted their mode of conveyance. A bed, a spinning wheel, a pair of cards, a bag of dyestuff, and a few hanks of copperas-colored cotton, with six sickly-looking children, made up their stock in trade. As they moved slowly along, the man walking before and the wife behind the tumbril, their lean pony occasionally stopping to crop the tall grass which stood by the way, it was evident to all who saw them that they had long since arrived at that terra of life which the magistrate alluded to, who married them, when he said '*better for worse*.'"

Well, now, sir, if the senator is ashamed of his old neighbors and friends, who probably [illegible] by him in many [illegible] have stood fought political battle, I assure the senator that I am not. They are a good sort of people, and I wish we had more of them among us. I had expected the senator would back these friends of his, and do something for them, give them at least a pre-emption, if not a donation of land, to support the wife and the poor little sickly creatures, as well as the lean but faithful pony. But it seems that I have mistaken the man, and I am sorry for it.

The senator objects to this bill for another reason. He says that this bill allows more than one pre-emption. Well, suppose it did. Suppose it allowed the settler to pay for every place he found vacant and unimproved, on which he should build a habitation and cultivate; is there any very great outrage to that? If a poor man settles upon, improves and pays for one tract of land, and he should afterwards sell it, what harm in there in letting him settle and improve, and pay for another quarter section of land? I can well imagine it might be to his advantage to pursue such a course; I can well imagine there might be cases where it might require, as in the case of the emigrant from North Carolina I have already referred to, some two or three removals before he would find himself to a condition to stick comfortably. Such an indulgence is calculated to encourage industry and enterprise, and to improve both the state and condition of the settler; and, at the same time, to get rid, for a valuable consideration, of that most odious of all monopolies, a monopoly of the public land by the great *non-tax paying power*, the general government. I think such indulgence right and proper. But the senate think otherwise, and have already obviated the senator's objection. He is violently opposed to any such indulgence. He says one of our western hunters can travel without difficulty the whole of our frontier, from the St. Peter's to the Kinnichie or Red river, and be able to select, and to *squat upon* and locate, the very best tract of land on the whole route—What unparalleled monstrosity! He would not permit such a fellow, with his flap and leggins on, to

have a tract of land, even if he could sell bear meat and pelts enough to pay for it. No; not he. He would not even permit him to camp upon the public lands for a single night, lest such abomination would pollute even the soil itself on which he slept. He would remove him forthwith from the public lands. No!, however, with the militia. Oh, no, sir. Mr. Poinsett, you know, Mr. President, gave us some trouble about the militia bill, of which, perhaps, the honorable senator has heard something, and the senator is rather too smart to be caught tinkering with me in uniform. He would send a constable to remove him with his warrant and staff of office!—Would his constable succeed? Oh, yes, quite likely—quite likely, sir. Friendly persuasion often effects what force would fail to accomplish; and it has been said that a poor man, in any extremities, when forsaken by the world, can safely count upon two friends, two inseparable companions, that will never desert him—his dog is one, and the constable is the other.

The senator from Connecticut (Mr. HUNTINGTON) also objects to the passage of this bill. He cannot bear the idea of a poor man having the privilege of entering by pre-emption a hundred and sixty acres of *rich* land; because the brute may have the audacity to select a spot of land where there may be *water privileges!* Water privileges! Why, sir, he loses the equanimity of his temper at the thought that a poor devil may slake his thirst by drinking from a spring of pure water, or of having a tub-mill to grind meal for his family. Water privileges! I have heard of this objection before, but never heard of it without feeling as though I had swallowed a dose of tartar emetic or ipecacuanha. All the senators who oppose this bill represent it as a revival of the *credit system.* Yes, sir, credit system! and upon that hypothesis they have favored us with some learned discourses upon the evils of the credit system. Sir, when I heard the eloquent bowangnes coming from a certain quarter of this chamber, I felt something like the senator from Kentucky (Mr. CLAY) did, on his return from Richmond a year or so ago; when he wished to express his surprise at something he heard in this chamber, he exclaimed, "where am I, Mr. President? Am I in the senate chamber, or not? Do I see you, Mr. President, or not? Is that the chandelier I see there, or not? Is that the picture of the father of his country which I see suspended over you, or not?" He could not have been more surprised on that occasion than I have been at the philippics and tirades of certain honorable senators against the credit system—some of them the advocates of the reception, for dues to the government, of the paper of broken, suspended [illegible] specie-paying banks—and all of them the [illegible] the revenues of the general [illegible] The credit system, government with the states! [illegible] tion. Indeed! Sir, all their fears are without foundation. We propose to sell no land by this bill, or any other, upon credit. We do not propose to part from our land without the cash. It is true, we propose to delay the sales of the lands, to which there are pre-emption claims, for twelve months, except it should be thought advisable to sell the land at an earlier day; and of that matter the president of the United States is the sole judge; and whenever it is sold, the cash must come. It is merely a question between March and May, and June and September. The pre-emption bill may hasten, but, in no event, can it retard the sales; and whenever it is sold, to-day, to-morrow, six or twelve months hence, the money must be paid down or the claim is forfeited, and is subject to be sold to any one who will buy it.

Another objection to the passage of the bill is, that settlers upon the unsurveyed lands are placed upon an equal footing with those residing upon the surveyed lands. These settlers have always been upon an equality, and they ought to be upon an equality. If the lands are not surveyed, it is our fault, and no fault of theirs; and if you are determined to cripple our states in this manner, you have only to refuse, as you have the power to do, to pass the appropriations to carry on the public surveys, and you accomplish your purpose. You survey when and where you please, and are not more in the habit of consulting the wishes of the settlers upon this than upon any other question—that is to say, sir, they are never consulted by you upon any subject.

Sir, I do not desire to be tedious, and must now pass on to the other bills under consideration, which are offered as substitutes for the original bill. The next bill in order is the distribution bill. Well, sir, I am not going to discuss this bill at this time, if I ever do. I made a speech against such a proposition twelve months ago, and am not disposed to repeat now what I said on that occasion; and especially as I have been anticipated by the senator from Missouri, (Mr. BENTON). He, sir, for this session at least, has given this bill its death blow; it has fallen dead under his herculean blows; he has demolished it, killed it, murdered it; and I have no disposition to take up the time of the senate in mangling the carcass of the deceased.

I was glad, however, to find, from the course of his remarks, that the senator from South Carolina (Mr. PRESTON) intended to vote against the distribution bill, because he considered it inexpedient and unconstitutional. There is some consolation in this, sir; for at a future day we may need his services in resisting the passage of this identical bill.

The next bill which is proposed as a substitute is the cession bill. This bill proposes to cede the public lands to the states in which they lie, on certain conditions. Taking the cession as qualified by the conditions, it amounts to little more if any thing than a transfer of the management from the national to the state governments. The lands are now managed by the general government, and at its sole expense; and if this bill passes, the lands hereafter will be managed by the states respectively in which the lands lie, and at their exclusive expense. And, as an indemnity to those states for their trouble and expense in managing this great interest, and as a consideration for the surrender of the five per cent. on the sales of lands in their limits, hereafter accruing, to which they are entitled by the terms of their admission into the union, the bill proposes to give to the states thirty-five per cent. of the gross proceeds of the sales of the land. This is the bill—a bill which has been most falsely characterised as a bill to give away the public lands. It is my favorite bill, because it embraces the cession clause, by which we get the heavy, ironbog, federal foot from off of our necks, and because it puts it beyond the power of a future congress to raise the price of the public lands, as a future congress will do if the growing avarice of the old states should continue to increase, and they should have the power to accomplish it.

It is my favorite bill for other reasons. It embraces the pre-emption and graduation clauses. Of the former of these propositions I have already spoken; and of the latter I have but a word or so to say, as the subject of graduation is familiar to every senator; and what I propose saying is elicited by a remark made the other day by the senator from N. Carolina (Mr. MANGUM). He opposes the graduation principle, because, in the course of time, the refuse lands may bring a dollar and a quarter an acre, and, therefore, he is unwilling for the government to make such a sacrifice. He states, as a justification for his argument, what is doubtless correct, that in 1836 the public lands had brought a great deal more than what they had been estimated at in 1828. No doubt of it; and what was it that did not bring a great deal more in 1836 than it did in 1828? Will the senator select that year as the proper time to test the value of land, or any thing else, in either old or new states? Does he not know that the inflated prices of land, and every thing else, in 1836, broke the banks, merchants and traders, and the United States, if not the world? Most certainly. I should select any other than 1836 as the proper time to estimate the true value of any thing. Where is the old state that has refuse lands to dispose of, that holds them up to any thing like the prices to which you hold up the ralnas lands in the new states? Nowhere, sir. No legislature of any state in this union would dare pursue such a policy; nor would any senator here, with his feigned independence, dare to pursue such a policy, were they but within the reach of the citizens of the new states. They pursue towards the new states, who are not their immediate constituents, a course of policy they dare not adopt in regard to their own states. What a commentary upon that good old rule of "doing as you would be done by!"

My friend from South Carolina (Mr. CALHOUN) has shown conclusively, I think, that the intrinsic value of land, or any thing else, is six per cent. upon the sum it yields annually. He has thrown over this subject such a blaze of light as to carry conviction, I think, to every unprejudiced heart. He has shown, by an unanswerable argument, that it is better for the government to receive *speedily* a moderate price for their property than to hold on to it for a great series of years, with the view of getting an enhanced price for it; and yet, with these convictions, without even the flimsy apology of subserving the financial interest of the United States, we find senators moving heaven and earth to keep quantities of the inferior lands out of market, by holding up the price beyond their value. Why is it, then, that such a course is pursued! The answer is obvious. It is to prevent the settlement and improvement of the new states, and to prevent them from raising a revenue by taxation upon their lands. Sir, if the United States, the great land monopolist, like every honest land holder in the state, were to pay the state taxes upon their lands, we should have far less grounds of complaint. The government pays no taxes, nor will she suffer the lands to be sold at a fair price, that somebody may be induced to purchase them, by which the states in which they lie may, by taxing them, receive a small revenue to support the state governments.

The friends of this bill anticipate many beneficial results from its passage. The reasons which influenced the committee in reporting this bill, and the reasons which influenced the author of it to offer it to our consideration, have been presented to the senate. I shall not repeat or dwell upon them. The views of the committee, and of the author of the bill, are met and opposed by the adversaries of the measure.

They oppose the bill, in the first place, with an exaggeration of the quantity of land subject to its provisions. The true quantity (if there be any truth in our official documents) in all of the new states, which is subject to the provisions of the cession bill, is one hundred and fifty-four millions of acres.—Some of the opponents of this bill represent the quantity, I think, to be ten hundred millions of acres! Now, sir, I care but little what the quantity may be; our arguments apply to the principle, and not to the number of acres. I should not, therefore, notice this bombast at all, but that I wish to disabuse the public mind as to the extent of our possessions.

Where do we find these immense possessions, amounting, in acres, to numbers which I have not mathematical skill to compute? I have no objections to go on a trip of pleasure with the senator from South Carolina (Mr. PRESTON) to the peaks of the Rocky mountains, on whose elevation he perched himself, to be able to begin to form some idea of our countless acres. Where are they? Are they there? Do we not all know that all the country west of Arkansas and Missouri, and south of the Missouri river, and east of the Rocky mountains, is held in fee by a patent from the president, by the Indian tribes, and by treaty with Mexico or Texas?—Do we not all know that the angle of country formed by the Missouri river, Iowa and the Canada line, is either held in like manner by Indian tribes, or else is totally uninhabitable? Do we not also know that all the country west of the Rocky mountains is held by Indians, and is claimed, though unjustly, by a foreign power, and that we have not to this day had nerve enough to wrest it from him? We all know these things, and yet they would have us and the world believe we have as many acres of land as there are grains of sand along the sea shore.

The adversaries of this bill also exaggerate the benefits it proposes to confer on the states. The senator from South Carolina (Mr. PRESTON) states that my state (yes, sir, he has done her the honor to select her for his illustration) will, by the provisions of the cession bill, receive forty millions of acres of land! Has the senator ever read the bill? I doubt it; for if he had, I am satisfied he would never have made such a statement in the face of the senate. I have already shown that, in consideration of the surrender of her five per cent. to which she is now entitled, and for the trouble and expense of managing and selling the public lands, the bill proposes to give her thirty-five per cent. and no more, and not the whole of it, as the senator argues. The senator also misstates the quantity of public land in that state. It is a little over *thirty* instead of *forty* millions. This thirty-five per cent. it will be observed, she is to receive gradually throughout the period of eighty years, and from sales of land in her own limits of her own citizens; but, when she defrays the annual expenses of managing and selling this land, by paying surveyors and land officers and all that, and when she has had deducted her five per cent. which she now receives, and which she is entitled to receive, in virtue of her compact of admission into the union, *without expense*, she will have remaining out of her thirty-five per cent. upon the gross proceeds of the sales which the bill proposes to give her, a trifling sum, not worth a week's debate in the senate, so far as money is concerned.—Sir, I think, if this bill be liable to objection, so far as money considerations are involved, the bill gives her too little instead of too much. But I am willing, as one of her representatives to receive it, in order to get this land question finally disposed of.

The senator also opposes this bill because it violates the terms of the compact with Virginia and Connecticut. He tells us these states ceded their lands to the United States to be "disposed of" for the common benefit. I have read the Virginia compact the senator refers to, but not lately. As his objection seems to be founded on the words "*disposed of*" as being incompatible with the word "*cede*" as used in the bill, I hope the author of the bill will accommodate the gentleman, as I think he can do with propriety, by substituting in the bill the words "*disposed of*" for the word "cede." Either

term I fancy will be acceptable to the friends of the measure. The senator tells us that the leading and only object of those two states, in making the cession, was money. Well, sir, Connecticut at least has long since received, for what was at best a doubtful claim, an ample consideration for all she ceded. The objects of these grants being money, as we are now informed, he argues that these lands cannot properly be disposed of for the common benefit, for any thing else. This construction I consider rather too restricted. Congress, I apprehend, can dispose of these lands for other things than money, provided it be for the common benefit. Congress certainly have often exercised such a disposition of them, and probably will do it again. There is no stipulation in the compact, that I am aware of, requiring those lands to be sold at a certain price per acre, nor any stipulation prohibiting congress from selling those lands at a price less than one dollar and a quarter an acre. They have full power over the subject, and can sell on what terms they choose, and either to individuals or to states. I know of nothing to the contrary. But whatever force there may be in the senator's objections, they do not apply to this bill, because it goes on the ground that the lands shall be sold for cash, and upon the further ground that the money accruing under its provisions shall be paid into the public treasury for the common benefit.

The senator objects, further, to this bill because it establishes, as he alleges, the relationship of debtor and creditor between the national and state governments. I am against any such relationship; and if there be any such obscurity in the bill on this point, I hope the author of it will modify it by making it the duty of every purchaser of land to disposite the sixty-five per cent. the portion of the purchase money coming to the U. States, with the proper person to the credit of the United States. I do not desire, notwithstanding my confidence in the integrity of the states, for a dollar of federal money to be placed, even temporarily, to the treasuries of the states. Let the bill be so modified, if it requires such modification, and then, sir, all the evils the senator has so eloquently painted, resulting from such a connexion, will be avoided, and here is an end to that chapter.

The next objection to this bill is, that it is changing our most admirable land system—and that is monstrous! Will you change a system, they ask, which has operated so happily for forty years? Behold Ohio and Indiana! See what magnificent communities have grown up under our most admirable land system! Yes, sir, Ohio and Indiana have grown up with surprising rapidity, and so has Russia under the edicts of her absolute emperors, and that, too, without the magical benefits of our admirable land system! Has our land system produced the growth of either Ohio or Indiana? No, sir; far from it. They would be better off if you had neither lands nor land systems in the limits of either. And have we not changed our land system frequently? We have changed it, in reducing the quantity of land authorised to be sold. We have changed it from a credit to a cash system. We have changed it, by reducing the price from two dollars to a dollar and a quarter an acre. The distribution bill, which those gentlemen advocate, is a proposition to change the land system. And have any of these changes checked the growth of Ohio or Indiana? No, sir. They have gone steadily onward—and would have done so if they had never heard of any of your land systems. Other states, old states, all things considered, have grown up as rapidly as Ohio and Indiana, where your land system never had a location or an existence. We should act with childish superstition to refuse to make any alterations in our system, which experience, or the wants of the community, or the condition of things, might point out or suggest. And pray, sir, how long since is it that those gentlemen manifested such a horror at change! Change, change, I had thought, was their war cry. I had thought every thing was to be changed, from head to foot! I had thought every thing was to be changed—that commerce was to be revived—that money was to be good and plenty—that poverty and hard times were no longer to be found in the land—and, in short, that we were to have a glorious summer of unbroken prosperity! And do these great *reformers*, that were to change every thing, expect, now that they have expelled the incumbents from office, and are about to seat themselves snugly in their places, to forget their pledges, and sit quietly down at their ease! If they dream of such comfort and composure, they will find themselves sadly mistaken. They must let off their thirty pounders, if they have any; they must bring forward, and carry it too, some great and striking measure, as they have promised, or they will be laughed into scorn, ridicule and contempt. If they fail in all this, their days are numbered. If such logic as this could have deterred our bold and iron nerved ancestors (and it was preached by a celebrated party of that day) from changing the whole government, we should now, sir, be the humble subjects of her majesty, and not the independent representatives of twenty-six states and eighteen millions of freemen. I hope some of us, at least, have inherited a portion of the inquisitive virtues of our fathers, and have courage enough to look things in the face as they are, and not be frightened to death by sounds and empty shadows. I admit that every change is not an improvement, and fear that the late change of our president is of this character.

The senator from Kentucky, (Mr. CLAY), tells us that all these land projects are traps to catch votes; and he appeals to the result of the late election as an evidence to show that they had failed in their object. In the north, generally, I doubt if any candidate would obtain their suffrages who was not considered friendly to a protective tariff. In the south, notwithstanding the result of the late election, I doubt if any candidate could obtain their suffrages who was known to be in favor of emancipating their slaves; and I believe, in the new states, that no candidate could obtain their suffrages who was known to be against graduation of the price of the public lands and pre-emption rights, or other land measures or substitutes which would confer equal benefits upon that section of the country. And how was it in the case of the late election in that quarter? Was not every stump worn smooth by whig orators in trying to convince the people that general Harrison was the real friend of the west? Did they not show, from a history of his public life, that he had always voted for both pre emption and graduation bills? Did they not also show that his competitor had, so late as 1828, voted against these measures? Did they not tell us that Mr. Van Buren's professions of friendship for those measures, as contained in his messages, were hypocritical, and that they were of too modern origin for confidence, and that they ought not to be relied upon? I can appeal, I think, with safety, to every western senator as a witness to the truth of this statement. Sir, general Harrison obtained the votes in the west for other reasons, doubtless but *mainly* because he was friendly to these measures. And popular in that quarter as he has proved himself to be, he never would have gotten their votes if his hostility to those measures had been even suspected.

Mr. President, I have dwelt longer than I had intended upon this great question, and have, before I conclude, but a single remark to make and that is, that public sentiment in the new states requires a change in the disposition of the public lands, and, sooner or later, public sentiment in that quarter will have it done. On this subject there is a collected moral force which cannot and will not be successfully resisted. And is it not your duty to respect this public opinion? Is it not our duty to promote the peace and happiness, whether it be disturbed by real or imaginary causes, of every member of our union? And, in accomplishing so high and so noble a purpose, does it become us to stand out upon mere trifles? What are a few dollars, more or less, to the national treasury, in comparison to such high and absorbing considerations? And, after all, is it not our duty, as far as in us lies, to make every citizen of every state a freeholder—an independent and happy man! What spectacle is there so pleasing to a virtuous and feeling heart!

TWENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS—2d SESSION.

SENATE.

February 10. Mr. *Hubbard* moved to dispense with the reading of the journal; which was agreed to.

A message was received from the house of representatives informing the senate that the house was ready on its part to receive the senate, and proceed to open the certificates and count the votes of the electors for president and vice president of the United States.

On motion of Mr. *Knight*, the senate proceeded to the house of representatives.

After the votes had been duly counted, the senators proceeded to the senate chamber, where the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of one member of the senate be appointed by this body to join a committee of two members of the house of representatives, to be appointed by the house, to wait on *William Henry Harrison*, of Ohio, and to notify him that he has been duly elected president of the United States for four years, commencing with the 4th day of March, 1841.

Mr. *Preston* was appointed on the part of the senate.

Resolved, That the president of the senate do cause *John Tyler*, of Virginia, to be notified that he has been duly elected vice president of the United States for four years, commencing with the 4th day of March, 1841.

The *vice president* laid before the senate a communication from the war department furnishing information from the colonel of ordnance in relation to the national armories.

Mr. *Linn*, on leave, introduced a bill to appoint trustees for the investment of the Smithsonian fund.

And the senate then adjourned.

February 11. Mr. *Tappan* presented a memorial from numerous citizens of Ohio, praying that the seat of government be removed to Cincinnati. Laid on the table.

The following reports from committees were made:

By Mr. *Preston*, from the joint committee appointed on the part of the senate to wait on WM. HENRY HARRISON, of Ohio, and inform him of his election to the presidency of the United States: A report that the committee had waited on the president elect, and informed him of the result of the vote, when he replied that he received this manifestation of the confidence of his countrymen with profound gratitude, and that he would earnestly devote himself to the discharge of the duties imposed on him, by endeavoring to promote the union and welfare of the country, according to his best abilities.

By Mr. *Wright*, from the committee on finance, the bill to authorise the issue of treasury notes, without amendment.

Mr. W. gave notice that to morrow, at 1 o'clock, he would ask for the consideration of the same.

Also, from the same committee, a bill for the relief of certain rail road companies therein named.

By Mr. *Wall*, from the committee on the judiciary, a bill for ascertaining and settling the southern boundary line of the territory of Iowa.

By Mr. *King*, from the committee on commerce, an adverse report on the claim of the owners of the British brig Dispatch.

Mr. K. said a bill had been introduced on leave for their relief, but the committee, on full investigation, came to the conclusion that the claim was not founded in justice, and gave notice that when that bill came up on the calendar he would move its indefinite postponement.

Mr. *Crittenden* gave notice of his intention to bring in a bill to prevent the interference of federal office-holders in state elections.

Mr. *Prentiss* submitted the following, which lies over one day:

Resolved, That the act entitled an act granting half-pay and pensions to certain widows, approved July 7, 1838, ought not to be construed to deprive any widow of its benefits in consequence of her having married after the decease of the husband for whose services she may claim to be allowed a pension or annuity under said act, provided she was a widow at the time the same was passed; and that the committee on pensions be instructed to report a bill to that effect.

The following resolution, submitted on the 8th instant by Mr. *Linn*, was taken up and adopted:

Resolved, That the committee on military affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of procuring a sufficient number of the most approved repeating firearms to supply the troops operating against the Indians in Florida.

The following bills were then severally considered in committee of the whole, and ordered to be engrossed:

A bill to authorise the granting letters testamentary and of administration to aliens in the District of Columbia.

A bill confirming to Joshua Kennedy, assignee of Cornelius McCurtain, his title to an island in the Tensaw river, in the state of Alabama.

The senate then proceeded to the discussion of the bankrupt bill—the motion pending being that of Mr. *Sevier* to lay the bill on the table.

Mr. *Smith*, of Conn. expressed a wish to address the senate on the bill, when Mr. *Sevier* withdrew his motion. Mr. S. then took the floor, and spoke until 3 o'clock P. M.

On motion of Mr. *Tappan*, the further discussion was passed over informally, and the senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business; and, after some time spent therein, adjourned.

February 12. The *vice president* laid before the senate a communication from the state department, covering the correspondence in relation to the capture of the schooner L'Amistad.

Also, a report from the secretary of the treasury, made in compliance with a resolution offered by Mr. *Tappan*, calling for a statement of the losses sustained by the government and people of the U. States by their connexion with banks.

On motion of Mr. *Allen*, 20,000 extra copies were ordered to be printed.

Also, from the same department, covering a statement of the director of the mint, showing the result of the assays of gold and silver coins.

Mr. *Clay*, of Alabama, presented the credentials of the hon. *Wm. R. King*, senator elect from Alabama for six years from and after the 4th of March next.

Mr. *White* presented the memorial of numerous citizens of Indiana, asking for the adoption of a uniform system of bankruptcy.

Mr. *Porter* presented a similar petition from citizens of Michigan.

Mr. *Henderson* presented a similar petition from citizens of Mississippi.

Mr. *Norvell*, from the committee on public lands, reported a bill to authorise the states to tax any lands sold within their limits, without amendment.

The resolution introduced yesterday by Mr. *Prentiss*, relating to the construction of the pension law of 1838, was taken up; when Mr. *Prentiss* explained at length the object of the resolution.

Mr. *King* moved such an amendment as would refer it to the committee on the judiciary.

This motion was debated by Messrs. *Southard*, *White*, *Prentiss*, *Sevier*, *Knight*, *Clayton* and others.

The motion to refer to the committee on the judiciary having been lost, the resolution was adopted.

The bill from the house of representatives, making appropriations for the payment of pensions during the year 1841, was twice read and referred to the committee on finance.

Mr. *Wright*, agreeably to notice given yesterday, moved to postpone all the orders for the purpose of taking up the bill to authorise the issue of treasury notes.

This motion having been agreed to—Mr. *Benton* rose to ask for the yeas and nays, as he wished to record his vote against the measure.

The yeas and nays having been ordered, the question was taken on ordering the bill to a third reading, and decided as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Bayard, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay, of Alabama, Dixon, Fulton, Graham, Hubbard, Kerr, King, Knight, Lann, Lumpkin, Mouton, Nicholson, Norvell, Porter, Rives, Roane, Robinson, Sevier, Smith, of Indiana, Southard, Tallmadge, Wall, Webster, Williams, Wright, Young—30.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Clay, of Kentucky, Clayton, Crittenden, Henderson, Mangum, Smith, of Connecticut, White—9.

Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, spoke against the measure at some length, deprecating it as most objectionable in its features.

Mr. *Wright* replied.

Mr. *Clay* rejoined, and the debate was further continued by Messrs. *Benton*, *Calhoun*, *Preston*, *Dixon*, *Hubbard*, *Knight*, *Henderson*, *White*, *Smith*, of Indiana, and others, when the question was taken on the passage of the bill, and decided in the affirmative, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay, of Alabama, Dixon, Fulton, Graham, Hubbard, Kerr, King, Knight, Lann, Lumpkin, Nicholson, Norvell, Pierce, Porter, Rives, Roane, Robinson, Sevier, Smith, of Indiana, Tallmadge, Wall, Webster, Williams, Wright, Young—28.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Clay, of Kentucky, Clayton, Henderson, Mangum, Preston, White—8.

The senate then adjourned until Monday.

February 15. The *vice president* laid before the senate a communication from the treasury department, covering abstracts prepared by the first comptroller of the official emoluments and expenses of the officers of the customs for the year 1840.

Also, from the legislature of Michigan, a resolution in relation to the boundary line of that state, and the appointment of a commissioner on the part of the state to join one on the part of the federal government to mark the same.

Mr. *Buchanan* said he had received a memorial from Parkesburg, in the state of Pennsylvania, which he would now take leave to present. It was signed by a number of respectable citizens of Pennsylvania, and stated in strong terms the defenceless condition of our maritime cities on the seaboard, and the impending danger of a foreign war; and urged on congress to make appropriations for the armament of our fortifications, the building of floating batteries for the defence of our harbors, and the construction of twenty of the first class of steam frigates, and as many more smaller steam vessels. The memorial was ordered to be printed, and referred to the committee on naval affairs.

Mr. *Buchanan* also presented a petition from engineers, captains and pilots of the city of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, protesting against any law of congress making imperative the use of Raub's patent self-acting safety valve, stating it to be not superior to others, and expressing a hope that no law would be passed unless its superiority was fully tested.

Mr. *Lunn* presented the legal testimony taken before the honorable A. A. King, judge of the fifth judicial circuit of Missouri in the cases of Joseph Smith, Sidney Rigdon, and sundry other individuals of the sect called Mormons, or Latter-day Saints, on charges preferred against them of treason against the state of Missouri, burglary, arson, robbery and larceny.

Mr. *Lunn*, in presenting this document, made some remarks in relation to the memorial presented at the last session by the Mormons, in which it seemed to appear that the state of Missouri had not acted towards those people with that justice and humanity that had ever characterized her. He stated at that time that the memorial was an ex parte matter, and the legislature had since felt the necessity of placing a full record of all the facts before the country. He was aware that the sympathies of the people were always on the weaker side, and that in this contest with the state the latter had been improperly reflected upon. He had the pleasure to present a statement of all the matters in dispute, which he asked might be printed. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. L. also presented petitions from Eleazer McCoy, asking a pension, and from citizens of Missouri, asking a repeal of the naturalization laws, and that some mode be adopted to prevent the introduction of foreign paupers into the United States.

Petitions were further presented—

By Mr. *Wright*, from citizens of Onondago, remonstrating against the passage of any bankrupt law that would be retroactive in its character.

By Mr. *Huntington*, from the Buffalo presbytary of New York, asking that the treaty with the Seneca Indians may not be carried into effect until thoroughly revised by the senate.

By Mr. *Nicholas*, from the legislature of Louisiana, asking that buoys may be placed at the mouth of the Mississippi river.

By Mr. *Merrick*, from the corporate authorities of Baltimore, asking an appropriation for the erection of a fortress at Solleis's point flats.

Mr. M. spoke of the importance of this position to the city of Baltimore, and expressed a hope that it would receive the attention of the military committee, and such appropriation be made as would enable them to commence the work.

Mr. *Linn* said it was a mere isolated point, and partial appropriations would be of little service.—Look to the defenceless state of the whole maritime frontier from Maine to the Sabine, and talk of a partial appropriation for a single point. It would take fifty millions of dollars to place this country in such state of defence as would enable it successfully to resist foreign aggression.

Mr. *Preston* spoke at length upon the subject; of the necessity there was for some proper and efficient measures being taken to place this country on a footing with European nations in points of offence and defence. He took a view of the preparations making by France and England, and the scientific researches made by these powers in relation to steam vessels, floating batteries, &c. &c. which bid fair to change entirely the system of harbor defence that had been so long in vogue. He pointed to the steam vessels of England trading between the two countries, and commanded by naval officers, which at any moment could be transformed into vessels of war; also to the French steamers, which had battered down one of the strongest forts on the American continent; and the next day as it were in New Orleans, and anon at Baltimore, without a single gun having been fired to give notice of her approach.—Mr. P. thought this subject one of vast importance in a national point of view, and ought to go to a select committee with science and intelligence, that would investigate the matter fully, and give a detailed report on the subject. The late period of the present session would prevent any salutary action. Mr. P. expressed his regret that, from negligence or what other cause, this nation should have slumbered until others had attained so much more skill and strength. It was now, however, for this country to make up for what had been unfortunately lost.

The memorial was referred to the committee on military affairs.

Mr. *Smith*, of Indiana, from the committee on roads and canals, to whom the subject had been referred, reported a bill to confirm to that state the lands selected by her in lieu of the lands covered by reservations in the treaties of 1837 and 1839, with the Miami Indians; the bill was ordered to a second reading, and the report and accompanying documents, on his motion, were ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. *Anderson*, the bill from the house to amend an act entitled an act to authorise the state of Tennessee to issue grants and perfect titles to certain lands therein described, &c. was twice read and referred to the committee on the public lands.

Also, the bill from the house further to continue in force the act for the payment of horses and other property lost in the military service of the United States, was referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. *Wright* moved to take up the bill from the house of representatives making appropriations for the payment of pensions for the year 1841; which was agreed to.

Mr. *Sevier* said he understood the bill contained an item of $100,000 to buy a peace with Tiger Tail and Sam Jones.

Mr. *Wright* explained the object, which was to give so much to the chiefs, and $30 to each warrior, a blanket and gun, which was not to be delivered until they reached their new home; that gen. Armistead had expressed his entire confidence in the Indians, and that the war would be at an end.

Mr. *Sevier* said he saw it was just what he had anticipated—neither more nor less than a bribe for peace. He said he must be permitted to express the deep mortification which he felt, that, after a war of five years, the whole power of this government was not sufficient to defeat a few hundred savages, but had at last to buy a peace. Such policy, he insisted, would have a bad effect on the Indians. What would be said when they went to the west? Why that, after expending between thirty and forty millions of dollars, you were compelled at last to buy a peace. Mr. S. moved to strike out the appropriation.

The subject was debated at some considerable length, and with much animation, by Messrs. *Wright*, *Sevier*, *King*, *Linn*, *Preston*, *Pierce*, *Benton*, *Fulton*, and others.

The question on the amendment was taken by yeas and nays, and decided in the negative by a vote of 36 nays to 6 yeas. After another trivial amendment having been adopted, the bill was passed. The senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, Feb. 10. Mr. *Tillinghast*, on leave, presented the resolutions of the legislature of the state of Rhode Island instructing the senators and requesting the representatives of that state in congress to vote for the passage of a law designating the same day throughout the United States for the choice of electors of president and vice president of the United States in accordance with the 4th section of the 2d article of the constitution of the United States; which resolutions were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. *Andrews*, by permission, introduced his resolution to take the bill for the payment of revolutionary and other pensions out of committee of the whole at 12 o'clock to-morrow, and then to proceed to vote upon said bill and such amendments as may be offered; which resolution was adopted.

Mr. *Leet* moved that the rules be suspended to enable him to move a resolution that a portion of the morning hour this morning be devoted to the presentation of petitions; which motion the house refused to sustain.

Mr. *Crary*, reported, with amendments, the senate bill to authorise the legislatures of Arkansas, Louisiana and Tennessee to sell the lands heretofore appropriated for the use of schools in those states.

The bill and amendments were read, and the question arose on agreeing to the amendments.

Some debate took place; when Mr. *Peck* moved that the bill be committed to the committee of the whole.

While this motion was pending, some explanations, &c. took place.

And then, the hour of 12 o'clock having arrived, Mr. *Briggs* moved the order which will be found in its proper place below.

Mr. *W. Cost Johnson* asked leave to move a resolution to admit ladies within the hall during the ceremony of counting the votes of the electors for president and vice president of the U. States.

There was a general response of "no! no! no!" throughout the house, and the motion was not pressed.

This is the day appointed by law for opening and counting the votes of the electors of president and vice president of the U. States.

By the 1st section of the 2d article of the constitution of the United States it is prescribed "that the president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives of the U. States, open all the certificates, and the votes of the electors of president and vice president shall then be counted."

By the act of March 1, 1792, it is enacted "that congress shall be in session on the second Wednesday in February, 1793, and on the second Wednesday in February succeeding every meeting of the electors, and the certificates of the electors, or so many of them as shall have been received, shall then be opened, the votes counted, and the persons who shall fill the offices of president and vice president ascertained, and declared, agreeably to the constitution."

On the 30th of January ultimo, the two houses appointed a joint committee to ascertain and re-

port a mode of examining the votes for president and vice president of the United States, and of notifying the persons elected of their election.

On the report of that committee the two houses came to the following resolution:

Resolved, That the two houses will assemble in the chamber of the house of representatives on Wednesday, the 10th of February, at 12 o'clock, and the president of the senate shall be presiding officer; that one person be appointed a teller on the part of the senate, and two on the part of the house of representatives, to make a list of the votes as they shall be declared; that the result shall be declared to the president of the senate, who shall announce the state of the vote, and the persons elected, to the two houses as aforesaid, which shall be deemed a declaration of the persons elected president and vice president of the U. States, and together with a list of votes be entered on the journals of the two houses.

The honorable *William C. Preston*, senator from South Carolina, was appointed teller on the part of the senate; and the honorable *Caleb Cushing*, representative from Massachusetts, and the honorable *John W. Jones*, representative from Virginia, were appointed tellers on the part of the house of representatives.

At 12 o'clock to-day, the following order was moved by Mr. *Briggs*, of Massachusetts, and adopted by the house of representatives:

Ordered, That a message be sent to the senate to inform that body that this house is now ready to receive the senate and to proceed in opening the certificates and counting the votes of the electors of the several states in the choice of a president and vice president of the United States, in pursuance of the resolution of the two houses.

The senate came into the hall of the house in the following order: the sergeant at-arms in front, followed by the vice president of the United States and president of the senate, with the secretary of the senate on his left; then the principal clerk of the senate, bearing the votes of the electors; then the senators; two and two.

The senate was met at the south door of the rotundo by the sergeant-at-arms of the house, who conducted the procession along the broad aisle. The vice president was received by the speaker on the steps of his stand, and conducted to his seat as the presiding officer of the joint meeting—the speaker taking a seat at his left. The secretary of the senate was seated at the right end of the table of the clerk of the house, and the clerk at the opposite end. The tellers took seats at the clerk's table in front of the presiding officer; Mr. *Preston*, the teller on the part of the senate, in the centre, and Mr. *Cushing* and Mr. *Jones*, tellers on the part of the house, on his right and left.

The sergeant at-arms of the senate occupied a seat at the right of and below the vice president; the sergeant-at-arms of the house a corresponding position on the left of the speaker.

The senators took the seats set apart for them in the body of the hall, on the left as it is entered, so as to be on the right of the presiding officer. The members of the house were seated within the bar—the requisite number of seats having been provided and placed in the open spaces.

When the senate entered the hall, the speaker and members rose, and remained standing until the senate were seated.

The ladies' gallery was filled, almost exclusively, with ladies; and, as it would not contain all, nearly the whole line of front seats was filled with them. The entire galleries were crowded with spectators.

The joint meeting being organized, the presiding officer (the vice president of the U. States and president of the senate) rose and announced the purpose for which the two houses of congress had assembled in joint meeting.

He then proceeded to break the seals of the envelopes in which the votes of the electors were enclosed, commencing with the state of Maine, and, having merely broken the seal, he rose and handed the paper to the tellers, saying, "I deliver to you, gentlemen, tellers, the votes of the electors of the state of Maine for president and vice president of the United States, that the same may be counted."

The same ceremony was observed by the vice president in opening and delivering to the tellers the votes of all the states.

The superscription on the envelope and the certificate of the votes of the electors, together with every paper contained within the same, were read throughout by one or other of the tellers, taking it alternately, the teller on the part of the senate having commenced with the state of Maine.

The tellers having read, counted, and made duplicate lists of the votes, which lists they compared with each other, and being found to agree, they were delivered to the vice president, by whom they were read to the joint meeting, and are as follows:

List of votes for president and vice president of the U. States for four years, commencing March 4, 1841.

Number of votes of each state.	STATES.	For President.		For vice president.			
		Wm. H. Harrison, of Ohio.	Martin Van Buren, of New York.	John Tyler, of Virginia.	Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky.	Littleton W. Tazewell, of Virginia.	James K. Polk, of Tennessee.
10	Maine	10	0	10	0	0	0
7	N. Hampshire	0	7	0	7	0	0
14	Massachusetts	14	0	14	0	0	0
4	Rhode Island	4	0	4	0	0	0
8	Connecticut	8	0	8	0	0	0
7	Vermont	7	0	7	0	0	0
42	New York	42	0	42	0	0	0
8	New Jersey	8	0	8	0	0	0
30	Pennsylvania	30	0	30	0	0	0
3	Delaware	3	0	3	0	0	0
10	Maryland	10	0	10	0	0	0
23	Virginia	0	23	0	22	0	1
15	N. Carolina	15	0	15	0	0	0
11	S. Carolina	0	11	0	0	11	0
11	Georgia	11	0	11	0	0	0
15	Kentucky	15	0	15	0	0	0
15	Tennessee	15	0	15	0	0	0
21	Ohio	21	0	21	0	0	0
5	Louisiana	5	0	5	0	0	0
4	Mississippi	4	0	4	0	0	0
9	Indiana	9	0	9	0	0	0
5	Illinois	0	5	0	5	0	0
7	Alabama	0	7	0	7	0	0
4	Missouri	0	4	0	4	0	0
3	Arkansas	0	3	0	3	0	0
3	Michigan	3	0	3	0	0	0
294		234	60	234	48	11	1

RECAPITULATION.

Whole number of votes given 294
Necessary to a choice 148

Of which, for president,

William Henry Harrison, of Ohio, received 234
Martin Van Buren, of New York, received 60

294

For vice president,

John Tyler, of Virginia, received 234
Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky, received 48
Littleton W. Tazewell, of Virginia, received 11
James K. Polk, of Tennessee, received 1

294

The *vice president* then announced the result to the joint meeting, and, in compliance with the law of March 1, 1792, and the resolution of the two houses of the 2d instant, made the following declaration:

"I do declare that WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, of Ohio, having a majority of the whole number of votes of the electors of president and vice president of the United States for president, is duly elected president of the United States for four years, commencing with the 4th day of March, in the year 1841.

"And I do further declare that JOHN TYLER, of Virginia, having a majority of the whole number of votes of the electors of president and vice president of the United States for vice president, is duly elected vice president of the United States for four years, commencing with the 4th day of March, in the year 1841."

The *vice president* then announced that, as the business for which the two houses of congress had assembled in joint meeting had been gone through with, he declared the meeting dissolved; and, thereupon, the senate withdrew in the order in which it had entered the hall; the principal clerk bearing the votes of the electors, and one of the lists, to the senate chamber, to be deposited with the archives of that body.

Whilst the senate was retiring from the hall, the speaker and members of the house remained standing.

The senate being withdrawn, the speaker took his chair, and the house resumed its session; and Mr. *Cushing*, from the joint committee appointed on the 24 inst. submitted the following resolution as an additional report from that committee:

Resolved, That a committee of one member of the senate to join a committee of two members of the house of representatives be appointed by the house to wait on WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, of Ohio, and to notify him that he has been duly elected president of the United States for four years, commencing with the 4th day of March, 1841.

The resolution was read and adopted; and the house, at 4 o'clock P. M. adjourned until to-morrow, 11 o'clock.

Thursday, Feb. 11. The *speaker* stated that he had received a communication from Mr. *Stanly*, asking to be excused from further service on the committee of expenditures on the public buildings.

Mr. *Stanly* was excused accordingly, and an order was passed for the appointment of a member in his stead.

It appeared by the reading of the journal this morning that Mr. *Cushing* and Mr. *Wise* were appointed on the part of this house of the joint committee to wait on general William Henry Harrison and notify him of his election as president of the United States. Mr. *Preston* is of the committee on the part of the senate.

Mr. *Everett* introduced resolutions of the general assembly of Vermont, that the exclusion of the members duly commissioned by the governor of N. Jersey from participating in the organization of the house, and the subsequent proceedings thereof, and the substitution in their places of five other persons who were not so commissioned, without a trial of the election, was a violation of established usages—was an indignity to the authorities of New Jersey—was unjust, unconstitutional and subversive of the liberty of the people of the republic.

The resolutions were read, and ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

Mr. *Briggs* moved that the special order on Mr. *Underwood's* bills in relation to disasters occasioned by the explosion of steam boilers be postponed until Tuesday next.

Mr. *Underwood* assented, and the question was put, when there appeared: ayes 97, noes 17. No quorum voted.

The question was again put: ayes 111, noes 12; and so it was carried by two-thirds; so that these bills retain their character as a special order.

The house in committee of the whole resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the payment of pensions during the year 1841. Mr. *Clifford*, of Maine, was called to the chair.

Mr. *Smith*, of Indiana, who was entitled to the floor, addressed the committee until a few minutes before 12 o'clock specifically in opposition to the amendment of Mr. *Waddy Thompson* as it now stood, and generally upon the Florida war, &c. and concluded [or was understood to have concluded] his remarks by offering the following as an amendment to the amendment:

"*Provided*, That money hereby appropriated shall be charged and considered as advanced payment on the part of the United States to the *Seminoles* under the provisions of the treaty held at Payne's Landing on the 9th day of May 1832."

Mr. *Briggs* was understood to say that the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. *Smith*) had charged upon the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. *Thompson*) this effort to put an end to the Florida war, when he knew that the gentleman had only communicated to this house an offer communicated to him by the secretary of war. The proposition came from the secretary of war. The gentleman from Indiana, in his military ardor, attempted to rally his party here to vote against this proposition. He (Mr. B.) was pleased that it had been made; it was the only proposition which had been offered for the last five years that had been satisfactory to him. He had voted millions upon millions to carry on this war—he had always voted for the appropriations which had been asked for it; and now, when the secretary of war told us that the commanding general had pursued a course which met his approbation, and which would enable the war to be terminated at a small expense, what did we hear? A miserable appeal to party to vote against it. The secretary had told us that motives of humanity and justice alike called for this appropriation, and he (Mr. B.) was prepared now to vote upon those motives, to put an end to the war and to the scenes of horror which had so long been witnessed in that section of our country. The commanding officer had made certain promises to induce the Indians to come in. And would not congress carry out those promises?

The hour of twelve having arrived, Mr B. concluded by sending to the clerk's table the following letter, which was read for information:

"*Head quarters army of the south,*
"*Tampa, Jan. 26, 1841.*

"SIR: I have the honor to inform you that I have now within the chain of sentinels at this post 150 Indians. Ten of that number are of the Mickasukies, and the balance of the Tallahassee tribe. This I view in a favorable light, as their principal chief, Echo Emathla is with them, and they have stated that their object in coming in is for the purpose of emigrating. Runners of the Mickasukie tribe have been sent out from Forts Cinch and No. 4, who have reported that they could bring in fifty of sixty of their band. They are daily expected here.

"Should this result prove favorable, it will be a leading feature to terminating this war, particularly

as it is combined with the arrival yesterday of a party of Seminoles, from Pease creek, under charge of my aid-de-camp, lieut. L. A. Armistead, 6th infantry.

"It is much to be feared that it will take some time before any others of that portion of the country will be induced to come in, notwithstanding every exertion on my part has been made to induce them to do so; but I shall still continue to negotiate with hopes of success.

"So far as it relates to the Tallahassees, appearances are favorable, provided no disappointment occurs from the promises and stipulations which I have made them, and which I trust will be complied with on the part of the government. These stipulations were detailed in my communication to the department on the 16th inst. and I am convinced that, had money been furnished me at an early period, this war would have been terminated, as those people have but little faith in promises.

"I have just concluded a talk with Echo-Emathla, the chief of the Tallahassees, who says that the remainder of his people will be in in two or three weeks—many of them are in Middle Florida. He has sent runners out to them with a talk, which will no doubt induce them to meet him at this post in twenty days.

"I have dispatched, in a steamboat, my assistant adjutant general to Key Biscayne, to conduct to this post the thirty-two Indians captured by lieutenant colonel Harney in the everglades. On their arrival I shall ship them and those now here, making in the whole 150, for their new homes in Arkansas, on the 15th proximo.

"Enclosed I transmit reports from lieut. col. Clarke and lieut. col. Loomis. I am, sir, &c.

"W. K. ARMISTEAD,

"*Brigadier general commanding army in Florida.*

"*Hon. J. R. Poinsett, secretary of war.*

"*Endorsed.*—Respectfully transmitted to the hon. *Waddy Thompson, jr.* for his information, and that of the committee on military affairs, by his obedient servant, J. R. POINSETT.

"*War department, Feb. 10, 1841.*"

"At Fort Brooke, Tampa Bay, there are now in 30 Indians. At Fort Clinch, on the Withlacoochee, Echo-Emethla has come in with 41 Tallahassee Indians, and at Fort Annutelaga Tiger Tail with 33. Colonel Clarke's command, which left Tampa a short time since for the Withlacoochee to escort in a party of Indians, is expected to return to Tampa on the 20th of January. Col. Clarke has with him 32 Indians, mostly Tallahassees and several Mickasukies.

"The steamer T. Salmon left Tampa on the 19th instant for Key Biscayne for 30 Indians, (Spanish Indians), the women and children of the party captured by col. Harney a short time since.

"At Fort Armistead, eleven Indians are in. At Pease's creek several families are expected to meet a conveyance sent there to convey them to Tampa. Forty Indians have come in at Fort King, and 4 at No. 4 near Cedar Keys, and 19 more have since gone in to Fort Cliech.

"In all there are now in at the different posts 240 Indians to be brought together at Tampa Bay as soon as practicable, under sufficient escorts for emigration to Arkansas in the early part of February. Of the sixty Indians at Fort Clinch, 40 are warriors, and of the whole 240, probably 80 or 90 are warriors.

"By letters from Cedar Keys, it appears recently two Indians have gone in recently to Fort King. Rumor says col. Reily came on with a party of forty or fifty who have passes, and they went into Fort King with him. By good information I have heard col. Harney has a second time captured twelve Indians.

"By a letter received from Mr. Hernandez, a member of the legislative council of Florida, it appears that colonel Harney has fallen in with the Indians a third time, and has captured one hundred and fifteen.

"If these rumors are true, and they are at least extremely probable, there are nearly five hundred Indians who have surrendered, and are ready for emigration. More Indians have been killed by the operations in Florida during the past eight months than for two years before.

"CHARLES McCORMICK,

"*Assistant surgeon U. S. army.*"

Mr. *Proffit* made an ineffectual effort to obtain the floor for the purpose, he said, of personal explanation.

Mr. *Graham* sent to the table and had read the following, which he would move as an amendment, after the question on Mr. *Smith's* amendment had been taken, viz:

"For the removal, subsistence and benefit of such of the Seminole Indian chiefs and warriors as may surrender for emigration.

"*And be it further enacted*, That no rifles or arms of any kind shall be delivered to such Indians, until they reach the western bank of the Mississippi river."

Mr. *Thompson* accepted this proposition as a modification of his amendment, and modified his amendment accordingly.

The question recurred on Mr. *Smith's* amendment and being put, it was negatived.

The question then recurred on Mr. *Thompson's* amendment as modified at the suggestion of Mr. *Graham*, and being put, it passed in the affirmative.

Mr. *Crabb*, of Alabama, moved the following amendment.

And be it further enacted, That the act entitled "an act directing the transfer of money remaining unclaimed by certain pensioners, and authorising the payment of the same at the treasury of the United States," approved April 6, 1838, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Mr. *Jones* suggested that this amendment was not in order. The *chair* ruled it out of order.

Mr. *Cave Johnson* moved the following as an amendment:

Be it enacted, &c. That the secretary of war be, and he is hereby, authorised to allow to agents employed in the payment of pensioners a sum not exceeding one per cent. on the amount of money paid by them respectively.

Mr. *Jones* suggested that this amendment was not in order. The *chair* ruled it out of order.

The committee then rose, and reported the bill with the amendments adopted.

The question recurred on concurring in the amendments; when Mr. *Warren*, of Georgia, rose and addressed the house at some length in relation to the amendments connected with the Florida war.

Mr. W. said he would not have said any thing on this subject had it not been for the extraordinary character of some of the remarks which had been made in the course of the discussion on the amendment of the gentleman from South Carolina, (Mr. *Thompson*). The cause of justice and humanity require that the amendment should be adopted, and that the bill should pass. The causes of this war had been the subject of much discussion. It was not necessary for him to enter on that wide field. The subject of slavery or negro stealing was alleged as one of the causes of the war.

The *speaker* here interrupted Mr. W. saying that it was not in order to enter on that course of remark.

Mr. *Warren* said that he had no disposition to transgress the rules of the house; and that as he was not permitted now to go into a reply to remarks which had been made, he would reserve that right to himself until some future period when the house might be in committee, and where a more latitudinous discussion might be allowed.

Mr. W. then proceeded to make a few general remarks on the amendment and the questions involved in it—urging earnestly the adoption of it, and, in conclusion, said that as he had made no remarks which could call for a rejoinder, he would move the previous question. But, at the request of several gentlemen, Mr. W. withdrew the call. Mr. *Jameson* renewed it.

And the question being put, there was a second.

And the question recurred on the amendment of Mr. *Thompson*, as modified at the suggestion of Mr. *Graham*. It was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted as follows: yeas 138, nays 14.

The bill was then ordered to a third reading, and, being engrossed, it was forthwith read the third time.

And the previous question was ordered, on motion of Mr. *Jameson*.

And the question on its passage was then put, and passed in the affirmative.

So the bill was passed, and sent to the senate for concurrence.

Mr. *Jones* then moved to suspend the rules so as to go into committee of the whole on the state of the union, and take up the general appropriation bill for the service of the year 1841.

Mr. *Cave Johnson* suggested that the business on the speaker's table had better be first disposed of.

The question was then put on Mr. *Jones'* motion, and carried.

The house then in committee of the whole proceeded to the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of government for the year 1841. Mr. *Bell*, of Tennessee, was called to the chair of the committee.

Some explanations took place between Messrs. *Crabb* and *Jones*, of Virginia, in relation to the item appropriating $35,000 "for stationary, fuel, printing and all other contingent expenses of the senate;" after which, Mr. *Lincoln* called upon the chairman of the committee of ways and means (Mr. *Jones*) to produce any estimates, if he had any, in relation to the following item:

"For stationery, fuel, printing and all other contingent expenses of the house of representatives, $25,000."

Mr. *Jones* replied that he had no estimate beyond those which had been furnished by the clerk of the house.

Mr. *Stanly* was understood to inquire whether the stationery for which money was now in be appropriated had been purchased.

Mr. *Anderson* called for the estimates referred to.

Mr. *Jones* sent to the clerk's table a statement from the clerk, containing the estimates referred to, amongst which was the item of $10,000 for the purchase of stationery for the next congress.

Mr. *Lincoln* then moved to reduce the above sum of $25,000 to $15,000—i. e. striking out the $10,000 for stationery for the next congress.

Mr. *Lincoln*, after stating that the house would bear him witness that he had not yielded to that senseless cry of economy which denied such just appropriations as might be required to carry on the various branches of the public business, proceeded to comment upon the abuses which had crept into this system of contingent expenditures. He believed that all those abuses which had crept into the administration of the public trusts of the country had their source in abuses under the head of contingencies.

After specifying two or three instances, Mr. L. expressed the belief that it was time to inquire whether it was necessary to expend $150,000 a year for contingent expenses over and above pay and mileage. The house had no control over these expenditures of its contingent funds. The committee of accounts had no control over them; the bills were paid and receipted before they were laid before the committee, and when it was too late to do any thing in regard to them. Hence it followed that whenever the clerk of the house, without control or accountability, saw fit to apply the funds, the house had nothing to do but to ratify and sanction his acts. There ought, in Mr. L's opinion, to be some committee appointed which should have charge of these matters before the expenditures were made.

Mr. *Johnston*, of New York, addressed the committee at much length on the subject of the abuses which had crept into this branch of the public expenditures, and of the gross impositions that had been practised in the form of enormous prices paid for paper; of contracts made with sub agents; of lithography, &c. declaring his own freedom from responsibility in these matters, as a member of the committee of accounts, by reason of the peculiar constitution of that committee.

Mr. *Proffit* stated that, on a calculation made by him he found that the stationery bill for the session alone was about $25,000, which was at the rate of $103 for every member of the house. He was satisfied that $20 would pay the stationery bill of every gentleman this year, and he hoped that some member, better skilled in these things, would make an estimate and submit it to the action of the committee.

Mr. *Underwood* said that some years ago he was on a committee appointed to investigate into this very subject; and, after a minute examination, the committee had come to the conclusion that there was but one remedy, and that was to pursue the course suggested by the gentleman from Indiana, (Mr. *Proffit*). He (Mr. U.) had intended to suggest to the committee a proposition that "in lieu of stationery and newspapers, each member of congress should be allowed $— annually." The committee could fill up the blank with any sum that might be computed to be proper. This was the only remedy. The same complaints had been made year after year, and would continue to be made until the end of time unless some such plan as this were adopted.

Mr. *Jones*, of Virginia, gave to the committee such information as had been in possession of the committee of ways and means in regard to these estimates, and stated that the estimates of the clerk had been reduced, in the committee, $25,000 below the amount contained in those which had been read at the clerk's table. The committee had supposed that the amount now asked for was about the proper sum, in that they had looked with a proper eye to economy—an object which he was as desirous to promote, when it could be properly done, as any other gentlemen. Mr. J. then replied to certain portions of the argument of Mr. *Johnston*, contending that blame, if blame there was, should rest in the proper quarter, and that it did not belong where the gentleman had laid it.

Mr. *Johnson*, of Virginia, also replied to parts of the observations of Mr. *Johnston*, of New York, in relation to the prices of paper, and the action of the committee of accounts, &c.; yielding the floor for occasional explanations to Messrs. *Johnston*, of N York, *Lincoln* and *Grinnell*.

Mr. *Graham* moved to amend the amendment by striking out the whole item of $25,000, as the only way of putting an end to the abuses which were undoubtedly practised was to withhold the appropriation. The sum of $100,000 had already been appropriated for contingent expenses, &c. (by a former bill), and that was enough.

Mr. *Everett* said there were two modes at present by which the extravagance in the finances of the house could be arrested. The first was to adopt the proposition of the gentleman from North Carolina, (Mr. *Graham*). He (Mr. E.) had put a question to the gentleman from New York, (Mr. *Johnston*), in regard to the amount of stationery now on hand. He (Mr. E.) believed there was enough to carry them through this session, and for the commencement of the next.

Another mode within the power of the house was to bring in a resolution to proceed in the election of clerk. It was a course which every department took, where it was found that persons in charge of funds had misapplied them. This he would do, were it not for the late period of the session.

But he disapproved of making general laws in an appropriation bill.

Mr. *Morgan*, believing that there was stationery enough on hand to meet present and immediate purposes, was understood to say he was in favor of the amendment of the gentleman from North Carolina. He went into some statements, which he concluded by saying that he was opposed to giving further power to the present clerk, because he had no confidence that that officer would do justice to the house, or make its purchases with economy.—And he gave notice that he would, at the proper time, offer the following amendment:

"And in the future delivery of stationery of every description to members of the house, the postmaster shall keep an account of the articles delivered to each member, with the prices thereof; and the clerk of the house shall insert in his annual report of the contingent expenses, the aggregate amount of the value of stationery received by the members respectively."

Mr. *Floyd*, a member of the committee of economy, went into some statements in relation to the action of that committee, and insisted that the contracts made by the present clerk had been safer, better and more economical than those of any other. As to the motion to strike out the appropriation, he [Mr. F.] had no objection to it, and supposed that the clerk had not.

The debate was carried on at great length, embracing the contracts of last session with Mr. Langtree, the prices at which paper had been bought, &c. and the reports of the majority and minority of the committee of accounts of the last session on the subject.

Mr. *L. Williams* supported at some length the motion of Mr. *Graham*. Mr. *Tillinhast* also expressed his desire to vote for the amendment of Mr. *Graham*, though he did not wish to vote against the proposition of the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. *Lincoln*).

Mr. *Lincoln* here said that his only object in submitting his motion was to bring the matter to the consideration of the house, and, that being done, he would now accept the amendment of Mr. *Graham*, as a modification of his own.

And the question being on the amendment as modified—Mr. *Tillinghast* then gave notice of his intention, if the amendment failed, to offer the following:

"And nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorise or sanction any contract for stationery or other articles of merchandise, for the use of the ensuing congress, by any officer of the present congress to an amount exceeding in the whole two thousand dollars."

Mr. *Adams* sent to the clerk's table a letter from an individual of the name of "Stone," in relation to the prices of lithography.

The letter (Mr. A. said) was rather collateral to the question; he had had it in his possession for three months, but had had no opportunity of presenting it; and (he was understood to add) he despaired of doing any good by presenting it.

The letter was then read.

Mr. *Bynum* declared himself ready to vote for the amendment as modified; and then entered upon some remarks in vindication of the clerk, and of the injustice of impugning his character or course without a proper investigation, by committee or otherwise, into the true state of the facts.

Mr. *Evans* contended that this fund (the estimates for which had already been reduced $25,000 by the committee of ways and means) was not more than sufficient to meet the demands that would be made upon it; and he repudiated, with much animation, the charges which the house made against itself in the shape of corruption and plunder.

He did not say there might not have been individual instances of abuse. If any man has been guilty of that, it was his own matter. But he did not believe that the unjust appropriations of stationery amounted, in a long session, to more than three thousand dollars. His experience was that there was no such waste, and plundering, and extravagance as they were charging themselves with. He was opposed to striking out the appropriation; it was no more than was necessary. The estimate, as he had stated, had already been reduced $25,000 in the committee of ways and means, and that, he thought, was what the secretary of the treasury would call a very "vigorous reduction." If gentlemen were willing to dispense with stationery altogether, so was he—vastly more willing than he was to receive $20 for his share, or to put a law upon the statute book denouncing themselves.

Mr. *Monroe* thanked the gentlemen from Maine [Mr. *Evans*] for his speech; it contained precisely his own sentiments, though much better expressed. The gentleman deserved the thanks of this house for the manner in which he had vindicated its character and dignity.

Mr. *Underwood* replied to Mr. *Evans*, exploding and vindicating his own course, and contending that that gentleman's argument amounted only to this—let us not put this thing on the statute books; if we are guilty of these offences, let not the eye of any man see it. He could assure the gentleman that the people were not ignorant of these matters; that they were turning their attention to them. It was a mistake to suppose that these things were too trifling to demand attention. Nothing could be so which involved an abuse of the people's money. He denied that he had said or done any thing calculated to reflect upon any man. He had denounced no one as a plunderer. He had merely suggested to the gentlemen from Indiana [Mr. *Proffit*] a way by which the abuse could be remedied.

The question was discussed further by Messrs. *Tillinghast*, *Everett* and *Lincoln*.

Mr. *Lincoln* said that, on subsequent examination, he found that his original motion was the proper one; and he again modified his proposition so as to reduce the item from $25,000 to $15,000 (i. e. striking out all that was applicable to the *next* session of congress).

And the question being taken, the amendment, thus modified was agreed to.

So the item was reduced from $25,000 to 15,000 dollars.

Mr. *Curtis* then moved that the committee rise.

The motion having prevailed, the committee rose, reported progress and obtained leave to sit again.

Mr. *Burke* laid on the table a resolution proposing to revive the select committee of the last session appointed on the subject of certain contracts made by the clerk for stationery, engraving, lithography, &c. so as to enable the committee to make report of the proceedings, which they did not do at the last session.

The resolution was read.

Mr. *Stanley* said he had something to say in relation to the doings of the committee proposed to be revived, and which he should take an opportunity of saying when the resolution came up for consideration.

And the house adjourned until to-morrow eleven o'clock, A. M.

Friday, Feb. 12. The bill from the senate supplementary to the bill to encourage the introduction and promote the culture of tropical plants was read the third time and passed.

Numerous bills and reports were reported to the house and referred.

Mr. *McCarty* reported a bill providing for the sale of the real estate of infants in certain cases—committed for to-morrow.

Also a bill to provide for the arrest and detention of, and demand of fugitives from justice; which bill was referred to the committee on the judiciary.

Mr. *Beirne* reported, without amendment, the bill from the senate to extend the charter of the bank of Alexandria; which bill was read and committed to the committee of the whole.

Mr. *Hoffman*, reported the bill from the senate to authorise the secretary of the treasury to make an arrangement or compromise with any of the securities on bonds given to the U. States by Samuel Swartwout, and said he was instructed by the committee to move that it be read a third time.

Mr. *Hoffman* explained the propriety of this bill, and showed the necessity for an early action on it. The bill was read. Mr. *Vandrypool* advocated the bill. Mr. *Jameson* moved the previous question. Mr. *Williams* contended that the bill must, under the rule, go to the committee of the whole.

The *speaker* did not think the bill must of necessity go through a committee of the whole house under the rules; if the previous question were ordered, the main question would be on the third reading of the bill.

Mr. *Williams*, of N. C. appealed, and was proceeding to debate the appeal; when the *speaker* said that the call for the previous question prevented debate on the appeal.

Mr. *Williams* then moved that the bill lie on the table. The question on this motion was decided by yeas and nays as follows—yeas 86, nays 74.

Mr. *Stanly*, in pursuance of notice heretofore given by him, asked leave to introduce a bill to provide for paying to the states the fourth instalment under the deposite act.

The question on granting the leave asked was taken by yeas and nays, and decided as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, J. W. Allen, Baker, Boardman, Brockway, Casey, Chion, Chittenden, Clark, J. Cooper, Cranston, E. Davies, G. Davis, Doherty, Dellet, Edwards, Everett, Fillmore, Gates, Giddings, Goode, Graves, Grinnell, Hall, Henry, Hoffman, James, C. Johnston, W. C. Johnson, Kempshall, Lane, Lincoln, McCarty, F. Mallory, Mason, Montgomery, Morse, Morgan, C. Morris, Morrow, Osborne, Peck, Randall, Randon, Reed, Ridgway, Russell, Simonton, Slade, Truman Smith, Stanly, Stuart, Taliaferro, John B. Thompson, Tillinghast, Toland, Triplett, Trumbull, Underwood, E. D. White, Lewis Williams, C. H. Williams, Winthrop—83.

NAYS—Messrs. Anderson, Atherton, Banks, Beatty, Black, Boyd, A. V. Brown, Wm. O. Butler, Bynum, J. Campbell, Carroll, Chapman, Clifford, Connor, M. A. Cooper, William R. Cooper, Crabb, Crary, Cross, John Davis, Doan, Dromgoole, Duncan, Earl, Eastman, Ely, Fisher, Floyd, Gerry, Goggin, Griffin, Hammond, Hand, John Hastings, Hawes, Hawkins, Hubbard, Jameson, Joseph Johnson, Cave Johnson, Nathaniel Jones, J. W. Jones, Kenn, Kemble, Kille, Leadbetter, Leet, Leonard, Lewell, Lucas, McClellan, McCulloch, McKay, Mallory, Montanya, S. W. Morris, Parrish, Parmenter, Paynter, Petrikin, Pickens, Reynolds, Rives, Edw. Rogers, James Rogers, Samuels, Shaw, Albert Smith, Thomas Smith, Starkweather, Steenrod, Strong, Sweeny, P. F. Thomas, J. Thompson, Turney, Vanderpool, Vroom, D. D. Wagener, Warren, Watterson, Weller, Wick, J. W. Williams, Henry Williams—85

Mr. *Cushing* moved that the house go into committee of the whole on the state of the union, for the purpose of taking into consideration the bill to make compensation for French spoliations. Several members objected, and he withdrew the motion.

Mr. *Jameson*, from the committee on private land claims, reported the bill from the senate to continue in force the act for the final adjustment of private land claims in Missouri, approved 9th July, 1832, and the act supplementary thereto, approved 2d March, 1833. The bill was then committed to the committee of the whole on the state of the union.

Mr. *Adams* from the committee on manufactures, moved that the bill for the more faithful execution of the laws relating to the collection of duties on imports be made a special order of the day for the 22d day of February next.

The motion was decided by yeas and nays. The result was as follows—yeas 66, nays 59.

Mr. *Kemble*, from the committee on military affairs, reported a bill to authorise the enlistment of boys in the army; which was twice read and committee to the committee of the whole house to-morrow. Mr. K. from the same committee reported a joint resolution to direct the printing of a map of the northwest territory; which was twice read, and committed to the committee of the whole on the state of the union.

Mr. K. from the same committee, reported a bill to reimburse the state of Vermont for services of her militia; which was committed to the committee of the whole house on the state of the union. Mr. K. from the same committee, reported a bill to authorise the enlistment of militia in Florida for one year; which was committed to the committee of the whole house to-morrow.

Mr. *Cushing*, from the committee on foreign affairs, reported the bill from the senate regulating commercial intercourse with the port of Cayenne, in the colony of French Guiana, and to remit certain duties; which was committed to the committee of the whole on the state of the union. Mr. C. from the same committee, reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That the president of the U. States be requested, if in his judgment, not incompatible with the public service, to communicate to the house the documents and other information in possession of the executive regarding claims of citizens of the United States on the government of Hayti.

The resolution was read and agreed to.

Mr. *Clifford* reported a bill to make further provision for the expense of the exploration and survey of the northeastern boundary; which was twice read and committed to the committee of the whole on the state of the union.

Mr. *Morgan*, reported adversely on the petition of citizens of Jacksonville, in Florida; also, on the petition of the judges of the courts of East Florida, that certain persons may be tried in the courts of St. John's. These reports were laid on the table.

Mr. M. reported two bills, viz:

To enable the legislative council of Florida to alter the time of their annual sessions.

To confer on claimants in Florida all the benefits of the law of June 18, 1834, for losses sustained by the operation of the American troops in April, 1814.

These bills were committed to the committee of the whole house.

Mr. *Underwood*, from the committee on roads and canals, reported, with sundry amendments, the bill from the senate for the removal of the reft in Red river. The bill was committed to the committee of the whole on the state of the union, and Mr. *Underwood* moved that it be the special order for Thursday next; which was refused.

Mr. *Hopkins*, on behalf of Mr. *Garland*, who is confined by sickness, asked leave to report a bill from the committee on public lands to continue to force the 1st section of the act to extend the time for locating Virginia military land warrants and returning surveys thereon to the general land office, approved July 7, 1838; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to the committee of the whole on the state of the union.

Mr. *Beatty*, from the committee on patents, reported the bill from the senate in addition to the act to promote the progress of useful arts.

Also, the bill from the senate making appropriations for the patent office. The bills were committed to the committee of the whole on the state of the union.

Mr. *Fillmore*, reported a bill regulating the taking of testimony in cases of contested elections, and for other purposes; which was twice read, and remained upon the speaker's table.

After the bill had been left on the speaker's table, Mr. *Proffit* moved that the bill be committed to the committee of the whole on the state of the union.

Mr. *Vanderpoel*, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill making appropriations for the military academy at West Point for the year 1841; which was committed to the committee of the whole on the state of the union.

On motion of Mr. *Jones*, of Virginia, the committee of ways and means was discharged from the memorial of the corporation of St. Louis for the improvement of their harbor; from the petition of citizens of Preble county, in Ohio, for an appropriation for the Cumberland road; from the petition of the Mobile and New Orleans rail road company; and from communications from the war department on the subject of an appropriation for the arsenal at Charleston, in South Carolina, and an appropriation for wharves at Governor's and Bledsoe's islands, in the harbor of New York.

Mr. *Dawson*, reported a bill further to continue in force the act for the payment of horses and other property lost in the military service; which was twice read, and Mr. *Dawson* moved that it be engrossed and read a third time; which being agreed to, the bill was then read a third time, and passed, and sent to the senate for concurrence.

Mr. *Curtis* reported the bill from the senate to authorise the secretary of the treasury to procure steam vessels for the revenue service; which bill was committed to the committee of the whole on the state of the union. The house then adjourned.

Saturday, Feb 13. Mr. *Clifford* moved to suspend the rules for one hour, to go into committee of the whole on the bill reported from the committee on foreign affairs yesterday by Mr. *Pickens*, making a further appropriation for exploring and surveying the northeastern boundary. The question was put, and the rules were suspended. And the house accordingly resolved itself into committee of the whole on the bill. Mr. *Banks*, of Virginia, was called to the chair of the committee.

It was now reported by the clerk that the bill had been sent to be printed under the order of the house, and that neither a printed copy nor the manuscript had been sent up from the press.

Mr. *Eastman* then moved that the committee proceed to the consideration of the bill introduced by him a few days ago, to continue the five years' pension granted in 1838 to certain widows.

Mr. *Pickens* moved that the committee rise.—The question was put, and the committee was counted by tellers: ayes 40, noes 81. So the committee refused to rise.

The *chair* here decided that the rules were suspended for the special purpose of acting on a particular subject, and that it would not therefore be in order to take up any other matter.

A bill was here furnished by Mr. *Cushing*, of the committee on foreign affairs, which he said was a copy of the bill reported by the committee.

Mr. *Dromgoole* asked the chair if this were the identical bill reported by the committee on foreign affairs

Mr. *Cushing* said *he* could answer.

Mr. *Dromgoole* would and receive his answer, and demanded that the chair or clerk respond to the inquiry whether the bill now presented were the identical bill reported by the committee on foreign affairs.

The clerk answered it was not.

Mr. *Cushing* said it was a true copy.

Mr. *Dromgoole* called on the house not to act upon any bill which was not the bill actually reported to the house, and spoke as to the danger which might arise from the practice now proposed to be pursued by substituting a bill *said* to be a copy of the true bill.

As the *true* bill could not be produced, another motion was made that the committee rise.

And, the question being put, a quorum did not vote; upon which the committee rose and reported that fact.

The *speaker* counted the house, and reported that a large quorum was present; and the house again resumed its session in committee of the whole.

Mr. *Evans* admitted that, according to a strict adherence to rule or form, the objections taken by Mr. *Dromgoole* were correct; but, in point of fact, the house in almost all cases acted upon bills which were only transcripts of the originals. It acted upon printed bills, the originals being filed away in the clerk's office.

Mr. *Dromgoole* explained, and showed that the bills upon which the house usually acted were equal to the originals, as they were the official printed copies from the originals; the originals themselves, if any doubt arose, being not only within reach of, but in fact within the actual possession of, the house, and might be considered as actually before it.

The original bill still not being forthcoming, Mr. *Cave Johnson* moved that the committee rise.

The question was taken by tellers, and there appeared ayes 44, noes 82.

After remarks from several gentlemen as to the proper course of proceeding—Mr. *Smith* moved that the committee do proceed to act upon the bill substituted by Mr. *Cushing*. The question was put—ayes 82, noes 80. And so the committee determined to act on the bill handed in by Mr. *Cushing*.

Mr. *Dromgoole* asked if there was any mode by which it could be ascertained that the bill which the committee had voted to act upon was a true transcript of the original bill.

Mr. *Cushing* thought it was too late to ask that question. The committee had decided to act upon the transcript handed in by him, copy or no copy. Mr. C. went on to explain the provisions of the bill, and stated that it was identical, *in substance*, with the original.

Mr. *Underwood* moved to amend the bill by reducing the appropriation from $75,000 to $37,500.

Mr. *Petrikin* moved to amend the amendment by striking out $37,500, and inserting $20,000.

Some discussion followed, directed mainly to the proper extent of the appropriation, in which Messrs. *Albert Smith*, *Underwood*, *Cushing*, *Hawes*, *Petrikin*, *Pickens*, *Tillinghast*, and *Vanderpoel* (the latter of whom suggested a compromise of $30,000) participated.

Mr. *Proffit* was proceeding to make some remarks, when, the hour having elapsed, the chairman announced the fact; and the committee thereupon rose, (without action), and reported progress.

Mr. *Pickens*, from the committee on foreign affairs, asked leave to make a report from that committee in relation to the correspondence between the governments of the U. States and Great Britain in relation to the destruction of the steamboat Caroline during the troubles on the Canada frontier in the winter of 1838–9; as also in relation to the arrest and imprisonment of Alexander McLeod, a British subject, for being concerned in the destruction of that boat

No objection being made, Mr. *Pickens* sent in the report, as follows:

The committee on foreign affairs, to whom was referred the message of the president, transmitting a correspondence with the British minister in relation to the burning of the steamboat Caroline, and the demand made for the liberation of Mr. Alexander McLeod, respectfully report:

It appears that the steamboat "Caroline" was seized and destroyed in the month of December, 1837. The committee are induced to believe that the facts of the case are as follows: The boat was owned by, and in possession of, a citizen of New York. She was cleared from the city of Buffalo, and, on the morning of the 29th December, 1837, she left the port of Buffalo, bound for Schlosser, upon the American side of the Niagara river, and within the territory of the United States. The original intention seemed to be, to run the boat between Buffalo and Schlosser, or perhaps from Black Rock down to Schlosser, and, should, it seem profitable, it was intended to run her also to Navy Island, and touch at Grand Island and Tonawanda.

Her owner was Mr. Wells, said to be a respectable citizen of Buffalo, and it is obvious, his intention in putting up the boat was one of speculation and profit entirely. The excitement upon that portion of the frontier, at this period, had collected a great many in the neighborhood—some from curiosity—some from idleness—and others from taking an interest in the unusual and extraordinary collection of adventurous men gathered together at that time on Navy Island. Navy Island was "nominally" in the British "territory."

The owner of the Caroline took advantage of these circumstances to make some money with his boat, by running her, as a ferry boat, over to Navy Island. All these facts appear from testimony regularly taken, (see H. R. Document, No. 302, page 46 and 39, 2d, session, 25th congress), and the committee know of no legal evidence to contradict them. There is no proof that any arms or munitions of war were carried in the boat, except, perhaps, one small six pounder field piece belonging to a passenger. The principal object was to run the boat as a ferry boat from Schlosser, on the American side, to Navy Island, on the British side. It is believed that, even in war, a neutral power has the right to trade in contraband articles, subject, of course, to seizure and confiscation, if taken within the jurisdiction of either of the contending parties. What is contraband of war is not always certain. Treaty stipulations frequently include some articles, and exclude others recognised in the law of nations. Trading in contraband articles is no excuse for invading the territory and soil of a neutral and independent power, whose private citizens may choose to run the hazzard of such a trade. In this instance there were no two foreign powers engaged in war; but all concerned in the outbreak or excitement within the British jurisdiction, claimed to be British subjects in resistance of the authorities of Canada, a province of the British empire. Even admitting, then, that the Caroline was engaged in contraband trade, yet it was with citizens who claimed to be subjects of the same empire with those who were styled the legitimate officers of the province.

Abstractly speaking, how was a private citizen to decide who were right and who wrong in these local disputes? And which portion of citizens of the same province must our citizens refuse to have any communication with? But the boat was merely used for one day as a ferry boat; and on the night of the day she commenced running, she was seized while moored at the wharf in Schlosser, and burnt. Several men were assassinated; certainly one, who fell dead upon the deck. Now the insinuation of the British minister, that Schlosser was "nominally" within the territory of the United States, may well be retorted, as we can with equal truth say that Navy Island was "nominally" within the "territory" of the British government; for at the period to which we allude, the people collected there had as effectually defied Canada authorities as any portion of our people had disregarded ours. Yet British authority thought proper to pass by Navy Island, then in its "nominal" territory, and in the plenitude of its power, to cast the ægis of British jurisdiction over American soil. This was truly extending over us that kind guardianship which they had not the ability at that time to extend to a portion of their own territory, and which recommends itself to us, full as much in its assumption as from its love of right or law.

The British minister is pleased also to call the Caroline a "piratical steamboat." The loose epithets of any one, no matter how high in place, cannot make that piracy which the law of nations does not recognise as such. Pirates are freebooters, enemies of the human race; and eminent jurists describe them as ravaging every sea and coast with no flag and no home. Piracy comes under the concurrent jurisdiction of all nations. Even in the worst point of view that it can be considered, those connected with the steamboat Caroline were but aiders and abettors of others engaged to rebellion. And the committee are totally at a loss to know upon what authority rebellion is recognised as piracy. Such confounding of terms is resting the case upon epithets instead of sound law or facts. But even supposing it to be a "piratical boat," as the minister asserts it to be; yet the moment it touched our soil it fell under our sovereignty, and no power on earth could rightfully invade it.

There is no doctrine more consecrated in English history, than that every human being who touches the soil of Great Britain is immediately covered by British law. Suppose one of *her* vessels were cut from the banks of the Thames and burnt by Frenchmen, and British citizens were assassinated at night, and the French minister were to avow that they

acted under the orders of his government, and that the vessel was "piratical," and the citizens murdered were outlaws—when there is not an Englishman whose heart would not beat high to avenge the wrong, and vindicate the rights of his country. The law there is the law here. And there is no international law consistent with the separate independence of nations, that sanctions the pursuits of even pirates to murder and arson over the soil and jurisdiction of one of the states of this confederacy. No greater wrong can be done to a country than invasion of soil. If it can be done with impunity at one point, and one occasion, it can be done at another, and the nation that submits to it, finally sinks down into drivelling imbecility. If a representation of the state of things at Schlosser, and the conduct of those who had control of the Caroline, had first been made to the proper authorities of New York, or of the United States, then there would have been some show at least of respect for our sovereignty and independence, and a disposition to treat us as an equal. But in this case, as if to treat our authorities with contempt, there was no preliminary demand or representation made.

It was hoped that the outrage was perpetrated by a party in sudden heat and excitement, upon their own responsibility. But the British minister now avows that "the act was the public act of persons obeying the constituted authorities of her majesty's province," and again affirms that "it was a public act of persons in her majesty's service, obeying the orders of their superior authorities."

If this had been the first and only point of collision with Great Britain it might not have excited such interest, but there is an assumption in most of our intercourse with that great power, resolving to the pride and spirit of independence in a free people. If it be her desire to preserve peace, her true policy would be to do justice, and show that courtesy in equals which she has always demanded from others. The committee do not desire to press views on this part of the subject, particularly as a demand has been made by our government upon the government of Great Britain for explanation as to the outrage committed, the answer to which it is hoped will prove satisfactory.

As to the other points presented in the demand made by the British minister for the "liberation" of Alexander McLeod, the committee believe the facts of the case to be, that the steamboat was seized and burnt as stated before, and that a citizen or citizens of New York were murdered in the affray. And there were reasons to induce the belief that McLeod was *particeps criminis*. He was at first arrested, and upon various testimony being taken, was then discharged. He was afterwards arrested a second time. Upon the evidence then presented, he was imprisoned to await his trial. There was no invasion of British territory to seize or take him. But upon his being voluntarily within our territory, he was arrested as any citizen of the United States, charged with a similar offence, might have been. We know of no law of nations that would exempt a man from arrest and imprisonment for offences charged to be committed against the "peace and dignity" of a state, because he is a subject of Great Britain, or because he committed the crime at the instigation or under the authority of British provincial officers; much less do we know of any law that would justify the president to deliver him up without trial, at the demand and upon the assertion as to facts, of any agent of the British government. If we had been at open war with Great Britain, and McLeod had committed the offences charged, then he might have fallen under the rules and regulations of war, and been treated as a prisoner of the United States government, and would have been subject to the laws of nations in war.

But as the alleged criminal acts, in which McLeod is charged to be implicated, were committed in profound peace, it is a crime, as far as he may be concerned, solely against the "peace and dignity" of the state of New York, and her criminal jurisdiction is complete and exclusive. If the crimes committed be such as to make a man *hostis humani generis*—an outlaw—a pirate, in the legal acceptation of the term, then under the law of nations, the United States courts and tribunals would have jurisdiction. But the offence charged in this case, committed as it was in time of peace, as far as this individual was concerned was one purely against the *lex loci*, and coming exclusively within the criminal jurisdiction of the tribunals of New York.

The minister, in his letter of the 13th Dec. 1840, says: "it is quite notorious that Mr. McLeod was not one of the party engaged in the destruction of the steamboat Caroline; and that the pretended charge upon which he has been imprisoned rests only upon the perjuel testimony of certain Canadians, outlaws and their abettors, &c." This may perchance all be so; but it would be asking a great deal to require an American court to yield jurisdiction, and surrender up a prisoner charged with offences against the law, upon the mere *ipse dixit* of any man, no matter how high in authority. Whether McLeod be guilty or not guilty, is the very point upon which an American jury alone have a right to decide. *Jurisdiction in state tribunals over criminal cases, and trial by jury of the venue*, are essential points in American jurisprudence. And it is a total misapprehension as to the nature of our system to suppose that there is any right in the federal executive to arrest the verdict of the one or thwart the jurisdiction of the other. If such a power existed, and were exercised, it would effectually overthrow, and upon a vital point, the separate sovereignty and independence of these states.

The federal executive might be clothed with power to deliver up fugitives from justice for offences committed against a foreign state, but even then it might not be obligatory to do so, unless it were made matter of treaty stipulation. This duly and right in no executive has generally been considered as dormant, until made binding by treaty arrangement. But when the matter is reversed, and demand is made, not of fugitives from justice for offences committed against a foreign power, but for the liberation of a man charged with offences against the peace and dignity of one of our own states, then it is, that the demand becomes preposterous in the extreme. The fact that the offences were committed under the sanction of provincial authorities does not alter the case, unless we were in a state of war. In such cases as the present, the power to deliver up could not be conferred upon the federal executive by treaty stipulation.

It could not be conferred in those cases over which jurisdiction is clearly delegated by the federal constitution. Such, for instance, as treason, which is an offence against the conjoined sovereignty of the states, as defined in the constitution. Over all cases except those defined in the constitution, and those coming clearly under the laws of nations, the states have exclusive jurisdiction, and the trial and punishment for offences against them, are incident to their separate sovereignty. It is not pretended in this case that there is any treaty stipulation under which the demand is made; and the federal executive, under our system, has no power but what is conferred by the constitution, or by special law of congress. In the former it is declared that "the executive power is vested in a president of the U. States," and that power is then pointed out and defined by special laws passed from time to time, imposing such duties as are thought proper and expedient by congress.

Your committee deem it dangerous for the executive to exercise any power over a subject-matter not conferred by treaty or by law; and to exercise it *in any case* in conflict with state jurisdiction, would be worse than dangerous; it would be usurpation.

But your committee forbear to press these points further at present, and they would not have said as much on such clear questions of international law, but that in this case, the demand for liberation has been made by the accredited agent of a great power, and under circumstances of peculiar aggravation and excitement.

We have other points of difference with Great Britain, which add interest to every question that arises between us at present. Neither our northeastern or northwestern boundaries are yet settled with her, and the subject is not entirely free from difficulty. She has recently seized our vessels and exercised a power *involving the right of search*, under the pretext of suppressing the foreign slave trade, which, if persevered in, will sweep our commerce from the coast of Africa, and which is incompatible with our rights as a maritime power. She has recently, in her intercourse with us, refused indemnity and denied our rights to property, on a subject-matter vital to near one half the states of this confederacy, and which, considering her military position at Bermuda and her growing power in the West Indies, is of the last importance to our national independence.

All these subjects make every question between us, at this peculiar juncture, of the deepest interest.

Besides this, we are both permanently destined to have, perhaps, the most extensive commerce of modern nations. Our flags float side by side, over every sea, and bay, and inlet of the known globe.

She moves steadily upon her objects with an ambition that knows no bounds. And wherever she has had conflict of interest she has rarely yielded to any power.

At this moment she presents to the civilized world the spectacle of the greatest military and colonereal power in combination ever known.

From her vast possessions in every quarter of the globe, and her peculiar commercial system, she has been made the reservoir of the wealth of nations.

Her internal resources, skill, labor and machinery, with her capital, are beyond calculation. Her natural position, being about midway the coast of Europe, gives her great control over the outlets and currents of commerce.

Her military occupation of Gibraltar, Malta, the Ionian island, and recently of St. Jean d'Acre, gives her ascendency on the Mediterranean and the Levant, while St. Helena and the Cape of Good Hope give her possession over the current of trade along these extensive coasts. Then Bombay, Calcutta, and her immense possession in the East Indies, together with her recent movements in the China seas and islands, enable her to extend her power over those vast regions that have slumbered for ages in solitary and enervated magnificence. She possesses Falkland island but to control the commerce that passes around Cape Horn—while Trinidad gives her all she desires in the Carribean sea. *Halifax*, at *one point*, and *Bermuda* at *another*, stand out in great force over our own coast from one extremity to the other.

Her positions all over the world are at this moment in a military point of view, equal to a million of men under arms. Her continual conflicts in the mighty regions of the east, only enable her officers to become skilful and to improve in the art of war, while her great armies and extensive fleets draw their support from the immense countries seized and occupied. In the present juncture of affairs, no statesman can overlook these things.—Steam power has recently brought us so near together, that in the event of any future conflict, *war with its effects* will be precipitated upon us with much more rapidity than formerly.

Avarice and ambition are the ruling passions of modern times, and it is vain to shut our eyes to the state of things around us. It remains to be seen what effect steam power is to have upon changing and modifying the whole art of defence and war. It may be a great engine for again levelling mankind, and reducing every thing to a contest of mere physical force. In that event it might be difficult to conjecture what system of *national defence will stand the test* of time and experience.

We have a deep stake in peace, and fondly hope the repose of the world will not be disturbed. We have certainly not the least desire for any rupture. Firmness, and a wise preparation, will long preserve us from such a catastrophe. But while no temptation should ever prompt us to do injustice on the one hand, so no consideration on the other hand, should ever induce us to submit to permanent wrong from any power on earth, no matter what the consequences may be.

Your committee would conclude by expressing a firm belief that all our points of difficulty may be honorably and amicably adjusted, and that harmony may long be preserved by both governments pursuing a liberal and generous policy, congenial to the interests and feelings of both people, and compatible with the spirit and genius of an enlightened age.

Mr. *Pickens* moved that the report be laid on the table, and printed.

Mr. *Everett* suggested the propriety of collecting and printing together, in one pamphlet, all the documents upon the subject.

Mr. *Howes* objected to the reception of the report, unless it was in order to make it. The *speaker* said the report could not be received, unless by consent of all parties. Mr. *Howes* then objected.

Several members suggested that it was now too late to make the objection, as the report was actually before the house, and motions had been made and entertained respecting it.

The *speaker* here decided that the objection should have been made when Mr. *Pickens* proposed to submit the report; that, not hearing any objection, he had received the report, and propositions were entertained respecting it; and that it was now too late to raise the objection.

The report having been read, Mr. *Everett* moved that all the documents, a list of which he furnished, should be printed together with the report.

Mr. *Granger* moved to divide the question, which being granted, and the question for printing being debatable, he entered into a discussion in opposition to the report. He was followed by Mr. *Pickens*, in a warm and zealous defence of the report.

After he had concluded, Messrs. *Adams*, *Everett*, *Grinnell* and *Fillmore* participated in the debate.—[The debate is one of profound interest, and we regret that we have not room for it this week; but we shall give it entire in our next sheet.]—After the latter had concluded, the question occurred on printing the documents; which was lost. The house refusing to print them with the report.

The question then occurred on printing the report, which was concurred in: yeas 103, nays 68.

And, at twenty minutes after four o'clock, the house adjourned.

CHRONICLE.

ALMANACS. *Astrology revived.* The London correspondent of the New York Times, writes that Murphy's Weather Almanac which sprung into extraordinary popularity, in 1837, (because its prediction that January 16, would be the coldest day in the year, turned out true), has had a host of imitators. This year it announces, for January 17, "probably the lowest degree of winter cold." But there is another work, which has run through eleven yearly editions, in which the author takes a higher flight than merely predicting the state of the weather—though he does that also, giving an account of the weather at home, and the storms abroad in 1841. The author of Zadkiel's Almanac and Herald of Astrology is Lieut. R. J. Morrison, R. N. He resided for some years at Liverpool, where I knew him. He unhesitatingly believes in astral influences, and has many followers. Just now, he is in high feather—having last year, *before* there was any idea that Victoria would marry Albert, formerly declared that the queen would marry early in February, (which she did), and have a daughter on November 21st, 1840—*which actually happened.* He now predicts that on the 8th of December, 1841, the queen will have another daughter, but says there will be "some degree of danger to the infant, or difficult birth." Zadkiel foretells events for *all* places, during 1841. He alludes rarely to America. In March, at Washington, he doubts not "that the government will do well as to revenue and friends, but they are also violently opposed by their enemies. Some epidemic also in the United States. Sudden interruptions to their trade, and much fraud among the moneyed people, banks, &c." In June he foresees "a return of health and prosperity, and a plentiful cotton harvest." What think you of Zadkiel.

ANTI-MASONRY, again. It is announced that a "democratic anti-masonic convention, is to be held in May next at Harrisburg." This must be for the purpose of nominating a candidate for governor we presume.

BANKS. The bank of Milledgeville, we understand, anticipated the period affixed for a general resumption; and commenced specie payments on the 25th ult. The Columbus banks resumed payments some time since. Thus it would seem the interior banks have, on this occasion at least, led in the measure of resumption. In fact, during the whole period of the former suspension, the bank of Columbus continued to pay specie.

Resumption. The Columbus, (Geo.) Argus, 3d inst. says: "The banks of this city, all resumed on Monday, and as we expected, no stir or excitement was visible. But little demand was made for specie, and that chiefly by the drovers. The Farmers bank of Chattahoochee resumed, and its bills are now at par and bankable. Rhodam A. Greene, cashier of the Western bank of Georgia, redeems the bills of that bank payable at Rome, in current funds in this city."

The Charlestown, Va. Free Press, states that the banks in Winchester had resolved that it was expedient to suspend specie payments.

Franklin bank of Baltimore. The committee of stockholders appointed at a former meeting, made their report in favor of winding up the affairs of the bank. The report was laid upon the table, and a resolution offered and passed authorising the directors to apply to the state legislature to allow a reduction of the stock to $12 50 cents per share. The directors are also authorised to proceed to the arrangement of the affairs of the institution, and resume active business as soon as its affairs will justify. [*Sun.*

BEQUESTS. Mrs. Christian Baker has bequeathed to the American board of foreign missions, and the American Education society, equally, an estate worth probably forty or fifty thousand dollars; to the American Bible society two thousand dollars, and to the American Tract society at Boston, one thousand dollars.

BUENOS AYRES. There were at Buenos Ayres on the 28th November, 144 foreign merchant vessels, of which 48 were British; 20 American; 16 French.

COAL MINES ON FIRE. The mine in Pennsylvania which we have frequently noticed the progress of the fire in, still continues burning, and the craters upon the summit of the mountain increase in size and number. And we are now informed that the mines of Messrs. Sees and Oliver, near Pinegrove, which took fire about a month since, continues burning with increased fury. The vein is a very large one—we believe the mammoth vein—and consequently must prove very disastrous to the proprietors of the land, who reside in Philadelphia.

A similar incident occurred lately in the south of France, and engineers were employed to turn a river from its course to extinguish the subterraneous fire. The Pennsylvania mines, are situated far above the level of the river.

DEATHS, during the last week in Philadelphia 100, of which 22 were of consumption, and 33 were under two years of age.

We have received intelligence of the death of P. S. Parker, esq. American consul at Bombay, appointed in 1839, and filled his trust with honor to himself and country; died on board ship last October, while on his way to Zanzibar, and hence home. Aged twenty-six years.

Resin P. Bowie, so well known in the southwest, by reason of his many deeds of valor in its early history, among the Mexicans and savages on our border, died in New Orleans on the 17th ult. aged 48 years.

[*Natchez Courier.*

DOGS. The number of dogs in the United States is estimated at about two millions, and the expense of keeping them at upwards of ten millions of dollars per annum.

EXCHANGE. New York on London 7¾a8¼; France 5f. 20a22.

On Boston par; Philadelphia 3; Baltimore 1¼a2; Richmond, Norfolk, Petersburg 4; Raleigh 5; Charleston 2½; Augusta 7½; Columbia 6½; Savannah 5; Mobile 8; New Orleans 5½; St. Louis, Louisville 7a7½; Cincinnati 6½; Nashville 12.

FISHERIES. The growing importance of the lake fisheries may be judged of by the following statement of the Detroit Advertiser. That paper says, "the amount of white fish, trout and Sukavel, taken in Lake Superior, Michigan, Huron, and on the Detroit river, last season, was over *thirty thousand barrels;* of which, 1,950 barrels were taken on the Detroit river; 600 at the head of Hog Island, and 800 on Goose Isle."

FLOUR. 12,000 bbls. sold last week at New York for the English market, at $4 81 a $4 75—3 or 4,000 sold at Philadelphia for the same destination at the same prices.

The inspections of the week in Baltimore amounted to 17,217 bbls. and 612 half bbls. Prices $4 87 to $4 62.

GEN. HARRISON'S HOUSEHOLD (we learn from the Madisonian) will not be completed until after the opening of the spring, when Mrs. Harrison, now at North Bend, is expected to join the general. Meantime the domestic arrangements of the white house will be superintended by the family of Mr. Taylor, the general's son-in-law, who will be his private secretary.

INTERCOURSE. The Boston Transcript says: The Columbia brought out from England 80 mail bags and 72,000 letters, about half of which were left at Halifax for the province.

LEAD. According to the Galena Gazettee, the exports of lead from Galena, for the last year have amounted to twenty millions of pounds, for which seventeen hundred thousand dollars have been paid them.

LOSEKEVITY. The official returns of the census of Worcester county, Maryland, show that there are 26 persons in that county over 100 years of age—this in a population of 18,253, is a larger ratio than will be exhibited by any part of the union.

MCLEOD INDICTED. On the 6th instant, at Lockport, the grand jury found a true bill of indictment against McLeod, for the murder of Amos Durfee, at the time of the burning of the Caroline.

The Rochester Advertiser says: "We understand that a guard of militia volunteers is stationed near the jail in Lockport, every night, to prevent the possibility of McLeod's escape. There is a settled apprehension of fraud in relation to that person, which, it seems, the people there are determined to prevent.

MISSIONARY OPERATIONS. The annual report of the American board of commissioners of foreign missions, shows the operations the past year:

The receipts during the year have been $246,691 64, and the expenditures $246,600 27. The are 25 missions, embracing 80 stations, at which there are 134 ordained missionaries, 10 physicians, not preachers, 14 teachers, 10 printers and bookbinders, 11 other male and 186 female assistants—making in all, 365 missionary laborers from this country. There are, besides, 15 native preachers and 167 other native assistants—in all, 497, which are under the control of the board, and are supported wholly or in part by it. There are 15 printing establishments; 55 churches, containing 17,234 members; 8 seminaries for boys, containing 412 boarding scholars; 6 preparatory boarding schools, containing 100 pupils; 10 female boarding schools, containing 295 pupils—making the whole number of boarding schools 24, and boarding scholars 807; of free schools there are 415, containing 21,606 pupils. The number of books and tracts printed the past year is 685,000, containing 45,202,506 pages—and the whole number of pages printed since the establishment of the board is 223,156,081.

A MILLIONAIRE. The Pittsburg American states that Mr. William Long, of Brownsville, (Pa.) died at his residence, on Friday last, leaving an estate of $1,100,000 to collateral heirs.

OPIUM. The sale of opium is increasing in London, to non-medical customers. In 1839, duties were paid on 30,000 lbs.; in 1839 on 40,000. At Lincoln, opium eaters are quite common, and the drug is sold as frequently as Epsom salts.

THE POPE. The present pope of Rome bears the title of Gregory XVI. and he stands No. 258 on the list of the occupants of St. Peter's chair. He was born on the 25th of September, 1765, and consequently is verging on seventy-five years of age. He is somewhat celebrated for his literary talents. He was elected on the 21st of February, 1831, and invested with the tiara in four days afterwards.

POPULATION. Since 1790 Virginia has increased her population at the rate of 61 per cent. and New York at that of five hundred and sixty-six per cent.

JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS. A correspondent of the St Louis Gazette, writing from the capital of that state, mentions a fist fight which took place recently between judge Scott of that circuit and T. P Price, mayor of Jefferson. The city alderman took the responsibility of issuing a warrant for the arrest of his superiors in office, and upon a hearing of the case, his honor the mayor was discharged, and his honor, judge Scott, was fined in the sum of two dollars and fifty cents!

RAIL ROADS. There are 3,319 miles of rail road in use in the United States, constructed at a cost of $86,000,000, and yielding an average of about 5½ per cent. 1,802 miles more are in progress of completion; and the whole number of miles projected, including finished, unfinished and routes examined, is nearly 10,000.

STEAMERS. Mr. Cenard has determined to establish a weekly line of steamers between Liverpool and Boston. The New York folks must look out.

STEAM FIRE ENGINE. Steam has but just commenced its mighty career amongst men. Another of its triumphs we are about to witness, in its superior efficacy in extinguishing conflagrations in cities that have heretofore expended so much in fire apparatus and on fire companies. The insurance companies of the city of New York have the first steam engine "Exterminator" adapted to this object nearly completed. The Commercial Advertiser, says: "It resembles very much a locomotive, such as are used on railways. The hind wheels, which support it in its passage through the streets, propel the machinery when at work at a fire, being lifted from the ground by large jack screws. It is of twenty horse power, and from the great strength of its boiler, it would not be deemed imprudent to work it fifty per cent. higher. The bore to which hose will be attached is *fifteen* inches and three-quarters in circumference, and the mouth of the pipe will be much less—giving a great impetus to the volume of water, and throwing it to a greater distance than our best engines. It is so constructed that, should it be necessary, three or four streams can play from the engine at the same time. The engine will be stationed in the fifth district, probably at or near Burling slip. It is to be drawn by a pair of strong horses, and attended by a driver, an engineer and a fireman."

As flames are extinguished the more immediately by increasing the volume of water that is thrown at once and together thereon, a single engine of this calibre will be competent to arrest a fire which four times the same quantity of water thrown from a number of common fire engines, would not be able to arrest.

STOCKS have improved slightly since our last—at N. York U. S. bank shares from 25¾ to 28; Phila. and Balt. rail road 37.

The Pennsylvania Inquirer estimates the loss to the inhabitants of Philadelphia, by the depreciation of investments in stocks within the last few years, at fifty millions of dollars.

SUPREME COURT UNITED STATES. An interesting case is before the supreme court, involving most important consequences and some millions of dollars in property. The pith of the question at issue is whether the sale of slaves imported into the state of Mississippi is valid. The constitution of Mississippi prohibits the importation for purposes of merchandise, and the question is whether the sale is vitiated. Mr. Walker, one of the senators from Mississippi, opened the case in favor of the validity of the sale. Mr. Jones replies to-day. Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, will rejoin to-morrow, and the argument will be concluded by Mr. Webster, of Massachusetts. The court room has been crowded to-day, and the case excited general interest.

The Amistad case was set apart for to-day, but the case under consideration took precedence.

[*Balt. American.*

TEA. The packet ship Sampson arrived at New York has brought us 1,092 chests of tea from London!!

T T T. They have temperance wagons in the west, marked with three Ts, to denote that the owner is a tee-to-taller.

THE TUBBS CASE. The libel in this case was on Saturday dismissed, the libellant not furnishing the security required. He has until Friday next to enter an appeal.

TUNNELS. The English having nearly completed a communication under the Thames, an American now proposes to tunnel the Mississippi at New Orleans, not with stone, but with cast iron.

UNIVERSITY AT BERLIN. Prussia, numbers at present 1,789 students, of whom 396 are pursuing the study of theology, 447 jurisprudence, 404 medicine, and 360 philosophy. About 500 of them are foreigners. The royal library has been augmented by 67,418 volumes during the last ten years.

WEATHER. We have the second edition of winter. Upon the Baltimore bason, which was open to navigation on Friday last. Carts and horses travelled upon the ice on Monday. The Potomac, Patapsco, Susquehanna and all our rivers are completely frozen.

On Friday morning at Poughkeepsie, the thermometer stood at 13 *degrees below zero.*

According to the register kept at the Pennsylvania hospital, in Philadelphia, the quantity of water which fell in January in snow and rain was 7¼ inches. There were 11 clear days, and 20 days of snow, rain and clouds.

The winter in Europe so far, is stated to have been very severe.

NILES' NATIONAL REGISTER.

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FOREIGN ARTICLES.

The steamship Britannia arrived at Boston on Monday morning, at half past seven o'clock, from Liverpool, which place she left on the evening of the 4th of February. After experiencing boisterous weather and head winds during the greater part of the passage, the vessel touched at Halifax on Saturday evening the 20th instant, and arrived below at Boston on Sunday night. The Britannia brought eighty five passengers.

Considering the space of time over which the dates extend, the news is of very little interest. There is nothing later from China.

The eastern question is settled. The intelligence was received in London on the 1st instant in despatches from admiral Stopford, in which it is stated, that commodore Napier had arranged affairs with such success at Alexandria, that the whole of the Turkish fleet was given up to admiral Walker on the 14th January, and that Mehemet Ali had completely submitted to the sultan. And on the 12th of January one of the officers of the sultan left Constantinople for Alexandria, the bearer of a firman, by which his highness officially accords to Mehemet Ali the hereditary possession of Egypt.

It further appears that Ibrahim's army was immediately to evacuate Syria and to return to Egypt, and arrangements had been made to send transports to Candia, to bring away the women and children, and sick of the army.

The arrival out of the Cambridge, of 8th January, and the accounts she carried of the bad condition of the United States bank of Pennsylvania, and the fall in its stock—excited much uneasiness in London. What will it be when the whole truth is known?

The British parliament assembled on the 20th ult. and was opened by the queen in person. Her speech on this occasion is more remarkable for what it does not say than for what it does. The absence of allusion to the state of the relations between England and France is the omission to which we have reference. It is stated in the French papers that the English ministry had inserted in the original draught of the speech a friendly paragraph towards France, but that a few hours before the opening of parliament on account of the two projects of law presented to the chamber of deputies, the one calling for a levy of 80,000 recruits, and the other providing for the organization of an army of reserve, had been received and was the cause of the studied silence observed in the speech.

The French papers comment on the omission of any mention of France.

The French funds declined in consequence of the unfavorable impression produced by the speech. The reports of the debates on it had not then reached Paris.

The publication in the Paris papers subsequently of the debates on the address seem to have satisfied the Paris *gendarmes*.

The debate on the fortifications of Paris in the chamber of deputies of France, had been very animated and had not yet terminated. The opposition to the Guizot administration continues fierce and unrelenting.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Speech of the British queen. The British parliament met on the 26th of January. Her majesty attended in person, and read from the throne "the following gracious speech, with good emphasis and good discretion."

My lords and gentlemen: I have the satisfaction to receive from foreign powers assurances of their friendly disposition, and of their earnest desire to maintain peace.

The posture of affairs in the Levant had long been a cause of uneasiness and a source of danger to the general tranquility. With a view to avert the evils which a continuance of that state of things was calculated to occasion, I concluded with the emperor of Austria, the king of Prussia, the emperor of Russia, and the sultan, a convention intended to effect a pacification of the Levant, and maintain the integrity and independence of the Ottoman empire, and thereby afford additional security to the peace of Europe.

I have given directions that this convention shall be laid before you.

I rejoice to be able to inform you, that the measures which have been adopted in execution of these engagements have been attended with signal success; and I trust that the objects which the contracting parties had in view are in the eve of being completely accomplished.

In the course of these transactions, my naval forces have co operated with those of the emperor of Austria, and with the land and sea forces of the sultan, and have displayed upon all occasions their accustomed gallantry and skill.

Having deemed it necessary to send to the coast of China, a naval and military force to demand reparation and redress for injuries inflicted upon some of my subjects by the officers of the emperor of China, and for indignities offered to an agent of my crown, I at the same time appoint plenipotentiaries to treat upon these matters with the Chinese government.

These plenipotentiaries were by the last account in negotiation with the government of China, and it will be a source of much gratification to me, if that government shall be induced by its own sense of justice to bring these matters to a speedy settlement by an amicable arrangement.

Serious differences have arisen between Spain and Portugal about the execution of a treaty concluded by those powers in 1835, for regulating the navigation of the Douro. But both parties have accepted my mediation, and I hope to be able to effect a reconciliation between them upon terms honorable to both.

I have concluded with the Argentine confederation, and with the republic of Hayti, treaties for the suppression of the slave trade, which I have directed to be laid before you.

Gentlemen of the house of commons: I have directed the estimates of the year to be laid before you. However sensible of the importance of adhering to the principles of economy, I feel it to be my duty to recommend that adequate provision be made for the exigencies of the public service.

My lords and gentlemen: Measures will be submitted to you without delay which have for their object the more speedy and effectual administration of justice. The vital importance of this subject is sufficient to insure for it your early and most serious consideration.

The powers of the commissioners appointed under the act for the amendment of the laws relating to the poor expire at the termination of the present year. I feel assured that you will earnestly direct your attention to enactments which so deeply concern the interests of the community.

It is always with entire confidence that I recur to the advice and assistance of my parliament. I place my reliance upon your wisdom, loyalty and patriotism, and I humbly implore of Divine Providence that all your counsels may be so directed as to advance the great interest of morality and religion, to preserve peace, and to promote by enlightened legislation the welfare and happiness of all classes of my subjects.

At the conclusion of the speech, the queen retired from the house. Upon the reassembling of the lords, lord Ducie proposed the usual address. He commented upon the continued maintenance of peace, and gave credit to the measures of the government for securing it. In the Levant, in China, in India, the efforts of the government had been attended with success, while the nation was prosperous and contented at home. The restoration of credit in the United States, he said, was another subject of congratulation; and while the cessation of the blockade in the South American ports would renew communications with that country, the recognition of Texas would open a new and most extensive field for enterprise.

Lord Brougham replied that he felt compelled to notice a passage in the speech of the mover of the address, in which he congratulated them upon "the unabated assurance received from all foreign powers of their disposition to maintain the most friendly relations with this country." There was no passage in that effect in the speech from the throne, although there had been last year, and the omission suggested to his mind the most gloomy apprehensions. He feared that a material change had taken place in the relations with France, that an interruption had occurred to the good understanding which had existed for ten years, and that an alliance so well calculated to promote peace throughout the world was in danger. The alliance between England and France gave the only competent security for Turkey against the designs of Russia, and the cessation of that alliance would be an evil which no success in arms, however brilliant could compensate. He feared that the alienation which had long existed between France and Russia might, in case of any estrangement with this country, give way to a new course of policy, and that these two powers might combine for the furtherance of their joint interests. He trusted that neither in France nor in England would it be thought that the people for an instant felt indifferent to the evils of war.

The duke of Wellington expressed his approval of the course of foreign policy which had been adopted. He had long viewed with anxiety the dangers that were likely to result from the state of affairs in the Levant, and he rejoiced to think that those dangers would be now averted, and that France would join with the other powers in carrying out measures for continuance.

In the house of commons, on moving the address to the queen, an animated debate arose on the posture of British foreign affairs, but the speakers upon both sides seemed to insist on the necessity of preserving friendly relations with France. Sir Robert Peel complained that the queen had made no reference in her speech to the affairs of Canada, to the United States boundary question, and the repeal agitation in Ireland. The addresses to the queen were carried in both houses without amendment.

Money market. The public securities were much depressed, on the 1st, by the intelligence received in London, respecting the United States bank. The sales of the Saturday previous, to the extent of £100,000, had some influence on the prices of stocks.

The late news from America, relative to the affairs of the Bank of the United States, has produced some anxiety among those interested in American affairs; but although there seems to be no doubt that the accounts are correct in so far as they state that the American money market was depressed, and that the shares of the bank had fallen, there is great reason to believe that the assertion, "of all confidence in the institution being gone," is untrue, and we have no difficulty in stating that the statement of the immediate assets and liabilities is fallacious.

The house of Garry and Curtis, a leading firm in the Riga trade, has stopped payment. Their engagements are stated at £60,000.

Cotton markets. Liverpool, 4th February, 1841. Referring back to our circular of the 13th ult. we have to advise that our cotton market continued firm and steady up to about the 19th ult. when it became heavy, and continued so until the 27th, with a decline in prices of ¼d.

The sales for the week ending 13th ult. were 51,270 bales; for that ended 22d ult. they were 36,050, and for the week ended 29th ult. 24,520 bales. Of the latter 3,800 were Upland at 6d; 14,470; Orleans at 5¾a7¼; with some choice lots of fancy marks, at 7¾a8½; 1,430 Alabama and Mobile at 6a7¼; and 290 Sea Island at 15a27d. per lb. For the past four days to last evening the business is estimated at about 20,000 bales, about 4,500 of it to speculators, but yesterday's portion of the sales was only about 2,500 bales, and none of it to speculators. For Upland may now be quoted 6¾a6¾; and fair Orleans and Mobile, 6¾ per lb.

FRANCE.

The Paris papers of the 31st January are occupied chiefly by the discussions on the fortifications of the capital. An amendment to the project proposing to limit the works to detached forts, placed at 4,000 yards distance from the present wall, was rejected late on Saturday by 236 votes against 175. This was considered decisive of the law, which will no doubt pass, and M. Thiers and the king of the French will both have carried their point of encircling Paris with a circle of about twenty fortresses, connected by an entrenched wall.

Death of an American consul in France. Died on Sunday evening, January 31, in Paris, in the 68th year of his age, of typhoid exhaustion after gout,—Daniel Brent, esq. consul of the United States of America for Paris, and agent of American claims.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

Letters and papers from Lisbon to the 18th January announce that, so far as Portugal is concerned, the Douro question may be considered as settled; for although the opposition members of the chamber of deputies had thrown obstacles in the way of its adjustment by absenting themselves from the chamber, the several articles of the convention had been fully discussed, and the measures finally approved, on the 16th.

The correspondent of the Morning Chronicle thinks, however, that Spain is bent upon a quarrel; and will find other pretexts, though the present be removed.

The Globe, of Cadiz, of the 18th ult. mentions that the garrison had mutinied, and compelled the city intendant to deliver up to the military authorities the funds placed in his hands for the public service. This journal endeavors to excuse the conduct of the troops, by observing that they were left without either clothes or shoes, and reduced to depend on public subscriptions for maintenance.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

GEN. HARRISON AT RICHMOND. The Richmond Compiler of yesterday states that general Harrison has mingled freely with the citizens, during his sojourn at the capital of the ancient dominion, and that he has been entertained in the old Virginia style—with all courtesy, respect and hospitality—without the pomp and parade which are the characteristics of public demonstrations in many other states. The general, it is added, bears up finely under the excitement and consequent fatigue of the incessant collision with company, and the constant exercise of his colloquial powers.

A dinner was given to gen. Harrison at the log cabin on Saturday, at which a large company was present. Gov. Gilmer was among the guests. In response to a sentiment of the company, after removal of the cloth, gen Harrison made a speech which is characterized as forcible, and replete with wisdom and sound sense.

Gen. Harrison was to remain at Richmond yesterday, and would be present at the interesting ceremonial of the presentation of the swords, to the nine gallant officers of the land and naval service, to whose heroism in the time of trial, these testimonials have been awarded. To-day, it was the purpose of the president elect, to set out for the old mansions of the Harrison family on James River, to spend a few days with his relatives, before assuming the responsible duties of the station to which he has been elevated.

The Whig says—"General Harrison arrived in Richmond on Wednesday evening in the northern cars, and was received by mayor Lambert and Mr. Lyons, president of the Tippecanoe club, in behalf of that association, and conducted to the Powhatan house, escorted by a large multitude. After arriving there, gen. Harrison appeared for a few minutes at the balcony, but did not address the crowd. Gen. Harrison appears in decidedly better health than in 1836.

He was at the Merchants' Coffee house yesterday at noon, and at the Powhatan house between 10 and 12 o'clock, to receive his friends.

The Richmond papers state that on Thursday last general Harrison visited the Merchants' Coffee house, where he met a large number of citizens who had assembled to pay their respects to him. The Compiler states that in a brief address made by general Harrison he took occasion "to refer to the charge of abolitionism preferred against Mr. Granger a member of his cabinet, that is to be. He said that Mr. Granger had seen the charge emanating from Richmond, and denied positively that he was an abolitionist; and remarked that if he should ever do any thing showing him to be one, it would be the duty of gen. Harrison to eject him from his cabinet."

During the same day he also visited the house of delegates, then in session, and was introduced to many of the members.

VICE PRESIDENT TYLER. Gov. Tyler arrived in Richmond on Saturday, on his way, we presume, to the seat of the federal government. The senate of the United States convenes on the 5th March in its simple executive capacity.

The Whig says, we are gratified to find the vice president looking so well, having heard that he had recently been indisposed.

MR. BADGER, of N. Carolina, has accepted the offer of the post of secretary of the navy under the new administration.

FOREIGN RELATIONS. *Case of L'Amistad.* In the senate on Friday, a message was received from the president of the United States transmitting copies of correspondence between the state department and the representatives of foreign governments relative to the negroes taken on board L'Amistad, which has occurred since his message of the 21st March, 1840. [*Globe.*

Mr. Fox to Mr. Forsyth.

Washington, Jan. 20, 1841.

SIR: I am instructed to represent to you that the attention of her majesty's government has been seriously directed to the case of certain African negroes, found on board the Spanish ship "Amistad," the same persons whose cause has been brought before the courts of law of the United States, and for whom a powerful and humane interest appears to be felt in this country as well as in England.

It is known to her majesty's government that these negroes were imported into Cuba direct from the coast of Africa, in a Portuguese slave vessel called the Teora, in the summer of 1839, and that, shortly after their arrival, they were purchased as slaves at the Havana by two Spaniards of the name of Jose Ruiz and Pedro Montez. Ruiz and Montez then placed the negroes on board the schooner Amistad, intending to convey them to another port in Cuba. It appears that during the voyage, the negroes with a view of recovering their liberty, seized possession of the vessel, put the master to death, and ordered the remaining whites to navigate the vessel to the coast of Africa. The whites, however, directed their course towards North America, until they were fallen in with by the United States brig-of-war Washington, when the Amistad was finally brought into the port of New London, in Connecticut. The proceedings which have taken place subsequently to the arrival of the negroes in the U. States are sufficiently well known to you.

Now, her majesty's government have to observe, that, since the year 1820, it has become unlawful, according to the law of Spain, to import negroes from Africa as slaves into the Spanish dominions, and that as the negroes here referred to had been newly imported from Africa into Cuba, and could not by law be imported as slaves, they must in the eye of the law be considered as free persons.

And Great Britain is also bound to remember that the law of Spain which finally prohibited the slave trade throughout the Spanish dominions, from the date of the 30th May, 1820, (the provisions of which law are contained in the king of Spain's royal ordain of the 19th December, 1817), was passed in compliance with a treaty obligation to that effect, by which the crown of Spain had bound itself to the crown of Great Britain, and for which a valuable compensation, in return, was given by Great Britain to Spain as may be seen by reference to the 2d, 3d and 4th articles of a public treaty concluded between Great Britain and Spain on the 23d of September, 1817.

Her majesty's government, therefore, are moved by special and peculiar reasons to take an interest in the fate of these unfortunate Africans, who are known to have been illegally and feloniously reduced to slavery by subjects of Spain.

It is neat to be observed that Great Britain and the United States have mutually engaged themselves to each other by the 10th article of the treaty of Ghent, to use their best endeavors for the entire abolition of the African slave trade. And there can be no doubt of the firm intention of both parties religiously to fulfil the terms of that engagement.

Now the unfortunate Africans whose case is the subject of the present representation, have been thrown by accidental circumstances into the hands of the authorities of the United States, and it may probably depend upon the action of the U. States government, whether these persons shall recover the freedom to which they are entitled, or whether they shall be reduced to slavery, in violation of known laws and contracts publicly passed, prohibiting the continuance of the African slave trade by Spanish subjects.

It is under these circumstances that her majesty's government anxiously hope that the president of the United States will find himself empowered to take such measures in behalf of the aforesaid Africans as shall secure to them the possession of their liberty, to which, without doubt, they are by law entitled.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to you the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

H. S. FOX.

The hon. John Forsyth, &c. &c. &c

Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Fox.

Department of state, Washington Feb 1, 1841.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th ultimo, in which you state that you are instructed to represent to me that the attention of her majesty's government has been seriously directed to the case of the negroes of the Spanish ship "Amistad," with the anxious hope that the president of the United States will feel himself empowered to take such measures in their behalf as will secure to them the possession of their liberty.

Viewing this communication as an evidence of the benevolence of her majesty's government,—under which aspect alone it could be entertained by the government of the United States,—I proceed by the direction of the president, to make, in reply, a few observations suggested by the topics of your letter. The narrative presented therein, of the circumstances which brought these negroes to our shores, is satisfactory evidence that her majesty's government is aware that their introduction did not proceed from the wishes or directions of the government of the United States. A formal demand having been made by the Spanish minister for the delivery of the vessel and property, including the negroes on board, the grounds upon which it is based have become the subject of investigation before the judicial tribunals of the country, which have not yet pronounced their final decision thereupon. You must be aware, sir, that the executive has neither the power nor the disposition to control the proceedings of the legal tribunals when acting within their appropriate jurisdiction. With regard to the other considerations presented by you in behalf of the negroes of the "Amistad," I have to remark that it is not understood that the facts upon which they are founded are admitted by the ministers of her Catholic majesty; and this government would, with great reluctance, erect itself into a tribunal to investigate such questions between two friendly sovereigns. If, however, these facts are established, they cannot be without their force and effect in the proper time and place. You have doubtless observed, from the correspondence published in a congressional document, that it is the intention of the Spanish minister to restore these negroes, should their delivery to his government be ordered, to the Island of Cuba, whence the vessel in which they were found, sailed; where they will be placed under the protection of the government of Spain. If is there that questions arising under the Spanish laws and the treaties of Spain with Great Britain, may be appropriately discussed and decided; and where a full opportunity will be presented to the government of her majesty the queen of Great Britain to appeal to the treaty stipulations applicable to the subject of your letter.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to you the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

JOHN FORSYTH.

Henry Stephen Fox, esq &c. &c. &c.

THE ARMY.

Movement of troops. One hundred and twenty recruits under the command of lieut. Mock, U. S. A. arrived at Savannah on Saturday, 13th inst. in the ship Gaston, capt. Chadwick, and embarked on Sunday for Florida, in the steamer Isis, captain Pitcher.

Army surgeons—Official. An official notice appears in the Washington papers that a board will convene at Philadelphia on the 25th of May, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the purpose of examining assistant surgeons who may be ordered to appear before it, and such applicants for appointment in the medical staff of the army as may be invited to attend. The board will consist of surgeon Mower, surgeon Finley, and surgeon McDougall.

THE NAVY.

Promotions. The names of forty-four passed midshipmen have been sent to the senate of the U. States for promotion to lieutenants. Also, thirty lieutenants for promotion to commanders, and, if the old ratio is observed, ten commanders will be promoted to post captains. This will make a hole in the register, as they will no doubt be confirmed.

The Norfolk Beacon says:—We learn that capt. McCauley will be the flag captain of the Delaware, which ship is, as we before stated, destined for the Mediterranean station, and is to be commanded by commodore Morris, who is to take charge of the Mediterranean squadron.

It is rumored that commodore Warrington is to succeed commodore Morris as president of the navy board.

STATES OF THE UNION.

MAINE.

War movement. The resolutions on the subject of repelling British invasion, offered in the house of representatives of Maine, have been taken up by the senate, and after being amended by inserting $1,000,000 instead of $400,000, for the defence of the state, were referred to the committee on the northeastern boundary. Mr. Davis then offered the following resolution, which was also referred to the committee on the northeastern boundary:

Be it resolved, That the president of the United States be requested and urged to cause the immediate removal of the foreign armed force, by which our state is invaded, stationed upon the upper valley of the St. Johns', and that the government of the United States be earnestly invoked to relieve this state from the present heavy needless burthen of its own defence."

MASSACHUSETTS.

The hon. *Rufus Choate* has been nominated by a meeting of the whig members of the Massachusetts legislature as the successor of Mr. Webster in the U. S. senate.

The Massachusetts house of representatives have indefinitely postponed the proposition to indemnify the proprietors of the nunnery burnt at Charlestown a few years since. The vote on the question of indefinite postponement was, yeas 207, nays 49.

NEW JERSEY.

U. S. senator. The hon Jacob W. Miller, (W.) of Morristown, N. J. has been elected to the United States senate for the term of six years from the 4th of March next, in the place of Mr. Wall, (V. B.) whose term of service then expires.

The Newark Advertiser says:—Mr. Miller is a distinguished member of the New Jersey bar, and has served with honor in both branches of the state legislature. His services in the legislative council during the exciting discussions of the last year, and his eloquent appeals to the people during the great political campaign which has terminated so happily for the country, furnish a sufficient guarantee that he will discharge the responsible duties of the high station to which he has now been called, with credit to himself and his native state. Henceforth New Jersey will be fairly represented in the councils of the nation.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Banks. The resolutions suspending for 40 days the penalties imposed by recent acts in the case of bank suspensions, have passed the senate of Pennsylvania. The vote on final reading was—ayes 18, noes 14. They were sent to the house for concurrence, on Saturday, and made the order of the day for the 1st of March. In the mean time, it is understood that the committee on banks will report a bill to the house, which bill, with the action thereon, may supercede the necessity of adopting these temporary resolutions.

In the house, Mr. Smyser's resolution of inquiry, asking the governor to communicate all information in his possession, relative to the late suspension, was up on second reading, on Thursday, and was adopted.

The banks and the state. According to a table which has been carefully prepared by Mr. Lightner, of the state legislature, it appears that the state of Pennsylvania has within the last twenty years, received, either in bank dividends or bonuses, $7,153,825 55. The dividends on bank stock held by the state have, during the time named, 20 years, averaged 6 27 100 per cent.

MARYLAND.

Census. Our foreman arranged the position of the tables of the census of this state, on page 340, according to printers' rules for paging, but the effect was, to place the column of *grand total*, out of position; and on a transient glance at the table, a reader might mistake the "total numbers," to be the totals of the *colored population* only, instead of the aggregate of the entire population.

The residue of the valuable statistics of the state, as collected, arranged and published by the marshal, whose duty it was to take the census of 1840, was inserted in the last number of the REGISTER.

It will be observed that there is no column of the aggregate of white population, nor of the aggregate of colored population. In order to obviate the omission, and to place the progress of the population of the state in relation to some of its most interesting aspects, more fully before the readers of the NATIONAL REGISTER, we have prepared and now add a few additional statements of our own. Our motive for this, and for devoting more than an average space to the consideration of the statistics of the population of this single state, must be obvious. The attitude of Maryland in relation to her population is very peculiar, and should be at this moment exceedingly interesting, not only to the people within her borders, but also to the people of the north, and still more so the people of the south.

Maryland may be considered as the very centre state of the union—having the Capitol itself in what was formerly her territory. As between the northern and southern states, she is a kind of neutral ground, if being matter of dispute with which she ought to be classified. Some writers assume, that east of the Alleghanies, the Potomac as distinctly marks the natural boundary between the north and south, as it is admitted that the Ohio does west of that range, and therefore classify Maryland as a northern state. Others recognise the artificial distinction which "MASON AND DIXON'S LINE" affixes between the sections of the union, and classify her as a southern state. It is fervently to be hoped that her attitude as a "border state" may never make her the battle ground of contending factions.

But it is not only *geographically* that Maryland may be said to be the central state of this union. In several other particulars she is singularly so. Although in regard to *dimensions*, she is but the *nineteenth* state of the union, eighteen of the states having more, and seven states less territory than she has, yet in regard to *population* she is exactly in the medium, half the states having more, and the remainder a less number of inhabitants than she has. In *density* of population, she is the *fifth* state of the union. The surface of the state, embraces about 13,950 square miles, of which nearly one fifth is water.

In 1820, the total number of inhabitants in the union being 9,625,721, and there being then twenty-four states, the average was 401,072. The population of Maryland was then 407,350, which was the nearest approximation of any state in the union to the average. In 1830, the total population of the states of the union, divided by the number of states in the union, gives an average of 526,501. At that time Maryland having a population of 447,040, was nearer the average number than any state in the union, except the state of Georgia, which had a population of 516,823. In 1840 the population of the twenty-six states, divided by the latter number, gives an average of 628,800. The population of Maryland being 467,567, falls 160,233 below the average, and Alabama 470,441, Maine 501,796, S. Carolina 594,439, Georgia 618,166, (the nearest to average), Indiana 683,314, North Carolina 753,110 and Kentucky 777,359, seven states approximate nearer to the average than she does. But it will be recollected that under the constitution of the United States, the proportion of representation is regulated, not by the total number of inhabitants, but by the total number of free persons, "*added to three fifths of all other persons.*" This is the difference between the actual population, and the "federal numbers" recognised in making apportionments, and by which the influence of Maryland in the general scale has been reduced at each census, about 40,000 below her actual numbers.

The total number of representatives in the first congress under our present constitution, was sixty-two, of which Virginia had ten; Massachusetts and Pennsylvania eight each; New York and Maryland six; Connecticut, North Carolina and South Carolina five each; New Jersey four; Georgia three; Rhode Island and Delaware one each.

The number of representatives assigned to Maryland by the ratio of one for every 30,000, adopted under the census of 1790, was nine, and she maintained that number under the ratio of 33,000, adopted in 1800; of 35,000, adopted in 1810; and of 40,000, adopted in 1820; but under the ratio of 47,500 adopted in 1830 her representation was reduced to eight.

Twelve years since, in a publication then penned by the writer of this, in reference to the advantages of this state it was observed—"Happily for Maryland, the political influence of a state is not entirely dependent upon its representation. Position is of vast importance. Natural conveniences of navigation are no less so. In both those respects as well as in the facilities offered for internal improvements and manufactures, Maryland has advantages unrivalled by any state in the union, except N. York, and might justly contend for the palm with that prosperous state, to which she is mainly inferior in extent only. Her political position as a central keystone to the union, as partaking of the climate of both the sections, and able to resort to the pursuits of either or both, as having in her bosom, if not under her wings, the regular increasing capital of the nation with its vast advantages as such, possessing an extent of coast, not indeed of sea coast, but of water course superior for domestic conveniences to any sea coast, and larger in extent than that of any state of the union,—having a key of communication with the north, the northwest and the west, not only equal, but fairly superior to that of N. York itself, and which will certainly be improved as soon as the people of the state are awakened to its vast advantages, possessing a capital city, which has had a growth as remarkable as that of any city of the world, and which now places her next to Philadelphia for population, enjoying a commerce which ranks the state as the third, and tonnage that elevates her as the second state in the union, not in proportion but in actual amount. In proportion to extent and population, Maryland has now a greater tonnage and a greater commerce than any state in the union. What would they be, if the avenues were opened which would connect her with the Mohawk and the western counties of New York,—with the east chains of northern and northwestern lakes,—with the Ohio, the Mississippi, the Missouri, avenues that wait only to be improved, and Maryland will truly become the *centre of the union*, in the most intimate of all political connexions, that of commerce and profitable intercourse."

Since the above paragraph was penned, Maryland, has, for her resources, made most gigantic strides inwards opening those several avenues of intercommunication—and she is at this moment struggling spiritedly in that peculiar attitude of such a course, when the interest upon the expenditures are at the heaviest amount, the works being almost completed, and yet the most of them, not sufficiently so, to yield the income which can only be expected upon their completion. One manly and effective effort more—and a rich harvest of trade, commerce and prosperity will be insured.

There is, however, another striking peculiarity in the statistics of this state; she lies directly between the slaveholding and the non-slaveholding states; and though no state in the union, either by public opinion or by legal estimates, more distinctly recognizes the claim of the slaveholder to property of that description, yet in no state of the union has emancipation so rapidly progressed, and whilst several of the counties of the state have now a larger number of slaves than of white inhabitants, yet there are in the state at present, not only the largest proportion, but actually much the largest number of free colored people, of any state in the union; free according to common parlance, though in fact neither freemen nor slaves, nor are they ever likely to be really freeman under her laws. The attitude of Maryland in this respect, and the effect of her course of policy, must be matter of interest to the whole union—certainly of profound interest to the people of the state. The surest data whereby to judge of the effect of that policy, is by comparing the items of the several censuses. It is our purpose to endeavor to furnish what we can of that data, and leave others to deduce conclusions therefrom.

The first emigration to Maryland under lord Baltimore's charter, took place in 1634, and consisted of about 200 gentlemen. In 1660 the population amounted to 12,000; in 1665 to 16,000; to 1701 to 25,000. In 1734, one hundred years after its first settlement, there were 34,000 "taxable inhabitants" in the province. In 1749 there were 85,000 inhabitants.

In 1755 there were 53,316 free white males; 49,908 free white females, 1,474 white male, and 407 female convicts, 3,592 mulattoes, and 42,764 negro slaves—making a total population of 153,564.

Aggregates of whites, free colored, and slaves under each census from 1790 to 1840.

In 1790, whites, 208,649; free colored, 8,043; slaves, 103,036—total 319,728.

In 1800, whites, 216,356; free colored, 19,587; slaves, 105,635—total 341,578. Increase in ten years, 21,850.

In 1810, whites, 235,117; free colored, 33,927; slaves, 111,532—total 380,546. Increase in ten years, 38,968.

In 1820, whites, 255,622; free colored, 44,730; slaves, 106,993—total 407,350. Increase in ten years, 26,804.

In 1830, whites, 291,108; free colored, 52,938; slaves, 102,994—total 447,040. Increase in ten years, 39,690.

In 1840, whites, 316,544; free colored, 64,887; slaves, 89,736—total 468,117. Increase in ten years, 21,077.

It will be observed that our aggregate of 1840 varies from the aggregate of the marshal's table. It is because we have not been able to make the items, which we derive from his table, correspond exactly with his aggregate—and we cannot determine where the error lies.

The proportion of whites to the colored population in the year 1755, was 2 3 whits, to one colored; in 1790 it was 1 88; in 1800, 1-75 to one; in 1810, 1-62; in 1820, 1 77; in 1830, 1 88; and in 1840, it was 2 088 190 whites to one colored person.

The condition of the colored population, has, however, during this period, undergone a very ma

terial change. Sixty years ago, nearly all the descendants of Africa within the state were slaves. In 1790, not quite one out of every fourteen were free. In thirty years from that period, (1820), the number of free had increased to 44,730, and bore the proportion of considerably more than one-fourth of the total number of their race in the state. During the same period, the entire increase of the slaves, was but 3,968, being less than four per cent. In 1830, more than one-third of the colored people of the state were free, and in 1840, the proportion of free colored to the slaves was as 61 to 89—approximating one-half.

The number of free blacks have increased in the last ten years 8,899, and in the last thirty years 27,910—being an average of over nine hundred per year.

The number of slaves in the state have *diminished* within the last thirty years 21,796—within the last ten years, the diminution has been 12,158—or over twelve per cent.

The entire colored population of the state, has diminished according to our arithmetic, 3,359 within the last ten years, being over two per cent.

The white population has increased in the same time 25,436, or eight and three quarters per cent.

COUNTIES.	CENSUS FOR 1790.				CENSUS FOR 1800.				CENSUS FOR 1810.				CENSUS FOR 1820.				CENSUS FOR 1830.				CENSUS FOR 1840.			
	Whites.	Free col'd.	Slaves.	Total.	Whites.	Free col'd.	Slaves.	Total.	Whites.	Free col'd.	Slaves.	Total.	Whites.	Free col'd.	Slaves.	Total.	Whites.	Free col'd.	Slaves.	Total.	Whites.	Free col'd.	Slaves.	Total.
Allegany																	14,677	216	811	15,704	21,661	804	1,027	23,492
Anne Arundel																	27,732	1,556	2,505	31,793	31,691	1,676	2,291	35,658
Baltimore																	27,575	895	1,126	29,596	18,965	601	1,026	20,592
Baltimore city																	15,229	895	1,126	17,250	10,086	163	1,026	11,275
Calvert																	24,184	3,478	4,400	32,062	30,100	1,296	4,777	36,173
Caroline																	12,065	2,419	2,535	17,019	11,176	421	2,057	13,654
Carroll																	8,230	1,240	5,427	14,897	18,095	404	6,674	25,173
Cecil																	7,832	1,060	10,640	19,532	10,024	825	6,988	17,837
Charles																	6,051	1,413	5,757	13,221	9,327	1,575	5,675	16,577
Dorchester																	3,664	1,292	4,401	9,357	8,641	1,411	5,676	15,728
Frederick																	5,998	817	9,250	16,095	12,705	1,486	5,675	19,866
Harford																	14,527	5,180	9,816	29,533	12,136	1,965	5,675	19,776
Kent																	13,251	2,552	1,240	17,249	11,176	1,965	5,675	18,816
Montgomery																	5,618	2,486	2,741	10,845	6,030	1,965	5,675	13,670
P. George's																	5,373	1,727	770	7,876	6,674	1,965	5,675	14,314
Queen Anne's																	6,054	2,336	3,698	12,088	6,988	1,965	5,675	14,628
Saint Mary's																	6,109	2,540	3,975	12,628	6,519	1,965	5,675	14,159
Somerset																	11,563	2,615	5,393	19,511	10,695	1,965	5,675	18,335
Talbot																	10,647	3,965	4,232	18,197	10,613	1,965	5,675	18,253
Washington																	11,643	3,003	3,513	18,249	9,606	1,965	5,675	17,246
Worcester																	11,323	3,980	5,675	20,978	11,323	3,980	5,675	20,978
Baltimore city																	81,317	17,990	3,224	102,509	91,150	25,514	2,239	118,903
	208,649	4,174	103,036	319,728	216,326	5,800	105,635	341,548	235,117	7,043	111,502	380,546	260,223	9,574	111,111	419,200	316,544	61,837	89,736	468,127	323,888	74,723	87,189	485,830

CENSUS FOR 1840.

The aggregate increase of the population of the state within the last fifty years, has been 148,899, on an average of very nearly 3,000 per year.

The city of Baltimore alone, has increased in population within the last fifty years from 13,503 to 102,509; say 89,006, leaving 59,393 increase for the residue of the state.

The population of the Eastern and Western Shores from 1790 to 1840, inclusive, are as follows:

	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.
East. Shore,	107,638	112,536	117,121	115,639	119,582	117,382
West Shore,	212,089	237,156	263,435	291,711	327,464	350,745

It will be perceived that the population of the Eastern Shore within the last fifty years has only increased 9,744, or nine per cent.—and that within the last ten years the population of that shore has diminished 2,200, or about two per cent.

The population of the Western Shore, has in the last fifty years, increased 148,654—and in the last ten years 23,281.

VIRGINIA.

U. S senator. The legislature of this state have at last agreed to elect a U. S. senator in the place of Mr. Rouse, whose term of service expires on the 3d of March next; and the legislature have appointed that day for the election.

MISSISSIPPI.

Legislature. The legislature was to adjourn on the 8th, but probably continued in session a few days longer. A law has been passed exempting from execution the real estate of a debtor to the quantity of 160 acres, or $1,500 worth of town lots. This is in addition to the personal estate, previously exempt. A resolution has passed the house by a majority of one vote, and will probably pass the senate, in favor of a national bank. A resolution has been passed, recommending the creation of a land district, embracing the country on the Mississippi between the line dividing the Chickasaw and Choctaw tribes and the mouth of the Yazoo; the land office to be at Vicksola. A law has been passed providing for the inspection of bale rope and bagging, and one prohibiting the use of cotton hooks. The last, we are told, was actually recommended in the message of his excellency. The bagging inspection law will prove very vexatious and expensive.

[*Louisville Journal.*

LOUISIANA.

The house of representatives adopted a resolution, requesting our senators and representatives in congress to use their endeavors to procure the alteration of the present naturalization laws so as to require twenty-one years' consecutive residence in the United States, before a foreigner could become naturalized, by a vote of twenty five to ten.

[*N. O. Bulletin.*

KENTUCKY.

U. S. senator. The hon. J. T. Morehead, has been elected by the legislature, a senator in congress for six years from the 4th of March next, to succeed Mr. Crittenden.

Taxation. A committee of the Kentucky legislature recommend the passage of a bill to raise the taxes in that state, to 15 cents on each hundred dollars of property, as necessary to preserve the credit of the state, there being a deficiency in the resources of the sinking fund of more than $114,000 to meet its known liabilities for the current year.

MISSOURI.

In the house of representatives of this state, on the 4th inst. Mr. Speaker Price introduced a series of resolutions—founded on the subject of controversy between New York and Virginia—which may be held in be of no small importance, as looking to their effects, and to ulterior results, consequent upon similar action, pro and con, in other states of the union. The resolutions set forth the cause of difficulty between Virginia and New York, and pronounce the refusal of the governor of New York to deliver up the fugitives from justice who escaped from Virginia, charged with felony in stealing slaves in that state, as a violation of the constitution of the United States, and injurious to the rights of the slaveholding states; and they characterise the reason assigned by gov. Seward, for this said violation of the constitution, as "frivolous and wholly unworthy of a statesman." The concluding resolution—the pith and marrow of the matter—is as follows:

6th. *Resolved*, That in granting licenses to sell goods, wares and merchandise in this state, it is expedient, until said redress shall be afforded, to make a *discrimination unfavorable* to goods, wares and merchandise manufactured in the state of N. York, or imported into that state and brought from that state to this: *Provided*, said discrimination does not apply to goods, wares and merchandise in the original cases or packages, in which they were imported into the United States.

After some remarks from the speaker, explanatory of his object, in offering these resolutions, he moved that 500 copies of them be printed—which number were ordered by the house.

How long would the union of the states endure—that union which is the only security to amity and friendship among its members—if such action was generally had, in cases of difficulty, as that looked to, or recommended, in the foregoing resolution?

THE BANKS.

A report obtained circulation last week, that the banks in New York had or were about to suspend payments. The papers of that city contradict it, and assert that their banks are perfectly easy, nay, really want good paper. The Commercial Advertiser says "the banks of the city of New York never stood so strong as at this day. The amount of specie in their vaults yesterday was $5,504,100; an amount deemed more than sufficient for any exigency that can arise."

It appears that upwards of eleven millions of dollars in specie or specie funds were drawn from the Philadelphia banks within twenty days of their last suspension, of which six went from the vaults of a single bank, being half a million more than is stated to be at this time in all the banks of the city of New York.

The difficulties existing amongst the banks in Philadelphia is increased by the determination of all but the United States bank, to exclude that institution from their general arrangements and refuse their notes as payment. The United States bank of course refused the notes of those that refused here.

Several public meetings have been held, with a view of suggesting measures to the legislature. George M. Dallas presided at one held on the 6th and Josh. R Chandler acted as secretary—Josiah Randall proposed a series of resolutions, which on motion of Josh. R Ingersoll were referred to a committee of seven to report to a more general meeting which was convened on Tuesday the 9th. Mr. Ingersoll there reported resolutions "that the community stand in need of legislative assistance and relief" that certain banks, naming them, and excluding the name of the United States bank, were "in condition to receive, and to render available to the people, the contemplated relief and assistance;" that the banks had met and attempted to carry out the act of 1840, requiring them to resume on the 15th January, "and a large amount of specie has been withdrawn in the abortive attempt to give permanence to the same"—and they say, that the following measures of relief and assistance are called for by the present emergency:

1. A suspension of the penalties provided by any statute of this commonwealth, for the omission of any of the above named banks to pay their depositors and obligations in gold or silver coin.

2. A re-enactment of the provisions of the act of 3d April, 1840, relative to dividends, &c.

3. An arrangement by which each bank shall be required to pay out its own notes, and not the notes of any other banks.

4. Such other measures of relief and assistance as the legislature in its wisdom may enact.

5 That a committee of seven persons be appointed to proceed to Harrisburg for the purpose of obtaining the necessary relief and assistance.

The proceedings of the legislature now in session at Harrisburg are looked to with great interest.—Whether governor Porter and the party that he is attached to, will materially relax from the course they have heretofore maintained, remains quite doubtful.

In the senate on the 11th inst. Mr. Spackman from the committee on banks, reported the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, The Bank of the United States of Pennsylvania, suspended payment of its liabilities in specie on the 4th inst. and the rest of the banks of the city on the following day, and the suspension of the other banks of the commonwealth must be produced by the suspension of the city banks.

And whereas, The said city banks and other banks in this commonwealth, in obedience to the resolution of the legislature of the 3d April, 1840, "on, from and after the 15th day of January, 1841," did "pay on demand all their notes, bills and deposites, and other liabilities in gold and silver coin," and in the effort to continue such payment it is stated and believed many millions in specie have been withdrawn from this commonwealth on account of neighboring states and foreign kingdoms.

And whereas, The enforcement of the penal provisions may in ten days forfeit the charters of the banks, and place their affairs in the hands of trustees to be settled and closed, thereby leaving the people of this state without a currency for the transaction of business, and producing deep and general distress.

And whereas, Such a calamity should be avoided, and in order to proper legislation, time for the necessary examination and consideration is required to enable the legislature to adopt judicious measures for the relief of the community, and the protection of such banks whose condition may entitle them to confidence: therefore,

Resolved, &c. That so much of the resolution of the 3rd April, 1840, as provides for the forfeiture of the charter of any bank within this commonwealth, which shall at any time after the 15th day of January, 1841, refuse to pay on demand any of its notes, bills, deposites or other liabilities, in gold or silver coin, except as therein specified, be and the same is hereby suspended for the space of forty days from the passage of this resolution. Provided, That nothing therein shall be so construed as to revive the penal provisions of any act or acts supplied by said resolutions. And provided further, That nothing herein contained shall deprive any person or persons, or body corporate, having any claim or demand on any bank within this commonwealth, from recovering the same in gold or silver coin by proceeding on action at common law.

We copy the following from the Philadelphia Ledger: "All eyes are still directed to Harrisburg, anxious to learn the fate of the banks. There are many persons in the interest of the banks in attendance upon the legislature, a portion of them in favor of 'relief' to all the banks in the state; another portion in favor of all the banks except the U. S. bank, which is opposed; a portion who represent that institution exclusively; and the old anti-bank party, both in and out of the legislature, which opposes all relief or intermeddle with the present laws on the subject. What may be worked out of these various and conflicting interests cannot well be determined. One thing is quite certain, that the United States bank does not seem to be driven into liquidation, if persuasion and active energy can save it. Several able persons in its interest were there all last week, and this morning a delegation composed of Messrs. John Hemphill, George Handy and James Martin, left this city, carrying to the legislature a memorial praying that any relief that body may have in contemplation for the other banks of the commonwealth, may likewise be extended to it. The bank also furnished a statement of its condition at the present time, which is sent to the legislature. What or whether any thing will be done by the legislature, in the way of relieving the banks of the penalties under which they are now laboring, is matter of great doubt. The joint resolution of Mr. Spackman, suspending the operation of the resumption act, for forty days from their passage, and which do not require the concurrence of the executive to give them effect, it is thought probable it may pass both houses. The door once open, and who will venture to define the end of suspension."

Meantime a rumor is stated of a discovery of large defalcations or overdrafts by clerks in the U. S bank; the amount varying in different circles from one to eight hundred thousand dollars. A panic ensued and brokers refused to purchase the notes of the bank. It is now said to be some old affairs that had been inquired into long since and utterly disproved.

The failure of the bank, we fear, is but the precursor of widely extended ruin amongst the business men of the community. Several houses have already stopped in Philadelphia, and some in New York. Pope & Aspinwall, Philadelphia, engaged in an extensive trade with South America, and were supposed to be quite wealthy, suspend it is reported for half a million of dollars.

Philadelphia banks. The Philadelphia papers say that the following statement made up from official sources, shows the amount of specie and specie funds actually paid by the fifteen banks in Philadelphia during *fifty-four days*, commencing on the 15th of December last.

Amount of specie and specie funds paid by the banks of Philadelphia, from Dec. 15, 1840, to Feb. 8, 1841, inclusive:

Philadelphia,	$1,141,820
Pennsylvania,	1,137,164
Girard,	1,056,000
Farmers' & Mechanics',	802,628
North America,	285,000
Mechanics',	212,000
Commercial,	130,000
Moyamensing,	101,000
Southwark,	75,981
Northern Liberties	67,000
Penn Township,	50,000
Western	30,000
Manufacturers' & Mechanics',	25,000
Kensington,	9,139
	$5,122,732
United States,	6,083,321
Total,	$11,206,053

According to the last report of the banks to the legislature, the number of stockholders at home and abroad, was put down as follows:

No. of stockholders in England and elsewhere,	1,390
" " Pennsylvania,	1,481
" " U. States elsewhere than Pa.	1,658
Whole number	4,529

These hold shares as follows:

No. of persons holding stock to the amount of five shares and under	864
Do. 10 shares and under	661
" 20 " " "	732
" 50 " " "	994
" 100 " " "	588
" 500 " " "	614
" over 500 shares	80

The value of the shares owned abroad it will be seen is $27,000,000. The amount represented in this city is about $6,000,000, and the remaining $2,000,000 is held in Philadelphia.

U. S. bank. There is a heartless rejoicing over the fall of this institution, although it was produced by combination among speculators and stock gamblers. In the exultation at the prostration of the bank commisseration for the fate of those who have lost their all is not thought of. We have heard of numerous instances of widows and others who had nearly the whole of their estates invested in the stock of this bank, who have not now means to supply their necessities. Had the bank not been an object of persecution, it might perhaps, have recovered from its embarrassments, and saved innocent individuals from being sacrificed. But the whole money of interest of the country is now subject to depression or elevation, as may suit the whims or interests of the stock gamblers of Wall street; and the country is said to prosper or decline with the fluctuations of the stock market in New York. This is a new regulator of the country, and much more blighting in its influence than the Bank of the United States or any similar institutions.—The next move will probably be to ask congress for a national bank to be located in New York for the benefit of the stock jobbers of that city. [*Clipper.*

Several banks in Massachusetts are closing business, and a call is made upon the holders of their bills to forward them for payment before the period arrives when they will cease to be redeemed. The followed named banks are those referred to, viz:—Fulton, Commercial, American, Hancock, Kilby and Oriental banks, of Boston; Norfolk, at Roxbury; Middlesex, at Cambridge; Windsor, at Windsor; Montpelier, at Montpelier; East Bridgewater, at East Bridgewater. [*Sun.*

United States bank memorial. We learn from the Harrisburg papers that a memorial from the United States bank was laid before each branch of the legislature. In the senate, as also in the house, 1,500 copies of the memorial were ordered to be printed. It is as follows:

To the senate and house of representatives of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The president and directors of the Bank of the United States respectfully represent:

That in obedience to the requisition contained in the resolutions of the legislature of Pennsylvania passed the third day of April 1840, the Bank of the United States did, on the fifteenth day of Jan. 1841, pay on demand, all the notes, bills, deposites and other liabilities of the institution in gold and silver coin, and did, from and after that day, continue to pay the same, in like manner, until the fourth day of the present month, when it became necessary to discontinue such payments.

The efforts of the bank to make provision for her part of the duty, which the law required all the incorporated banks of the commonwealth to perform on the day first named, and to continue to perform thereafter, were, from the time of the enactment of that law, made in a spirit of perfect obedience to the will of the legislature and with a hearty desire to collect from her resources, the coin and equivalent effects that would be necessary to comply with its commands.

The directors of the bank did not permit themselves to falter in their exertions, either in consequence of the general derangement of credit in the United States, especially in the southwestern states, where large portions of the capital were invested, nor in consequence of an additional liability of nearly two millions of dollars, which in relief of the state of Pennsylvania, and for the prosecution of her public improvements, the directors assumed in June 1840, by loaning that amount to the state. They did not for a moment forget their duty to their creditors, as the state had required them to perform it, nor the interests of the state as a borrower for public purposes, notwithstanding the severe conflict there was between them. Their faithful and unremitting effort was to do what the state commanded, without refusing to come to her succor, to an extent which greatly increased the burden of the command; a refusal moreover, in which if she had made it, she would not have stood alone.

Under any but the extraordinary circumstances in which the bank was placed, the means collected would have removed from the directors every doubt, that the effort to continue specie payments indefinitely, would prove successful. Under any but such circumstances, it could not have failed to prove so. But against a combination of hostile interests, or what, without personal combination, may have been equally effectual, a pervading distrust, stimulated into activity by a part of the public press in another state, it has been shewn that no efforts of the bank could have triumphed, except such as would have enabled her to face every dollar of her debts with a dollar of coined silver. In the short space of eighteen banking days, upwards of six millions of dollars in specie, and in funds equivalent to specie, were demanded and received at the Bank of the United States; and still the demand continued in such force, as to make it perfectly certain that it would be fruitless to persevere in the effort. The directors deemed it indispensable, therefore, at the close of the fourth day of the present month, to discontinue payments in specie.

Your memorialists do not deem it necessary to advert to the cases and course of the other incorporated banks of the city and county, which they believe to have suffered in like manner and from like causes, but the particulars of which will come with more certainty from their respective boards.

In this state of things, the president and directors of the Bank of the United States present themselves to the legislature, in the humble hope, that after exertions thus faithfully but fruitlessly made, your honorable bodies will so far consider the interests of honest creditors whose demands yet remain to be satisfied, of stockholders who depend upon the restoration of the bank for their support and comfort, and of the public at large, including under that description the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as not to make between her and the other banks of that commonwealth, that partial distinction which some persons have thought fit to suggest, but to renew to the institution the benefit of those provisions which the resumption resolutions extended to all the banks, and as it now appears, for too short a period.

It is not in a spirit of boasting, but in bring the facts more distinctly before the legislature, that your memorialists beg permission to state some particulars of the application of the bank capital to the purposes of the state and to objects of public concern which have been promoted by the state.

For the bonus to the state, including five annual payments of $100,000 each to the school fund, the bank has already paid the sum of three millions, twenty-two thousand, six hundred and sixty two dollars.

By subscriptions to the rail road, navigation and turnpike companies, as required by the charter, the bank has paid four hundred and fifteen thousand dollars.

The bank has loaned to the state at different times since November, 1836, the sum of eight millions six hundred and twenty thousand dollars, of which three millions three hundred thousand dollars were loaned on the 23d January, 1840, the 11th June, 1840, and the 26th January, 1841—the last loan of $400,000 being part of a loan of $800,000, which was taken within a few days subsequent to the resumption of

specie payments, in and the discharge of the accruing interest on the state debt. The loan was of course a direct charge upon her operations at the very moment that the payments in specie began; and it was moreover the fortune of the bank to provide for a still larger portion of that loan in the precious metals, as much of it was paid for by others in the promissory notes of the bank.

The statement thus briefly submitted exhibits therefore a direct application of the capital of the bank to purposes of the state, to an amount exceeding twelve millions of dollars, and of nearly a million more, to works of public concern, emanating in the profit of the state works and the interest of her citizens.

That these applications of the capital have proved a severe burden upon the bank, and both directly and indirectly, an obstacle to the success of the effort which has just failed, does not admit of reasonable doubt. The demands of the state for large loans, which have never been negotiable by the bank, except as securities to borrow money, and then only upon estimates much below the price paid, and at the expense of heavy charges of interest, premium and commissions, may be stated with all confidence as a heavy burden imposed upon the institution. More than $7,500,000 of these loans have been within the last two years, a period of unexampled difficulty in the negotiation of money, and no part of them can be said to have been taken with the free will of the institution, or even with a regard to her own benefit, except as the directors conceived the interest of the state and of the institution to be closely connected.

Your memorialists humbly submit, that contributions like these do not constitute a ground of discrimination unfavorable to the bank, as would seem to be the sentiment of those who would deny her the common relief that is now solicited at the hands of the legislature for all other banks.

By subscriptions voluntarily made to promote public works of like nature, and to extend the use and profit of the state works, the bank has paid nine hundred and seventy-eight thousand seven hundred and fifty-nine dollars.

It is not however upon the ground of service to the state by the institution that the directors present this memorial. They represent great interests, the sacrifice of which will be extensively prejudicial to both public and private welfare, and it is on behalf of these interests, that they ask for relief by the legislature. They do not ask to be relieved from the obligations imposed by the constitution, nor from the legal and moral liability of all debtors to pay their debts; but they confidently ask to be exempted from penalties which the legislature imposed, and which the legislature can lawfully repeal or suspend, and they ask it because the infliction of these penalties will inevitably retard the payment of the debts, and will produce a wasteful sacrifice of capital, and increase of the prevailing embarrassment and discredit, and a loss of credit to the commonwealth. On each of these tendencies they ask leave to make one or two suggestions. The sufficiency of the assets of the bank to meet all her engagements to creditors, is, in the opinion of your memorialists, as much a matter of moral certainty as that the assets of any bank in this state or elsewhere are sufficient for a like purpose. If through measures of folly or madness, all personal securities shall be annihilated, and real estate be made dead in the hands of those who own it, the calamity will not be confined in its effects to the Bank of the United States, and unless they are so annihilated, the sufficiency of the bank assets is, morally certain. The first question then for the solemn consideration of the legislature, and it ought to receive the consideration of all persons before they express an opinion upon it, is whether the bills and liabilities of this bank, ought to be struck down at once as an available resource to the creditors by the destruction of the charter, and the consequent delays and difficulties of winding up the concern in another form.

Is it not a measure of more wisdom and justice also, to these creditors, to let these liabilities take their true position in the community, according to their estimated value, assisted as the liabilities of other banks are by the facilities which a charter gives to make provisions for them? Is it of advantage to any man or body of men, whose pursuits in business are profitable to the commonwealth, that this paper shall become a thing to wager upon at the exchange, blown up one day by hope, thrown down the next by fear, and at all times the subject of contrivances to bring about the gain of one by the loss of another? With the certainty of a distant liquidation are the bona fide holders of it likely to obtain its true value in such a state of artificial agitation? Can either the public or individuals, pursuing a useful calling, be benefited by at once putting an end to the active commercial veins of more than two millions of dollars of this paper, now believed to be principally in the hands of the inhabitants of this state? It is not at present a question whether the Bank of the United States is at once to become a bank of extensive circulation and deposite as before. Upon this point this bank must stand, like others, upon her own strength and the confidence of the community. But the question is whether, be her resources what they may, her creditors are to be deprived of the assistance which the charter will give by the infliction of penalties which are withdrawn from all other banks?

It must be obvious to your honorable bodies that by destroying the charter, not only will the property of creditors be sacrificed, but that the same is more extensively true in regard to the capital of the stockholders.

What the stockholders have done to fall under the edge of public resentment, it is difficult to perceive. If there has been error, or mismanagement in the bank it has not been theirs. If money has been too liberally loaned to the state of Pennsylvania, to improvement companies and to individuals, the stockholders have not made the loans. The law prevents them from acting personally in such matters, and compels them to act by representatives.

To many of them the law denies the right of selecting their representatives. They are widows, orphan children, persons retired from business and active life, and not capitalists only; and all of them have been, and are sufferers, against their will, without their personal agency, and beyond the possibility of redress by themselves. Why should persons in this situation become the objects of hatred and persecution, and because part of their property has been imparted, the rest of it be sacrificed by forced sales upon a pinstrate market, at the mandate of the law, and through the inflexible agency of trustees or liquidators? Can the public gain by this? In such times as these, is there any imaginable advantage to the public or individuals in swelling the mass of stocks, debts and lands for peremptory sale in a market already hardened with more than can be absorbed?

Your memorialists humbly submit that but one answer can be given to these inquiries. It is the true interest of the public, as it is also the dictate of mercy and humanity, that the stockholders should be assisted to make the most of their concern in this bank for themselves as well as for their creditors, and that they should not be crippled by penal restrictions, nor hunted down by persecution; and if the penalties are enforced, these are the only characters which the enforcement of them will have.

But a more special public question will not escape the regard of the legislature. To the extent of more than eight millions the bank is the owner of the public debt of this state, which has been pledged for the repayment of money borrowed. Whatever throws the bank into liquidation, leaves these loans of the state at the mercy of those to whom they are pledged, enables them to throw them into the market upon the default of the bank, to depress them in price, and to become the purchasers of them at an immense sacrifice. In the face of this contingency, what is to be the market price of the public debt of Pennsylvania, held to a great extent by her own citizens? What is to be the ability of the state to complete and to bring into profitable operation her public works. What are to be the consequent effects upon all property in the public debt or dependant upon it?

Your memorialists deem it necessary only to suggest these considerations to the wisdom of the legislature. They hold it to be clear beyond doubt, that while the value of this or any other charter for banking has become greatly impaired, so that the private interests of the stockholders in the general use of this power is now of inconsiderable magnitude, at the same time the value of the charter in giving activity to the debts of the bank until paid—its value in turning all the assets of the bank to the best account for all parties, and its value in sustaining the price of state debt, and in furthering the financial operations of the state, was never higher than at this moment.

They therefore respectfully pray the legislature to continue to the bank, the relief granted by the resumption resolutions. Whatever provisions the legislature shall see fit to impose upon the Bank of the United States in common with other banks, to give security to their operations and to bring them at the earliest day practicable, to that state which is alone consistent with the public welfare, this bank will receive with the deference due to the wisdom of the representatives of the people, and faithfully endeavor to observe. By order and on behalf of the board,

T. DUNLAP, *president.*

Attest: A. LAGRANGE, *cashier.*

Bank of the United States, Feb. 13th, 1841.

TWENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS—2d SESSION.

SENATE.

February 16. The *vice presidnt* presented memorials from Florida praying that the southern portion of that territory may not be ceded to the Seminola Indians, but that they be compelled to remove west of the Mississippi.

Mr. *Williams* reported a joint resolution authorising the secretary of the navy to enter into contract, without advertising, for American water-rotted hemp for the use of the navy.

Mr. *Nicholas* reported a bill making appropriations for certain military roads leading to the frontier posts bordering on Texas and Indian settlements.

Mr. *Walker* reported the bill from the house of representatives to amend an act entitled "an act to authorise the state of Tennessee to issue grants and perfect titles to certain lands therein described," without amendment. Laid on the table until tomorrow.

Mr. *Linn* reported a bill supplemental to an act entitled "an act for the appointment of commissioners under the 14th article of the treaty of 1830, with the Choctaw Indians."

Mr. *Hubbard* moved a resolution appointing Thursday next as the day on which the senate would proceed to the appointment of a printer for that body for the 27th congress.

Mr. *Walker* submitted the following resolution, which was adopted.

Resolved, That the map of the country west of the Mississippi, made under the direction of the war department, by J. N. Nicollet, and the report in reference to the same, be printed for the use of congress, under the direction of the chief of topographical engineers; and that 200 copies thereof be delivered to the war department and to the bureau of topographical engineers for distribution, and 300 additional copies for the use of the senate.

The following bills were also considered in committee of the whole, and ordered to be engrossed:

A bill authorising the erection of certain light houses and light boats, and the establishment of certain buoys and bacon lights.

A bill to authorise the payment of equitable commissions to the agents or attorneys of persons in whose favor awards have been made under four several treaties between the United States and certain foreign powers; which awards have been retained in the treasury in payment of debts due the United States.

The senate then proceeded to the consideration of the special order, being the bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy; when Mr. *Tappan* rose and delivered his views in favor of the amendment of Mr. *Hubbard* to include banks and trading incorporations.

Mr. *Nicholson* followed against the bill and amendment, though he intimated that the vote he should give would not commit him on any future occasion.

Mr. *Linn* spoke at length in favor of the amendment, but against the general policy of the bankrupt bill.

Mr. *Calhoun* rose to enter his protest against the doctrine broached by Mr. *Nicholson* in his remarks, that where the general government and the states came in collision, the states must yield.

Mr. *Benton* said as the mover of the amendment (Mr. *Hubbard*) was not then in his seat, and might desire to say something further on it, he would move that the senate adjourn.

The senate then adjourned.

February 17. Mr. *Ruggles* presented the credentials of Mr. GEORGE EVANS, elected a senator of the United States from the state of Maine, for six years from the 4th of March next.

Mr. *Preston* reported a bill providing for the investment of the Smithsonian funds; and the establishment of the Smithsonian institution.

Mr. *Norvell* presented a memorial from certain citizens of New York, in relation to certain persons designated as "American patriots" who were taken captive in arms during the Canadian frontier difficulties and sentenced to punishment as felons by British authorities. The memorial condemned these proceedings of the British authorities, and asked for the adoption of resolutions by congress declaring them cruel and inhumane, and for the interposition of the government to procure the release of these persons from imprisonment.

The memorial having been read, Mr. *Norvell* moved that it be referred to the president of the U. States.

Mr. *Preston* opposed the motion. He had the strongest objections to any interference with the internal and domestic concerns of foreign nations — The advice given by Jefferson against any such interposition was worthy of all attention and consideration. He subscribed to it most heartily. Mr. P. said he had seen with regret the excited proceedings on the northeastern frontier. They were calculat-

ed to excite emotions of uneasiness and apprehension for the preservation of peace and harmony; for no one could contemplate the possibility of a conflict between Great Britain and the United States, and all the train of calamitous consequences which would follow to the two countries, to civilization, and to the world, without the greatest pain. It was at all times, and under all circumstances, improper to interfere with the political affairs and proceedings of other states: but most especially, as regards the British North American affairs ought all such measures tending to excitement be scrupulously avoided.

Mr. *Preston* adverted to the recent correspondence between the British minister and Mr. Forsyth in relation to the negroes of L'Amistad. He characterized the course of the British government in this matter as an unwarrantable interference: and he hoped that no department of the government would give it the slightest sanction or favor. He hoped, too, that no countenance would be given for such interference by a similar example on our part. In his opinion, the senate ought to mark with its most decisive rebuke even this proposition, to interfere in behalf of the persons referred to by the memorialists. With what face can we censure the intervention, on the part of Great Britain, in the case of the Amistad negroes, if we entertain the memorial. He was against entertaining it so far even as to suggest the idea that the president might consider the propriety of interfering. He moved to lay the memorial on the table.

After a few remarks from Mr. *Norvell*, the question was put, and carried in the affirmative. So the memorial was laid on the table.

The Tennessee land bill was taken up; and, after a brief discussion, was passed.

Numerous private bills were disposed of, and then the senate adjourned.

February 18. Mr. *Clay* gave notice that, tomorrow, as early as possible after the morning's business was disposed of, he should call up the resolution introduced by him some time since for the repeal of the sub-treasury.

Mr. *Williams* presented the joint resolutions of the legislature of Maine in relation to the currency, the repeal of the sub-treasury, the establishment of a national bank, a revision of the tariff, and instructing Mr. *Williams* to carry into effect the will of his constituents or resign his trust.

The resolution for the admission of ladies during the residue of the session to the privileged seats in the senate, having come up for consideration—

Mr. *Norvell* said that citizens were at this peculiar time, crowding to this metropolis in unusual numbers. All were aware of this fact. All were aware that, among those crowds, ladies from all quarters of the union, who had never visited the city before, were to be found. It was right and proper that as many of the citizens of the United States as could be accommodated with convenience to the senate should have an opportunity of witnessing the proceedings and debates of this body. By admitting the ladies below, many of whom would probably never have another opportunity to hear our debates, more room would be left in the galleries for the accommodation of gentlemen. He, therefore, hoped that the resolution under consideration, which he had thought it right to submit, would be adopted.

Mr. *Benton* moved to lay the resolution on the table. Upon this motion the yeas and nays were demanded, and resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Benton, Buchanan, Clay, of Ala. Clayton, Cuthbert, Fulton, Hubbard, King, Linn, Lumpkin, Morton, Phelps, Pierce, Prentiss, Roane, Smith, of Indiana, Tappan, Wall, Williams, Wright—21.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Clay, of Ky. Dixon, Graham, Huntington, Kerr, Knight, Mangum, Merrick, Nicholas, Nicholson, Norvell, Rugales, Sevier, Smith, of Connecticut, Sturgeon, Tallmadge, White, Young—20.

The senate then proceeded to consider the resolution proposing to elect a public printer for the 27th congress.

Mr. *Hubbard*, who introduced the resolution on a former day, made some few remarks as to the joint resolution under which the senate had, from time to time acted.

Mr. *Huntington* remonstrated at considerable length against the proposition, going into a succinct examination of all the resolutions and laws that had been passed in relation to this subject from 1817 to the present time. Mr. H. denied that the joint resolution of 1819, (relied on by the introducer of the motion), was obligatory; that it had been treated by the other house as a perfect nullity, and could not be binding on the senate. He denies the justice, the propriety, or the expediency of going into such an election at this late stage of the session. There was no necessity for it, because the printer was already provided for until the 4th of March, and there was no justice in it, because it was seeking to place a public officer at the mercy of the majority of the senate. He said, if it passed, he, for one, should not regard it as obligatory, and should move to rescind it as soon as the next congress met. He would therefore move to postpone its further consideration until the 4th of March next.

Mr. *Hubbard* said he would take occasion to answer the remarks of the senator in detail to-morrow, and, meantime, he would desire that it be postponed until that time; which was agreed to.

The senate then proceeded to consider the special order, being the bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy, when Mr. *Benton* rose and addressed the senate at great length.

Mr. *Clay*, of Ala. rose, but gave way for a motion to adjourn, and then the senate adjourned.

February 19. The resolution to proceed to the election of a public printer was taken up and discussed until after 4 P. M. The debate was somewhat animated, the motion pending being to postpone the further consideration of the resolution until the 4th March next.

This motion was sustained by Messrs. *Huntington, Henderson, Bayard, Mangum, Dixon, Prentiss, Kerr, Merrick, Clay*, of Ky. *Preston* and others, and opposed by Messrs. *Hubbard, Sevier, Linn, Clay*, of Alabama, *Norvell, Benton, Buchanan*, and others.

The question having been taken on the postponement, was decided in the negative as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Clay, of Kentucky, Clayton, Dixon, Graham, Henderson, Huntington, Kerr, Knight, Mangum, Merrick, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Ruggles, Southard, Tallmadge, Webster, White—19.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Anderson, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay, of Alabama, Cuthbert, Fulton, Hubbard, King, Linn, Lumpkin, Morton, Nicholas, Nicholson, Norvell, Pierce, Roane, Sevier, Smith, of Conn. Sturgeon, Tappan, Wall, Williams, Wright, Young—26.

Mr. *Hubbard* did not desire to go into the election then, and would suggest Monday. The blank was filled with to-morrow.

Mr. *Clay* then moved to take up the resolution introduced by him some time since, for the repeal of the sub treasury. On this question the yeas and nays were called. When there appeared as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Benton, Buchanan, Clay, of Kentucky, Clayton, Dixon, Graham, Henderson, Hubbard, Huntington, Kerr, Knight, Mangum, Merrick, Prentiss, Preston, Roane, Ruggles, Southard, Tallmadge, Webster, White, Wright—23.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Anderson, Calhoun, Clay, of Alabama, Cuthbert, Fulton, King, Linn, Lumpkin, Morton, Nicholas, Nicholson, Norvell, Pierce, Robinson, Sevier, Smith, of Connecticut, Sturgeon, Tappan, Wall, Williams, Young—22.

Mr. *Clay*, observed that what he had to say would take a very few minutes. There were some cries, in an under tone, of "adjourn." Mr. Clay then moved an adjournment.

Mr. *Allen* asked the yeas and nays, when there appeared for the adjournment 32, against it 12.

And the senate adjourned.

February 20. On motion of Mr. *Anderson*, a resolution was adopted calling upon the secretary of war for certain information relative to claims under the Cherokee treaties of 1835 and '36, as also relative to the reservations under the same.

The resolution introduced by Mr. *Phelps* relative to payments made to defaulters was considered and adopted.

The senate proceeded to the election of a printer to the senate, and the *vice president* having notified the members to prepare their ballots Mr. *Mangum* rose and said that after what had transpired here yesterday in relation to this election, he felt it due to himself, as well as other members of the body who left and acted with him, and in some sort due to the people whom they represented, to state the course he meant to pursue in regard to it. He did not complain of the determination of gentlemen on the other side yesterday: that was their affair: but inasmuch as it indicated what would be the course they meant to pursue towards those who would for a few days longer remain in the minority, he would now say, that he should decline any participation in this election at all. He regarded it as ineffectual to the purposes for which it was designed, and therefore his course would embarrass no one; but for himself he must decline all participation in the matter.

The ballots were now cast, and on their examination at the secretary's table it appeared that

Blair & Rives had received	26 votes.
Francis P. Blair	1 "

So the *vice president* announced that Blair & Rives had been duly elected printers to the senate for the next congress.

The resolution heretofore offered by Mr. *Clay*, of Kentucky, to repeal the sub-treasury law, and the amendment offered as a substitute therefor by Mr. *Allen*, of Ohio, came up for consideration, when Mr. *Clay*, gave his views somewhat at large upon the propriety of adopting his resolution; he was followed by Messrs. *Allen* and *Williams* in opposition. The latter stated that certain resolutions passed by the legislature of his state, Maine, in relation to the sub treasury law, rendered it necessary for him to say something to explanation of the vote he should now give. Mr. W. then went on to explain, in substance, that he did not regard the resolution as an instruction to him to vote to repeal this bill; because, though the resolution declared that it was the will of his constituents that the sub-treasury should be repealed, the legislature refused to take the responsibility of explicitly instructing him to vote to repeal it. Had they done so, he would have obeyed. But, as they only instructed him that such was the opinion of his constituents, he must take leave to judge as to that fact; it might or it might not be their will; but, as the legislature had not taken the responsibility of a positive instruction so as to make his act theirs, he should vote against the repeal.

Mr. *Walker* went at great length into an explanation as to the evidences of public sentiment in Mississippi on the subject of the sub-treasury; and arrived, after stating a number of facts, at the conclusion that it was doubtful which way public opinion preponderated. But his course was decided by the consideration that, if the law should be repealed, the country would fall back either upon the regulated or unregulated state bank system, to which he was utterly and irreconcileably opposed, and so were the people of Mississippi.

Mr. *Sevier* renewed the motion to lay the whole subject on the table; when, the question being taken by yeas and nays, (*every* senator voting), it was decided in the affirmative as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Anderson, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay, of Alabama, Cuthbert, Fulton, Hubbard, King, Linn, Lumpkin, Morton, Nicholson, Norvell, Pierce, Roane, Robinson, Sevier, Smith, of Connecticut, Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, Wall, Williams, Wright, Young—27.

NAYS—Messrs. Bates, Bayard, Clay, of Kentucky, Clayton, Crittenden, Dixon, Graham, Henderson, Huntington, Kerr, Knight, Mangum, Merrick, Nicholas, Phelps, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Ruggles, Smith, of Indiana, Southard, Tallmadge, Webster, White—25.

So the subject was laid on the table.

Mr. *Linn* solicited the senate to indulge him in taking up the bills relating to the territories.

Mr. *Merrick* desired to have the senate take up the bill for chartering the District banks, but yielded the point to Mr. *Linn*, giving notice that he would call it up on Monday without fail.

The following bills, after being advocated and explained by Mr *Linn*, were ordered to be engrossed for a third reading:

The bill granting to the county of Johnson, in the territory of Iowa, the right of pre-emption to a tract of land for a seat of justice for said county, and repealing the second section of an act, approved the 3d day of March, 1839, entitled "an act making a donation of land to the territory of Iowa, for the purpose of erecting public buildings thereon;" and the bill to provide for running and marking the northern boundary line of a tract of land reserved for the half-breeds of the Sac and Fox tribes of Indians.

The following bills were also ordered to be engrossed:

The bill authorising the erection of certain light houses and light boats, and the establishment of certain buoys and bacon lights.

The bill to provide for the allowance of invalid pensions to certain Cherokee warriors.

The senate went into executive session, and afterwards adjourned.

February 22. Mr. *White* presented a report made to the general assembly of the state of Indiana, on the subject of the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, accompanied by a joint resolution of the legislature of said state, asking that the permanent prescriptive pre-emption bill be so amended as to distribute the proceeds of the sales in just and equitable proportions, to grant the right of pre-emption to 320 acres at the minimum price, and to limit the right to actual bona fide settlers.

Also, a resolution of the general assembly, that the government should be supported by the revenue to be raised by duties on foreign goods, and wholly opposed to any system of direct taxation.

Mr. *Clay* presented the memorial of a number of citizens of the eastern part of the state of Tennessee, engaged in the growth and manufacture of silk, asking that a duty may be imposed on the foreign article.

Mr. *Young* presented the memorial of citizens of Randolph county, Illinois, asking the opinion of

congress as to the true meaning and construction of the federal constitution in relation to the right of property in slaves, the right of the states to issue bills of credit, and the power of congress to establish a national bank.

Several bills ordered to be engrossed on Friday were read and passed.

Mr. *Crittenden* asked leave to bring in a bill to prevent the interference of certain federal officers in elections. Mr. C. spoke at length, showing the object of the bill in question. When the debate was further continued between Messrs. *Norvell, Crittenden, Wright, Clay, Calhoun, Buchanan, Cuthbert, Preston*, and others.

The debate became very animated, so much so that, when Mr. *Preston* closed, there was a strong burst of applause from the galleries, and some indications in the lobby. Immediately there were cries of "clear the galleries—clears the galleries."

Mr. *Clay*, of Ala. with much earnestness: Clear the galleries. Mr. *Anderson*, striking his hand on the desk: I insist that the galleries be cleared. Mr. *Benton*: Clear the galleries—clear the blackguards. Mr. *Calhoun* rose also, and called for the galleries to be cleared. Mr. *Clay*: Spare the ladies—they have not sinned. I hope they may be suffered to remain. The east gallery was soon cleared, though crowded to suffocation—the citizens retiring as speedily as the nature of the case would admit.

Mr. *Calhoun* closed the debate on Mr. *Crittenden's* bill, and, on the question of granting leave to introduce it being taken, it was decided in the negative: yeas 14, nays 26.

The *vice president* laid before the senate the following letter from Mr. *Webster*.

Hon. R. M. Johnson, vice president U. S.

"Sir: It is the object of this letter to make known to the senate the resignation of my seat as one of the senators from Massachusetts, having already informed the executive of that state that from this day my place would be vacant.

"In retiring from a situation to which so considerable a part of my life has been passed, I hope I may be permitted to express my high respect for the body of which I have been a member, the interest I shall ever feel in the preservation of its character and dignity, and my cordial wishes for the health and happiness of all those with whom I have been associated.

"With much personal regard, I have the honor to be your obedient servant, D. WEBSTER."

As soon as the letter was read—

Mr. *Cuthbert* rose to express his regret that the senator from Massachusetts was not present to answer certain questions which he had to propound.

On this announcement by Mr. C. a very spirited discussion arose, in which Messrs. *Clay, Preston, Cuthbert* and *Rives* participated. And then the senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, Feb. 13.—In continuation.—The report of Mr. *Pickens*, from the committee of foreign affairs, on the message of the president, transmitting a correspondence with the British minister in relation to the burning of the steamboat Caroline, and the demand made for the liberation of Alexander McLeod, being under consideration.

Mr. *Everett* renewed his proposition to include in the printing all the documents upon the subject, a list of which he furnished.

Mr. *Granger* rose and moved a division of the question—first, on the motion to lay on the table; and then, on the motion to print.

And the motion to print being debatable—

Mr. *Granger* said that he considered this report, if acted upon and adopted by the house, as approaching very nearly, in its consequences, to a declaration of war, if the British government should desire so to consider it. He would take occasion to say, as a member of the committee on foreign affairs, that the report did not receive his assent.—And he felt constrained to detain the house for a few moments whilst he assigned, very briefly, his reasons for this conclusion.

What, (continued Mr. G.) was the position of the committee on foreign affairs when they entered upon the consideration of this question? My colleague (Mr. *Fillmore*) had called upon the state department for the correspondence which had taken place in relation to the demand for the liberation of McLeod. That matter, and that alone, was referred to the committee on foreign affairs. It is not my purpose to censure the conduct of this administration, for, so far as my judgment can now determine, I approve fully the course they have taken. That opinion may, upon further reflection, be changed; but, as at present advised, I consider the course of Mr. Forsyth to have been such as was due to his high official station and due to the character and dignity of this nation. But, so considering, and representing a section of country deeply interested in this question, and as ready to meet its consequences as the people of any other section of this union, I still dissent from the report.

What does it embrace? A report upon matters referred to the committee on foreign affairs? No; nothing, as I have stated, was referred to that committee but the correspondence in relation to the demand for the liberation of McLeod. Does that committee act upon a call of the executive of this nation, made upon this house, to place before the country and the world the condition of things between the United States and Great Britain? No. The executive, mindful, as we are bound to believe, of the honor of the country as well as of the character of his own administration, has not thought proper to call upon either house of congress for advice to regard to our relations with Great Britain. What, then, is the position of that committee? Travelling beyond the record, they come forward and present (by the votes of a bare majority I will say, if in order) a report which, to say the least of it, is not pacific in its character, and which is based upon complaints against the British government, all one of which has been referred to that committee.—When, or by whom, have the committee on foreign affairs been called upon to consider seizures upon the high seas, or this alleged right of search? which, I agree with the committee, is one which this nation is not likely to tolerate in the manner in which it is now exercised. When, or by whom, were the other matters of controversy which that report embraces referred to the committee on foreign affairs, that they might make report upon them? And, if so, what have they reported? Have they sent here a document setting forth the alleged grievances of this country, complaining of injustice done us the part of Great Britain, and calling for the action of this house upon those matters? Has the chairman of the committee of ways and means come forward to say that he is prepared to recommend appropriations to put the country in a proper state of defence to meet the emergency which such a report as this may create? Is your committee on military affairs ready to recommend the defences which should be provided if such a report is to go forth to the world, under the sanction of this house? Has your committee on naval affairs sent in requisitions to put your ships in commission, that you may be prepared to meet on the high seas the power you have before met and crippled? No. There has been no such recommendation. And the committee on foreign affairs, without recommending any action, without even coming to any conclusion, as it seems to me, except that Great Britain is the greatest power on earth and we the humblest, bring here a report calculated to inflame the whole nation; and to let it go forth to the world that we are making an issue with Great Britain, which we voluntarily tender to her, and which, in my opinion, she has a right to take up on the instant.

But, Mr. Speaker, there are considerations connected with the honor and dignity of the state of New York, and with the administration of justice within her borders, that demand our attention. On a former occasion I stated on this floor that the person whose life was in jeopardy would receive at the hands of a jury of New York the same fair and impartial trial which would be secured to any citizen of that state who might be arraigned for a violation of its laws; but I mourn now to say that, from present indications, there is an excitement on the western border of New York, growing out of the arrest of this man and of his liberation for the present, which is already sufficiently great to make those who regard the lives and the liberties of the people of this country pause before they act. By this time, I suppose, the grand jury of Niagara county has closed its investigation. The current rumor through the newspapers of the day is, that McLeod has been indicted. The people of that section have been greatly excited by recent transactions there. Send forth this paper to the world, recommending nothing and being nothing but a detailed account of grievances against the British government, with a few hints at what may be presumed to be the arrogance of her course, and no man can answer for the consequences upon the life of this man. I felt it to be my duty to endeavor to postpone this question until the trial should have passed. I believed that the power of this country could never be exercised with a higher glory to itself than when showing to the world that, whilst it took the position which its honor demanded, still that the humblest individual of this or any other country whose foot was upon our soil should be shielded by the mild, the just, and the impartial operation of its laws. I do not think that, without any call from the executive, without any thing having been laid before the committee on foreign affairs but the papers relating to the liberation of this man—I say, I do not think that the honor or dignity of this nation required that we should send forth a declaration, not only of the prowess of Great Britain and of our humility, but of our readiness to meet her at any moment, when no necessity existed for such a threat; and when the voice of this house, speaking potentially to the nation, might be considered as a watch-word by which every man on the northern frontier was to guide himself in hurrying on to execution this suspected foreigner. If he should be tried and found guilty, let the penalty of the law be enacted; and let the people on the frontier of New York and the people throughout the widest extremities of this land be prepared to meet the consequences. When those consequences shall present themselves, not only will the state of New York be ready to meet them, but I feel sure that a patriotic feeling, which supersedes all local questions and merges all political differences, will rally this whole nation to the rescue. It will then be time enough to act; but in the name of justice, let us not anticipate that event by inflaming the public mind, and adding to the horrors of war the consciousness that we have interfered with the impartial operation of our laws or trifled with their supremacy.

Some conversation took place between Messrs. *Adams, Pickens* and *Grinnell*, which resulted in a motion by Mr. *Grinnell* to amend the motion of Mr. *Pickens*, (which was, that the report be laid on the table and printed, as above stated), so as to lay on the table the whole subject; that was to say, the report and the motion to print the report, &c; and on that motion Mr. G. asked the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

Mr. *Pickens* inquired of the speaker whether that motion closed the debate? The *speaker* replied in the affirmative.

Some conversation ensued between various members, when a division of the question was called for.

Mr. *Briggs* suggested to Mr *Grinnell* that, as he (Mr. B.) supposed no one wanted the yeas and nays on the motion to lay the report on the table, it would save time to withdraw the call for them, so far as that part of the motion was affected.

Mr. *Grinnell* having assented, the question was taken, and the motion to lay the report on the table prevailed without a division.

The question then recurred, and was taken, on the second part of the motion of Mr. *Grinnell*—to lay the motion to print the report on the table—and it was decided in the negative—yeas 77, nays 110.

And the question recurring on the amendment of Mr. *Everett*—Mr. *Pickens* said he had a few remarks to make in reply to the gentleman from N. York, (Mr. *Granger*).

That gentleman (continued Mr P.) has delivered a regular set speech, prepared for the occasion, with tones as regular as if they had issued from a bag-pipe. He was the very last gentleman here, judging from the sentiments he expressed a few weeks ago, who, I should have supposed, would have found his patriotism and his valor oozing out so soon from the palms of his hands. His speech, in my opinion, is worthy of attention. He speaks as one clothed with authority, and I regret very much the course he has thought proper to pursue.

Mr. Speaker, I will declare to you and to this house that, so far from this report being the war report, as the gentleman from New York has characterized it, it is essentially the reverse. To speak our sentiments plainly and fearlessly before the world—to declare that we know our rights and dare maintain them—must, in my judgment, have a tendency directly the reverse of that which the gentleman seems to anticipate.

He has spoken of this report in two points of view. In the first place, he asserts that the committee on foreign affairs have travelled out of the record. The subject matter in relation to the "Caroline" and to the demand for the liberation of McLeod, I consider as having been actually and in fact referred to that committee. They could not separate the two cases so as to present them in an intelligible point of view to the country. And does he say that that part of the report is beyond the record? Other matters have been mentioned merely as incidental, by way of illustrating the interest thrown around this question, and with no intention to arouse any hostile feeling in this or in any other country. I deny the imputation, thrown out by the gentleman from New York, that the report has arrayed the strength of Great Britain and proclaimed our own weakness, or, as he terms it, our own humility before the world. It does no such thing. I challenge the gentleman to lay his finger, if he can upon a single sentence which, even by inference, proclaims our weakness or imbecility. I thought it was proper to present the precise condition of things to the country; and I will here take occasion to say that the report was written by myself, with-

out consultation with any human being, save the committee to whom it was presented. In drawing it up, I looked over the whole subject matter; I looked at the great interests involved; I looked at the position in which you Mr Speaker, and this house had placed the committee on foreign affairs before the nation and the world, and I felt it to be a duty which I owed to this house and to my country to utter freely and without reverse the sentiments we entertained.

The gentleman tells us that the executive has called for no action; that it is due to the executive branch of the government that this house should wait until it hears from that quarter. Sir, I take the reverse of that position; I say that we were constituted, under the federal constitution, as a co ordinate and independent branch of this government; that this house is, in the contemplation of that constitution, the peculiar guardian of the interests and the rights of this confederacy; and that when any subject-matter is legitimately brought before it, it is not only our right, but it is our duty to the constitution and to the country to proclaim our sentiments upon it. I repel the idea that we are to look to the executive branch of this government for dictation or counsel upon any question that may be supposed to involve the interests and the liberties of the people.

But, Mr. Speaker, my principal object in replying to the remarks of the gentlemen from New York is to declare, as I have already done, that this, so far from being a war report, is of a precisely contrary character. I had hoped that the vote might have been taken silently; that the report might have been laid on the table and printed; that there should have been no panic; that no discussion should have sprung up; that no excitement calculated to arouse the people of this country by false appeals to their patriotism and their honor, should have been manifested here. But the committee on foreign affairs have thought that it was proper to present to the people the exact question at issue between us and a great and powerful nation. We thought—or, at all events, so as I am concerned, I thought, that the people in every part of the United States, and of every party, had for the last two years, been too much absorbed in the political conflicts of the day. I thought it was right that the country should understand, in an authentic form, the points at issue between us and Great Britain, and, under these circumstances, I presented this report, acting, as I do on all other occasions, under a conscientious sense of my duty. Yes—I was resolved to do my duty, leaving the consequences to God. These are the principles upon which I have been taught to act. And when I hear from certain quarters appeals to the honor, the patriotism and the valor of the people of this land—when I hear indirect enunciations made that the accredited heads of this government have heretofore neglected their duty and slept on the rights of the country—I have a right to expect that those gentlemen who make such appeals and such enunciations will themselves come forward on occasions of importance, and vindicate the sentiments which they have previously uttered.

As to the allegation that this report will have the effect of exciting the people on the border, I say I should rather think its tendency would be the reverse. The people there have been greatly excited, meetings of an angry, unnecessary and an uncalled for character have taken place, and recommendations were made, I will say, of unjustifiable meetings in this very case in relation to McLeod. These things have been done, and why? Because the people have felt themselves wounded—they have been led to believe that this government was neglecting their interests. They are under the belief, whether right or wrong, that we have too long trifled and dallied with their rights and feelings; and if we prove to them that this is not true—that this government is disposed to attend to their interests—to avenge their wrongs and, if necessary, to vindicate their rights, they will once more look here for that protection which the constitution has pledged to them. Such a course will produce quiet, will allay excitement, and will produce repose and contentment on that extensive frontier; for it will satisfy the people that their rights will not suffer in the hands of those who hold the reins of government here. I will not go into any of those delicate matter referred to in the report with a view to excite any feeling; but I here declare that the sole object was to call public attention to those questions—to prepare the people for the issues which might ultimately present themselves; to hold up to them the necessity of going into an enlightened system of national defence suited to the exigencies of the times—suited to the improvements of the age, not only with reference to Great Britain particularly, but with reference to our rights and position as a free and independent people among the family of nations. I think that these things have been too long neglected, and it was with a view to call attention to them and to the great questions in which the people at this confederacy are so deeply interested that this report was made. It was with no view to the excitement of a war feeling. Far be it from me. The section of country from which I come is directly interested in the preservation of peace, and we should be the last people to be urged into an unnecessary or an unjustifiable war. I do not believe there is any danger of war, if we do our duty here, as the guardians of the public honor and the public liberty—if we show to the world we are prepared to assert our rights. But rely upon it, if you take the advice which indirectly has been given by the gentleman from N. York—if you proclaim semi officially from your seats here that these matters are not to be presented in their true light to the people, then there will be danger of a conflict; for it is not in the nature of man—it is not in the nature of a nation like this when it sees a rival power contending for the ascendency of the world, to speak the language of submission or the language of avoidance, to say the least of it. A great people like this cannot, under such circumstances, forbear; and they would be pressed upon every point, until at last an appeal to arms and to the God of battles would become inevitable.

It is to avoid these consequences—it is for the purpose of letting the people know the true condition of things and the real state of the issue—that this report has been presented. I ask no action upon it; I desire to say nothing that can be construed into an intimation or threat that war is to follow. I believe the contrary; and conscientiously viewing the matter in all its bearings, I presented this report upon my sole and entire responsibility, except, as I have said, so far as I had the aid and consultation of a majority of the committee of foreign affairs; yes a *bare* majority, as the gentleman from New York has told you. And it is with regret and pain that I contemplate the fact that it is *only* a majority report. I had hoped that upon the question of our foreign relations there were no parties in this country, and that we should have met the issue, whatever it may be, as a united and free people ought to meet it.

Mr. *Adams* obtained the floor, but yielded it to Mr. *Granger*, who said: if the house will listen to my bag-pipe a few moments longer, I shall feel exceedingly obliged; and if its music is not so loud as that of my friend from South Carolina, (Mr. *Pickens*), it is only because I cannot fill my bags with as much wind as he can blow into his. Sir, I speak by no authority other than that of a representative of the people of the state of New York. My own course would have been to suffer this report to pass by in silence, leaving to the honorable gentleman from South Carolina all the honor of its authorship; for I have no doubt, and never have had a doubt from the moment when he first read it, that every sentence, every word in it was his own. I have down to this time supposed that it was as much my right on this floor, and the right of any other member, to speak my own opinions without fear of dictation, as it was the right of the gentlemen from South Carolina to utter his. I only declare that the opinions I have expressed are solely and exclusively my own, without consultation with any one. I should not have called for the reading of the report. I had supposed until the gentleman from South Carolina taught me better, that the executive departments of this nation conducted the negotiations upon all delicate matters between us and foreign governments. I had supposed that at any rate for the last twelve years the executive of the United States had claimed some little authority in all matters connected with our foreign relations; and I should have supposed that a party which had permitted our army to fall into disgrace—which had suffered our navy to run down to a state of even acknowledged dilapidation—and which had permitted the whole border country to be left defenceless, would be the last upon earth to present such a document as this. I trust that the administration which is about to come into power, though it may not manifest quiet so hot a courage as heretofore through this report, will show upon the high seas, upon the border, and, if need be, in the tented field, more power to resist the aggressions of a foreign foe than the gentleman and his friends have exhibited. If it does not, it will disappoint the hopes of the people of this country, and I for one, want none of it. Let preparation be made. Let the unfortunate man now in confinement be tried according to the laws of the state of New York, unbiassed by the action of this house, and let the nation calmly await the issue

The gentleman says that my courage has suddenly "oozed out from the palms of my hands." I acknowledge that life has for me many charms; probably no man clings to it with greater tenacity than I do, or is more closely bound by all the enjoyments of the present life and responsibilities of the future. I never speak of my courage, nor profess to have been "more insensible to fear." All I have to say is that when the laws of my own state and of the nation shall have been executed, and consequences are to be met, all differences of opinion between the gentleman from South Carolina and myself upon this and all other questions will be buried in our love of country, and we will be found, shoulder to shoulder, battling in the common cause.

Mr. *Pickens* addressed an inquiry to Mr. *Granger* which the reporter could not hear.

[And, throughout the whole debate, there was much confusion in the hall; and the difficulty of hearing was greater than even it generally is, owing, chiefly, to the members standing up in the aisles and talking loudly at the same time, in contravention of that excellent, but long forgotten rule, which is numbered "34." See edition of rules, December, 7, 1840.]

Mr. *Adams* addressed the house at considerable length, in remarks of which it is in the power of the reporter to give only a brief outline.

Mr. A expressed himself desirous, for the sake of the gentleman from South Carolina, (Mr. *Pickens*), who had declared himself to be the sole author of this report, that the gentlemen should have an opportunity of examining it coolly and impartially, with reference to the opinions not of one party alone, but of both parties.

Mr. *Pickens* was here understood to disavow all party considerations in the matter.

Mr. *Adams* disclaimed any intention to cast censure on the gentlemen. All he wished was, that the report might be recommitted, in order that the gentlemen might see whether both parties in the committee of foreign affairs could not come here with a report receiving their unanimous sanction, or, at all events, with a report not sanctioned by a close party vote, as this had been. If it was not done, it would, in the eye of the country, of the world, and of posterity, appear to be the policy of a defeated enemy in war abandoning a tenement and setting fire to it upon their retreat.

After alluding to the criticisms of Mr *Pickens* on the party views here in reference to the controversy with Great Britain, and to the general unanimity of opinion which he [Mr A.] contended had prevailed here on that subject, (with one or two exceptions, which he enumerated), Mr. A. alluded to the ground taken that this was a conciliatory report. The people, Mr. A. thought, would form a very different estimate of it. What was the dissertation on the ambition and the grasping spirit of Great Britain? Were such charges generally received by nations as being of a friendly character? Suppose the charges to be true, was it conciliatory or courteous to array them here? It was something of the courtesy and conciliation which captain Fluellen (in one of the plays of the great dramatist) showed to Ancient Pistol, when he said to him, "Got bless you, Ancient Pistol, you scurvy, lousy knave, Got bless you." He wished, therefore, that the report should be recommitted, and that all those parts which related to the general policy of Great Britain, and to her ambitious character and power, might be left out. And, as to the question of right or wrong which, after all, was to be the basis of our controversy with Great Britain if we were to press it to a war, he wished a report on the subject itself, based on the correspondence here, that we might see whether, under the laws of nations, we could maintain the position we had assumed in regard to the Caroline. And this point Mr. A. argued with much force, urging upon the house not to put itself or the country in the wrong by any similar act of its own. If we were to go to war with Great Britain, it should be as a united people. He believed that a war would be one of the greatest misfortunes that could befall the country; and he confessed that it was with no small degree of anxiety that he entertained fears that it would come to that inevitable result. He looked to it with apprehension and pain, but not without confidence that, if we went into a war, we should come out with glory and honor, as we had already come out of two wars.

Mr. *Everett* followed at great length, and the general points of his argument were as follows:

He felt an embarrassment, he said, in speaking on this subject, owing to the fact that it was being debated with open doors; and he had said many things in committee which he could not say here, but which he would say if the doors were closed. What was the position of the house? One administration was about to go out of power, and another to come in—one the one going out, (in 29 days), was taken measures to compromit the one coming

in—and to prescribe the course it should follow, or at least to embarrass it. If he knew himself, he had never viewed this as a party question, it was one which involved all parties. His own opinion was that no action on the part of this house was necessary, this correspondence having been communicated in answer to a call made by one of its members. It was the peculiar duty of the executive to conduct these matters, and it was not for this house to interfere unless there was some remissness on the part of the executive.

He was desirous that the report should be recommitted, and that the committee should make a specific report on the subject-matter which had been referred to it.

Mr. F. then asked what was the state of the question as it now stood, and what were the grounds taken by the British government, &c. and proceeded to read the following statement of facts as gathered from the following official documents:

The facts material to the subject submitted to the committee are, that, on the night of the 29th December, 1837, a detachment of the British forces stationed at Chippewa, in the province of Upper Canada, crossed the Niagara to Schlosser, in the state of New York, and there made a hostile attack on the steamboat Caroline, the property of an American citizen, killed and wounded a number of American citizens, captured the boat, towed her into the current, set her on fire, and sent her in flames over the falls.

On the 5th January, 1838, the secretary of state communicated to Mr. Fox, the British minister, a copy of the evidence furnished to the department of this "extraordinary outrage, committed *from her Britannic majesty's province of Upper Canada* on the persons and property of citizens of the United States, *within the jurisdiction of the state of New York;*" and stating that "it would necessarily form the subject of a demand for redress upon her majesty's government."

On the 6th February, Mr. Fox communicated to the secretary of state a despatch from sir Francis Head, lieut. governor of Upper Canada, containing the distinct avowals, that the Caroline was destroyed by order of col. McNabb, commanding the militia to her majesty's service, and that he, (sir Francis), approved the act.

On the 22d May Mr. Stevenson presented the subject to the consideration of her majesty's government. After referring to those avowals, he said that, "under such circumstances, it was not to have been expected that the *whole* proceeding could be regarded by the government of the United States in any other light than as a manifest act of *hostile* and daring aggression upon its rights and sovereignty, utterly inconsistent with all the principles of national law, and *wholly irreconcileable with the friendly and peaceful* relations of the two countries;" that "*the case, then is one of open, undisguised and unwarrantable hostility.*" He concludes by expressing "the confident expectation of the president of the United States that the whole proceeding will not only be disavowed and disapproved, but that such redress as the nature of the case obviously requires will be promptly made." To this our government waits the final answer of the British government.

On the 13th November last, Alexander McLeod, a British subject, was arrested and imprisoned by the authorities of the state of New York, on a charge of arson and murder, as having been engaged in the capture and destruction of the Caroline.

On the 12th December, the British minister made a demand on the president for the release of McLeod, on the ground *that the destruction of the Caroline was a public act of persons in her majesty's service, obeying the order of their superior authorities; and that the act, accordingly* to the usages of nations, *can only be* the subject of discussion between the two national governments.

To this demand the secretary of state has replied that the president has no power under the constitution and laws of the union to interpose between McLeod and the constituted authorities of the state of New York—and that "the president is not aware of any principle of international law, or indeed of reason or justice, which entitles such offenders to impunity before the legal tribunals, when acting voluntarily within their independent and undoubted jurisdiction, because they acted in obedience to their superior authorities, or because their acts have become the subject of diplomatic discussion between the two governments." And that, "if the destruction of the Caroline was a public act of persons in her majesty's service, obeying the orders of their superior authorities, this fact has not been *before* communicated to the government of the U. States *by a person authorised* to make the admission; and it will be for the court which has cognizance of the offence with which Mr. McLeod is charged, to decide on its validity when legally established before it."

The British minister, expressing his regret at the decision, had referred the subject to his government.

From these premises, Mr. E. after expressly disclaiming any intention to say who was right or who was wrong, and arguing as to what might be the course of the British government, drew the conclusion that the diplomatic discussion on the subject was not closed, inasmuch as Mr. Fox had referred himself to his government for instructions; that as yet, therefore, no definite issue had been made up, and that it would be time enough to act when the British minister had received the reply of his government.

Mr. E. deprecated the excitement which had been manifested on the border, declaring that it ought to receive no countenance from any one. He regarded any action on the part of this house as improper, so long as negotiations were pending; and hoped that the report would be recommitted to the committee with instructions to report something of the following character:

"It appearing that the reciprocal complaints referred to in the correspondence submitted on the subjects of diplomatic discussion between the governments of the two countries, the committee having entire confidence that the rights and honor of the United States will be sustained by the executive, and entertaining the hope that the controversy will be brought to a satisfactory termination, are of the opinion that no action of this house is, at this time, necessary. They therefore ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject."

Mr. *Fillmore* rose and said that, in the course of the debate, he had been anticipated by other gentlemen in much that he had intended to say.

The question was of as much, if not more, importance to his section of country than to any other; and he desired to express his opinion in relation to the vote he had just given in favor of the motion to lay on the table, coupled with a motion to print.

I may, (continued Mr. F.) have mistaken the purport of this report; I have only heard it read once at the clerk's table, and I have had no opportunity to examine its contents. The gentleman from S. Carolina says it is conciliatory; that it will add nothing to the exasperated feeling already existing on the frontier. I believe that he thinks his report will have that effect; but I much fear, from what other gentlemen of the committee say, that he is mistaken. I voted in favor of laying the motion to print on the table because I thought the effect would not be such as the gentleman anticipated, and I wanted the report laid on the table that I might have time to look into it, and see if my original impressions should be confirmed. If, upon examination, I had found that it was not calculated to produce the results I apprehended, no man would vote for its printing more freely than I would. The house, however, has refused to lay the motion to print on the table, and has thought proper to decide that the report shall be published.

Having, as I have stated, only heard the report once read, and judging from what others say of it, I concur in the opinion of the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. *Adams*), that the subject should be recommitted to the committee on foreign affairs. I had hoped from the committee a calm, deliberate and dignified report in the case of the burning of the "Caroline" and the arrest of McLeod; that it would have been limited to that matter alone, (instead of embracing, as it apparently does, all our subjects of controversy with Great Britain), and that it would have set the country right with reference to the *facts* in that case. I may be mistaken as regards some of those facts; and upon a careful examination of the testimony, subsequent to the time when I last submitted a few remarks on this case, I observed I was mistaken in some of the facts connected with that transaction. As I was not present on the occasion, all the knowledge I have, I derive from the newspapers and from public documents, as others may, and probably do. But upon this question, which, as I have said, is one of vital importance to that part of the country where I reside, we must recollect, in the first place, that there is a judicial question depending. And I was in hopes that in this report, exciting and inflammatory in its character as I now think it is, nothing would have been said, and that, so far as this house was concerned, nothing would have been done, calculated to increase the excitement which already exists. I confess I have heard with regret and shame the reports from that part of the country in regard to the treatment of this individual, who is so soon to be put upon his trial for murder. I cannot for any consideration countenance for a moment the idea that the laws of this country are to be basely trampled on by any authority whatsoever. I cannot countenance the idea that the judiciary of the country shall for a moment be overawed, directed or controlled, by any other authority than that of the laws themselves. And, whilst I say this, I am also unwilling to countenance any thing there, or to do any thing here, which may tend to such results. I hope that we may have been misinformed as to the nature of the proceedings there; I am unwilling to believe that, in a community of citizens such as that, and with many of whom I am well acquainted, and who are highly respectable and intelligent, such things have occurred. I say, I hope we have been misinformed. I trust we have. I have seen different statements of those transactions, and some of them have been of so exculpatory character.—But one thing, at all events, should be borne in mind by all whose duty requires them to act on the subject here. There is a great state of excitement on that frontier, which *might by possibility lead to an outbreak.* My objection to the printing of the report was, that it was calculated to inflame the public mind; and I was governed in that vote by three reasons. In the first place, I did not wish that any thing should be done here which might have a tendency to do injustice to the individual who is soon to be tried by the laws of the state of New York. I desire that the law should have its free action; that no excitement should be raised against McLeod which might prevent a fair and impartial trial. In the second place, I do not desire that any action on the part of this house should compromise or control the executive of this nation to the negotiations now pending between the government of the U. States and the government of Great Britain. I have all confidence in the incoming administration. If this controversy can be amicably and honorably settled between the two governments, I desire that it should. But there is a third and very strong reason in my mind against any thing being done to exasperate the public mind on the subject of war with Great Britain. It is this: for three or four years I have used all the exertions in my power to indorse this administration, which is responsible to the country, to provide some means of defence on our northern frontier. But all my efforts were in vain. And yet the gentleman from South Carolina, (Mr. *Pickens*), now tells us that the course to be pursued to avoid a war with Great Britain is, to stand up to her—to threaten her—to take a high stand; and *that*, he says, will avert a war. I may have been mistaken in the meaning. I know that those were not his words. But I would submit to him that the best way to avoid a war with Great Britain is to show that we are prepared to meet her if there is to be war; because reasonable preparations for defence are better than gasconading.

Mr. *Fillmore* then alluded to the defenceless condition of the northern frontier. He desired, and believed the whole country desired, that we should yield nothing to the demands of Great Britain, to which she was not fairly entitled. But, at the same time, he regarded it as rather the act of a madman to precipitate the country into war before she was prepared for it, than the act of a statesman. In his section of country, the people would yield nothing to Great Britain, to which she was not justly entitled; or they would yield it only with the last drop of their blood. But he did not wish prematurely to be drawn into war; he did not wish to invite Great Britain to invade our defenceless coast. The true plan was to prepare for war if we had yet to come to it, but to do nothing in the way of bragging. If it did come, gentlemen would not find him, (Mr. F's) people shrinking from their just share of responsibility. All they had—their property, their lives, every thing—they were willing to devote, if need be, to the service and honor of their country. But, was it not the part of wisdom and prudence, before we made a declaration of war, to prepare for it? This was all he desired; and if this report was calculated to stir up a war feeling, without corresponding preparation being made to meet the consequences, he, for one, was opposed to it. He did not wish the country to be disgraced by defeat. When she must go to war, he desired to see her prepared for it; he desired to see her placed in a situation which would enable her to bid defiance to the power of any government on earth.

Mr. F. then alluded to the fortification bill reported from the committee of ways and means the other day by its chairman (Mr. *Jones*). That bill contained appropriations to the amount of nearly half a million of dollars, (though that, he believed, was only about half of the amount usually appropriated for such purposes); and yet there was not a solitary fortification on the northern frontier to which any part of that money was to be applied.—Was this the way in which we should prepare for war? Did the gentleman from South Carolina, (Mr. *Pickens*), who presented the report, desire to de-

alose war against England before the new administration came into power? If so, he (Mr F.) would oppose it. He was for war, if necessary, but not before we were prepared for it. He wished, therefore, that the gentleman from South Carolina would permit the report to be recommitted to the committee on foreign affairs, and that that committee might be instructed to confine themselves to the subject originally referred to them, and to that alone. For his own part he trusted, and he believed that the *right* of this matter was with the American people: and it ought at all hazards to be maintained. But he was unwilling at the close of a session, and when the present administration had but something like two weeks to remain in power, to precipitate the nation into war without any preparation on our part to meet it. And it was for this reason mainly that he objected to the report. But, as he said before, he might be mistaken in its contents. He hoped he was; for he was at all times prepared to go with him who went farthest in maintaining the honor of the nation and punishing insult or aggression.

Mr. *Vanderpoel* moved the previous question; it was seconded, and the main question was ordered.

The main question was, first, on Mr. *Everett's* proposition to add to the printing of the report all the documents heretofore presented to congress on the subject. This question was decided by yeas and nays, and passed in the negative, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, J. W. Allen, Andrews, Baker, Barnard, Bell, Boardman, Briggs, Calhoun, J. Campbell, Casey, Crabb, Curtis, Cushing, G. Davis, Doherty, Dennis, Dickerson, Dellet, Edwards, Evans, Everett, Fillmore, Gates, Granger, Green, Grinnell, Habersham, Hall, Hawes, Heory, Hoffman, Hunt, James, C. Johnson, Kempshall, King, Lane, Lincoln, McCarty, Marvin, Monroe, Morgan, Morrow, Naylor, Osborne, Palen, Parmenter, Peck, Pope, Proffit, Randall, Rauden, Reyner, Reed, Edw. Rogers, Russell, Simonton, Truman Smith, Stanly, Stuart, Tabsferro, Waddy Thompson, John B. Thompson, Tillinghast, Toland, Triplett, Trumbull, Underwood, Warren, E. D. White, John White, Thomas W. Williams, Lewis Williams, Winthrop—73.

NAYS—Messrs. J Allen, Anderson, Atherton, Banks, Beatty, Borne, Black, Blackwell, Brewster, A. V. Brown, A. G. Brown, Burke, S. H. Butler, Carr, Carroll, Chapman, Chittenden, Clifford, Connor, M. A. Cooper, William R. Cooper, Cranston, Crary, Davee, E. Davies, John Davis, John W. Davis, Dawson, Doan, Dog, Dromgoole, Duncan, Earl, Eastman, Ely, Fine, Fisher, Floyd, Fornance, Galbraith, Gerry, Graham, Griffin, Hand, John Hastings, Hopkins, Hubbard, Jackson, Joseph Johnson, Cave Johnson, Nathaniel Jones, J. W. Jones, Kem, Kemble, Kille, Leadbetter, Lee, Leonard, Lewis, Lowell, Lucas, McClellan, McCulloch, McKay, Meredith, Mallory, Mason, Medill, Miller, Montanya, S. W. Morris, Newhard, Nisbet, Parrish, Pendon, Pickens, Rives, James Rogers, Samuels, Shaw, Shepard, Albert Smith, John Smith, Thomas Smith, Starkweather, Steenrod, Strong, Sumter, P. F. Thomas, Turney, Vanderpoel, Vroom, D. D Wagener, Weller, Wick, J. W. Williams, Henry Williams, J. L. Williams, C. H. Wilkins, Worthington—100

And so the house refused to print the papers relating to the subject.

The question then recurred on printing the *report* of the committee.

Mr. *Tillinghast* said at this stage he would make a motion that had precedence of the previous question. He moved to lay the motion to print on the table. He did so that there might be an opportunity, before the report was ordered to be printed, to offer some particular expressions and one or two statements, which, with deference to the gentleman from South Carolina, he would, if his motion prevailed, point out for his consideration. If the alterations were made, he should have no objection to the printing.

The *speaker* said the previous question had been ordered on the whole, and it was too late after one part of the question had been taken, to move to lay on the table.

Mr. *Tillinghast* said he differed from the chair, as this was not a divided question, but a separate question on each motion. However he would not trouble the house with an appeal.

The question was then put by yeas and nays, and carried; yeas 103, nays 68.

And then, at 20 minutes past 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a motion was made to adjourn, which, though contested, prevailed, and the house adjourned.

Monday, Feb. 15. The *speaker* stated the question pending was on the motion of the gentlemen from Tenn. (Mr. *Turney*) to suspend the rules, to take up the bill to amend the act entitled "an act to authorise the state of Tennessee to issue grants and perfect titles to certain vacant and unappropriated lands, therein described."

On which the yeas and nays were called, and there not appearing a quorum, Mr. *L. Williams* moved a call of the house; which was negatived.

The question was then taken and carried; yeas 94, nays 39.

The question then being on the passage of the bill, Mr. *Jameson* moved the previous question.

Mr. *L. Williams* asked if we were doomed to this—that a bill of this character should be passed without debate; and that it might be known, who were in favor of this, called the yeas and nays.

The motion was then taken and the call for the previous question sustained by the house: yeas 133, nays 51.

Mr. *L. Williams* said the passage of the bill would be an outrage on the state of North Carolina, which he had the honor in part to represent, and called the yeas and nays

Mr. *Stanly* was disposed to favor the passage of the bill. But believed that a bill of this character, involving the interests of the state of North Carolina and of the union, should not be hurried through, and all debate cut off, by the previous question.—He should, on this account, vote against its passage.

The bill was then read and *passed*—yeas 136, nays 45.

Mr. *Jones*, of Va. moved that the rules be suspended, and the house resolve itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the union. Which was carried—yeas 140, nays 33.

Whereon the house resolved itself into committee and resumed the consideration of the general appropriation bill. Mr. *Bell* was called to the chair.

The clerk then commenced the further reading of the bill by clauses.

Mr. *Tillinghast* moved an amendment, prohibiting contracts for the use of next congress, to an amount exceeding two thousand dollars. Which was adopted, after some remarks by Messrs. *Tillinghast* and *Lincoln*.

Mr. *Andrews*, of Ky. moved to *strike out* the following clause of appropriation: "For salary of the secretary to sign patents for public lands per act of March second, 1833, $1,500."

Mr. *Jones*, of Va. said, that was a mere *manual* labor, and would submit to the committee, whether it was proper to occupy the time of the president in signing those patents—which amounted to between eighty and ninety thousand in the course of a year.

Mr. *Andrews* made some remarks in support of his motion, and stated that the law on which this appropriation was founded, had expired by its own limitation.

Mr. *Lincoln* in speaking of the abuses that existed in this department, adverted to the fact, that, instead of the president's name having been appended to these numerous patents, by himself or by his secretary, they had been signed with the name of the secretary alone—there were other manifold defects, under which these patents had been executed.

He hoped this appropriation would be made, as it was necessary that the president should have an assistant for this purpose, and under the expectation that the president would correct these abuses.

After some further remarks by Messrs. *Casey* and *Lincoln*, Mr *Andrews* withdrew his amendment.

Mr. *Jones* then referred to the law, which was of the *date of* 1836, and moved that the clause be accordingly amended to respect to this date, which was carried.

Mr. *Andrews* then renewed his amendment—which was debated at some length by Messrs. *Adams*, *Smith*, of Me., *Crary* and *Mason*. The amendment was again withdrawn by Mr. *Andrews*, apprehending that it would lead to an extended debate.

Mr. *Vanderpoel* moved to amend the clause, appropriating for the compensation of clerks and messengers, in the office of the fifth auditor, $9,800, by a reduction of $1,000.

Mr. *Morgan* inquired of the chairman of ways and means, what was the appropriation last year? Mr. *Jones* replied, precisely the same as that proposed by the bill. Mr. *Graves* inquired whether the full appropriation was necessary for the public service. Mr. *Jones* was not aware of any reasons which should lead the house to lessen the amount. The estimate having been submitted by the proper officer of the government, and undergone the supervision of those whose duty it was to superintend this department of government. It was further debated, by Messrs. *Evans*, *Smith*, of Me., *Monroe*, *Underwood*, *Wise*, *Petrikin*, *Tillinghast*, *L. Williams*, *Stanly*, *Proffit*, *Waddy Thompson*, *Hubbard* and *G. Davis*.

Mr. *Vanderpoel* (at the request of several members) withdrew the amendment.

Mr. *Stanly* moved to *strike out* the item appropriating for compensation to the solicitor of the treasury, $3,500.

This was debated at length, by Messrs. *Vanderpoel*, *Morgan*, *Waddy Thompson*, *G. Davis*, *Stanly* and *Weller*.

Mr. *Wise* at great length defined his position, as being independent of any party, but advocating his own principles.

Mr. *Stanly* withdrew his amendment. Mr. *Jenifer* renewed it. Mr. J. was proceeding in reply to Mr. *Wise*, when Mr. *Andrews* called both the gentleman from Maryland and Virginia to order, and wished to know what was the question before the committee.

The *chairman* said the debate had been out of order, and was desirous that the debate of this character should cease.

Mr. *Graves* moved that the committee grant leave to the gentleman from Maryland, (Mr. *Jenifer*) to proceed, and also to him Virginia (Mr *Wise*) until his position was understood.

The *chair* said the debate was not in order. It was very difficult to know the point, when it became out of order, as it had gradually run into a personal explanation.

Mr. *Weller* urged the motion—that the gentleman be permitted to proceed.

Mr. *Andrews* called for tellers; which was not sustained by the house.

The motion was then *carried*; and Mr. J. continued, and said the position held by his friend from Virginia throughout the country, rendered it necessary that his (Mr. W's) position should be defined. He then adverted to Mr. W's opinions somewhat in detail, and stated they were not such as met approbation from either party.

Mr. *Wise* rose in reply, and was again called to order by Mr. *Andrews*.

Mr. *Wise* asked permission of the committee to proceed (cries of "go on" "go on.") And the committee by vote allowed him to proceed.

Mr. *Wise* said he rose to make the sweeping declaration, that his friend from Maryland had not rightly stated a position he (Mr. W.) had taken today or the other day.

Mr. W. then gave his views, and occupied, at some length, the attention of the committee.

He was, in the course of his remarks, called in order—but was sustained under the leave that had been granted him.

Mr. *Graves* succeeded in reply to Mr. *Wise*.

He was followed by Mr. *Pope*.

A conversation here ensued between Messrs. *Graves* and *Pope*—which was terminated by Mr. *Pope*—who said that he did not wish to expend any of his fire in contest with his friends, but reserve them for the red hot balls of his opponents.

Mr *Andrews* then took the floor, but after a few remarks, moved that the committee rise; which was carried.

Mr. *Lincoln* said there was lying on the speaker's table, a report from the secretary of the treasury, in answer to a resolution of the house of the 19th ult. respecting *patents* which had been issued from the commissioner of public lands; and, as the committee met to-morrow morning, asked that it might be taken up.

The *speaker* then laid it before the house; and on motion of Mr. L. it was referred to the committee on public lands; and then, at twenty minutes past six, the house adjourned.

Tuesday, Feb. 16. Mr *Fillmore* moved a resolution which was adopted, instructing the committee on military affairs to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill making the necessary appropriations for fortifications and other necessary preparations to place the northern frontiers in a state of defence.

On motion of Mr. *Jones*, the house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the union, and proceeded to the consideration of the general appropriation bill.

The question was then taken (without further debate) on the motion to strike out the item appropriating $3 500 for compensation "to the solicitor of the treasury." And the amendment was rejected.

On motion of Mr. *Jones*, of Va. the item appropriating "1,000 for the office of the 4th auditor" was increased to $1,346 43.

Mr. *Monroe* wished to know from the chairman of the committee of ways and means (Mr. *Jones*) whether there was any mode by which to reinstate the commissioner of pensions in the salary which he had previous to the passage of the law at the last session, (i. e. $3,000).

Mr. *Jones* said we were prohibited by the rules from increasing, in an appropriation bill, the salary of any officer whose salary was fixed by law. The salary of the commissioner of pensions was fixed by a law of the last session at $2,500.

Mr. *Monroe* said that the gentleman who filled this office was one of the most deserving officers of the government; and it was an act of injustice to him that the bill of the last session was passed. He (Mr M.) wished the chairman of the committee of ways and means to say whether he could not point

out any mode by which the salary could be restored to the original amount.

Mr. *Jones* said the gentleman could accomplish his object by bringing in a bill fixing the salary of the commissioner of pensions at $3,000.

Mr. *Adams* suggested that there was another way in which the object might be effected. Let him propose a section as an amendment to this bill, declaring that the bill fixing the salary of the commissioner of pensions at $2,500 be, and the same is hereby, repealed, and that the salary be fixed at $3,000. And than the gentleman (Mr. *Jones*) might move to amend the title of the bill by adding, "and for other purposes," as he had done to a bill passed the other day. [Laughter.]

Mr. *Jones* proposed some fractional amendments, which were agreed to; and certain amendments in phraseology were also adopted.

On the item appropriating $2,250 for compensation of the superintendent and watchmen of the northwest executive building, some explanations took place between Messrs. *Adams* and *Jones* (which the reporter did not distinctly hear) in regard to laborers on the public buildings; but which led to a statement by Mr. *Kem*, that the committee on public buildings were prepared, at the proper time, to offer amendments in relation thereto; which closed the conversation.

Mr. *Dodge* moved to amend the bill by increasing the compensation of the surveyor general of Wisconsin and Iowa from $1,500 to $2,000.

The *chairman* decided the amendment to be out of order, (for the same reason as that applicable to the case of the commissioner of pensions).

The items in reference to the compensation of the commissioner of public buildings gave rise to some explanations between Messrs. *Stanly*, *Jones* and *Adams*; and Mr. *Stanly* (with a view, he said, to expose the manner in which the present administration had increased the salaries of its officers) moved to strike out the items; and he then made a few remarks, and stated that, when the affairs of these public buildings came to be investigated, there would be found in them as much rottenness, fraud and corruption, in every sense of those terms, as existed in any other branch of the public service.

Mr. *Lincoln* made some explanations in relation to this office, and the salary allotted to its incumbent, and the manner in which it had been fixed.

Mr. *Adams* followed in some remarks, in which he referred to the manner in which the workmen on the public buildings of this city had been treated by the government—which treatment he designated as cruel and unjust; and he hoped that the committee on the public buildings, when they came to offer the amendments they had indicated, would propose large and liberal appropriations.

Mr. *Pettikin* replied, contending that injustice had not been done to the workmen, inasmuch as they had been duly notified of the course to be pursued by the government.

The discussion was further continued by Messrs. *Pettikin* and *Jones*, (the latter of whom replied to that portion of the remarks of Mr *Stanly* which related to corruption, &c. and demanded to know why it was that, with every opportunity for investigation, that gentleman, and the party with which he acted, had slumbered for eight months of the last session and two months of this, content to sit still in their places without an effort to bring to light any of those abuses of which they talked so much in general terms, but none of which they would specify. Mr J. also replied to the remarks of Mr. *Adams* in relation to the workmen on the public buildings, and vindicating the conduct of the government in those proceedings, and that every thing had been done for the workmen that could be done).

Mr. *Stanly* replied at length to Mr. *Jones*, whose remarks in relation to investigation he characterized as singularly disingenuous and unfair, coming as they did from a gentleman of his general candor.

After which, Mr. S. withdrew his motion to strike out.

Mr. *Leonard* moved to amend the item appropriating $1,907 "for compensation of three assistants to the commissioner of public buildings, as superintendent of the Potomac bridge," by striking out "three" and inserting "two," and by striking out "$1,807" and inserting "$1,360." Which amendments were agreed to.

Mr. *McCarty* proposed as an amendment a bill (or the substance thereof) providing that the sum of $30,000 be appropriated for the repair of the Potomac bridge, (that being the amount estimated to be necessary by the engineer).

Mr. *Jones* raised a question of order, and some conversation ensued on that point. [After which, the reporter understood that the amendment was before the committee in order.]

Mr. *Jones* raised the objection that the appropriation was not embraced in the estimates of the present year; and that if objects embracing appropriations of large sums of money which were not included in the estimates were to be made, it would become requisite to provide additional funds for the purpose.

Mr. *Wm. Cost Johnson* was understood to say that estimates had been sent in at a former session.

The amendment was argued briefly, but urgently, by Messrs. *Reed*, *Monroe* and *Graham*, of N. C. on the score of public necessity and convenience.

Mr *Barnard* offered the following amendment to the amendment:

"So much of this sum as may be applied for repairs shall be applied under the direction of the secretary of war; *and to restoring the bridge after the general plan upon which it was originally built.*"

Mr. B. advocated the amendment of Mr. *McCarty* at some length, showing the necessity of this appropriation with reference to the transportation of the mail and the keeping open the communication between the north and the south. And he wished that the question should be determined now, whether this passage across the Potomac river should be abandoned to a mere ferry, as it was at this moment, or whether they were willing that the bridge which formerly existed there should be replaced.

Mr. *Morgan* hoped this appropriation would be made. The administration about to come in would have breaches enough to repair without this; and he (Mr. M.) hoped that the chairman of the committee of ways and means would be in favor of repairing this one, at least.

Mr. *Pope* was in favor of any reasonable appropriation for this object, insisting that we owed it to ourselves, to our pride, and our character as a nation, to restore this bridge.

Mr. *W. C. Johnson* asked Mr. *Barnard* so to modify his proposition as to bring the whole matter under the direction of the secretary of war. He then went briefly into the history and condition of the bridge, and showed that it would be an act of wisdom and economy to make this appropriation quickly.

Mr. *Floyd* gave notice that, if the appropriation was not made, he would move to strike out the item providing for compensation for the assistants of the commissioner of public buildings as superintendant of the Potomac bridge.

The question on Mr. *McCarty's* amendment was then taken; and the vote stood: yeas 65, nays 49—no quorum voting. Mr. *Lincoln* called for tellers, who were appointed, (Messrs. *Morrow* and *Hopkins*). And, the question being again taken, the vote stood: yeas 75, nays 42—still no quorum voting.

Mr. *Vanderpoel* and Mr. *Lewis Williams* insisted that the fact be reported to the house. And the fact was accordingly reported in form.

Mr. *Pope* moved a call of the house. Mr. *Vanderpoel* asked the yeas and nays.

The *speaker* was requested to count the house, which having being done, 123 members, (being a quorum and two over, including the speaker), appeared to be present. The house then went back again into committee. And the question being again taken, (by tellers), on the amendment appropriating $30,000 for the repairs of the Potomac bridge, the vote stood: yeas 79, nays 44. So the amendment was agreed to.

The question then recurring on the amendment of Mr. *Barnard*, he modified it to meet the suggestion of Mr. *W. C. Johnson;* and, as modified, it was agreed to.

Mr. *Floyd* then moved to strike out the entire clause; which motion was rejected.

Mr. *Green*, of Kentucky, moved to strike out all the items of appropriation having reference to the branch mints of North Carolina, Georgia and New Orleans, and the expenditures connected therewith. Mr. G. contended that those establishments had been created to give offices to favorites, and made some remarks directed to the necessity of carrying out the promises of retrenchment and reform which they had made before the people, and which the coming administration was bound to carry out.

Mr. *Mason*, of Ohio, contended that it would be time enough to vindicate the principles of general Harrison's administration after it had come into power; and that the friends of that eminent citizen should forbear, so long as they remained in a helpless minority in this house, to attempt a work which could never be judiciously and properly executed without reference to a regular and general system of reduction and economy. He adverted to the just grounds of exception which might be taken to those establishments, but thought that there was no sufficient information before the house which could authorise its action upon them at this moment. Why should the whig party undertake reforms now, when they were in a minority, and when they could neither carry a proposition of their own, nor prevent the success of any proposition which their adversaries might bring forward? Let them be patient till they came into power, and they would then find in him a judicious and considerate friend to all reforms. Mr. M. illustrated his views on this subject at considerable length.

Mr. *Graham*, of N. C. opposed the amendment. He could not agree with the mover of the proposition, that it would advance the purpose he had in view—economy. He (Mr. G.) wished the good administration of those establishments, not their destruction.

The amendment was opposed by Mr. *Conner*.

Mr. *Graves* felt disposed to vote for the amendment of his colleague, and was anxious to embrace this as the most auspicious moment to test the question; and if it should appear that the purposes of economy would be answered by abolishing these establishments, he, for one, was ready now to carry the principles of reform and retrenchment which he had professed. Mr. G. also expressed his views at length.

Mr. *Bynum* then obtained the floor, but yielded to a motion that the committee rise, which motion having prevailed, the committee rose.

After the committee rose, Mr. *Banks* asked leave to move a resolution to establish a post road in his district. Mr. *Peck* objected. And, at half past 4 o'clock, the house adjourned.

Wednesday, Feb. 17. Mr. *Lane* made an unsuccessful attempt to suspend the rules for the purpose of going into committee of the whole on the state of the union, upon the bill to confirm to the state of Indiana the land selected by her for the continuation of that part of the Wabash and Erie canal, which lies between the mouth of the Tippecanoe river and Terrehaute.

On leave, Mr. *Lincoln* reported a bill to confirm land patents, which was read twice and laid on the table.

The house, then, on motion of Mr. Jones, of Va. resolved itself into a committee, and resumed the consideration of the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill.

Mr. *Bell*, of Tennessee, was called to the chair.

The motion pending was that offered by Mr. *Green*, yesterday, to strike out, first, the following item:

"For compensation to the officers and clerks of the branch mint at Charlottesville, N. C. $6,000."

Mr. *Bynum*, of N. C. being entitled to the floor, addressed the committee in opposition to this motion. He perceived in this motion an insidious attempt to strike down the only prospects which this country has for a permanent currency, and a suitable circulation for the transaction of the business of a great portion of the people of this country. He entered into an investigation, and replied to previous remarks in support of this motion. He dwelt, at great length, on the general subject of currency, the tariff, &c. and in opposition to a national bank. It was against the policy of abolishing these mints, and the independent treasury, which was tantamount to abolishing the constitution, and for building on their ruins a national bank, that he had left it his duty to raise his warning voice.

Mr. *Tillinghast* succeeded. He opposed this item of appropriation, and the principle, which would lead to an appropriation for all the branch mints, which was proposed in this bill, to an amount of $73,980. He could not agree that the general question of the currency, which had been debated, has any immediate connexion with the proposition before us. It is said that this proposition is to effect a proposition to strike down the only chance of this country for a permanent and suitable currency for the country. He desired the repeal of the law establishing these mints, and thought it would be much more easily carried after the house had expressed an opinion against it, by refusing these appropriations. The mints were totally useless, and therefore he opposed appropriations for them.

Mr. *L. Williams* should oppose this motion—as he was not satisfied of the inexpediency of these mints; after the experiment had been fairly made, and the common consent of the country required their abolishment, he would go against them. He disclaimed opposition to this motion from any local feelings, but for the interest of the common country.

Mr. *Habersham* noticed the remarks of the gentlemen from Rhode Island, (Mr. *Tillinghast*.) He opposed so decided action as the abolition of these mints, until further investigation had been made, and advocated their continuance, on account of the convenience of the people—and if it was constitutional for government to establish institutions for the convenience of the people, these ought to be continued. He should oppose the abolition of these

mints, till the experiment had been fairly tried of their operation.

Mr. *Everett* opposed the striking out of these mints, because he considered it as vicious legislation. The house was bound to make these appropriations, as much as appropriations for the salary of officers. The house was bound by the constitution, to make appropriations for the salary of officers, and by law, to appropriate for these mints. As long as they were supported by the law of the land, they were bound to appropriate for it.

Mr. *Cooper*, of Geo. opposed this motion, and contended that these mints should not be repealed, because the policy sought to be established by them had been sustained by experience. He referred to the fact, while they had been considered as minor mints, that nearly two-thirds of all the U. States gold that has been coined, has been by these two mints, at Charlotte and Dahlonega.

Mr. *Tillinghast* followed in explanation of his former remarks, and in reply to other arguments.

Mr. *Stanly* would not now support this motion, and leave the machinery there to run to waste and decay. He thought this was not the time to abolish these appropriations. He said he would offer a resolution, at the proper place in the bill, directing the secretary of the treasury to inquire into the operation of the branch mints at Charlotte, Dahlonega and New Orleans; the expediency of discontinuing them; how the machinery might be sold, &c.

Mr. *Graves* said he had stated yesterday that he thought perhaps another occasion would have been more suitable for going into this subject, and, as far as he was concerned, he would not now have made the motion. As the motion had been made, however, he should support it. He was satisfied that these mints were not necessary, and not more than one necessary in the United States, and should vote to strike out both these mints.

Mr. *Dawson* said the question was, "Is it for the benefit for the country to prevent these appropriations?" The only consideration that could be urged against these mints, is that they produce no profit. But he said that they were not intended for this, but for convenience. They were for the glory and honor of the country—for the purpose of creating a coinage under the constitution. And what bullion ought we coin? Mostly that of our own country. And where is it raised? Solely and exclusively in the states of Georgia, Alabama and North Carolina, and there he contended it should be coined.

Mr. *Wm. Cost Johnson*, asked if the resolution of the gentleman from North Carolina, (Mr. *Stanly*), was not in order? The *chairman* said it was not.

Mr. *Stanly* proposed to the chairman of the committee of ways and means to adopt it and insert within the bill, so that it might be acted on ocal session. Mr. *Jones* made a reply.

Mr. *W. C. Johnson* said his object in speaking, was to indicate his preference for the proposition of the gentleman from North Carolina, (Mr. *Stanly*), to the vote he should give. He should vote for striking out the appropriation. As informed he was satisfied the mint was a source of great expense to the government. In a government like ours, we ought not to scatter the power of coining money all over the union, simply because congress have *power* to do it. He was for having one government supreme within its sphere of action—and having the states supreme within their sphere of action—one coinage of money, and one solitary mint for the purpose of coining money all over the United States. He should be construed to vote for striking out the appropriations, but should much prefer to vote, if he could, for the proposition of the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. *Graham* briefly gave his views in opposition to the motion.

The motion was then taken and negatived—affirmative 53, negative 73. On which the committee rose, and (at 5½ o'clock), the house adjourned.

Thursday, Feb. 18. The journal of yesterday was read; when on motion of Mr. *Edward Davies*, of Pennsylvania, it was

Resolved, That hereafter, for the remainder of the present session, the house will daily take a recess from half past 2 to 4 o'clock, P. M.

Mr. *Jones*, of Virginia, moved to suspend the rules, and that the house resolve itself into committee of the whole on the state of the union, with a view to proceed with the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the government for the year 1841.

Mr. *Stanly* requested Mr. *Jones* to give way to enable him to offer the proposition moved by him on yesterday as an amendment to the civil and diplomatic bill, directing the secretary of the treasury to report to congress at the next session information in relation to the branch mints, the better to enable congress to act upon the subject of their discontinuance.

Mr. *Jones* said the proposition of the honorable member had been decided by the chair to be out of order when offered by him as an amendment to the bill; and that it must have been obvious at the time that, in addition to the fact that it was out of order, gentlemen were preparing to debate it. And that at this late period of the session, with most of the appropriation bills to act on, he could not consent that any business should take precedence of those bills.

Mr. *Stanly* remarked that the chairman of the committee of ways and means and his friends had the majority in this house, and could prevent debate if they pleased. If they refused to consider this resolution at this time, when no rule of order interfered, and when a public good was to be achieved, on the heads of the administration party let the responsibility rest. Mr. S. had discharged his duty.

The house then again resolved itself into committee of the whole on the state of the union, and resumed the consideration of the bill for the civil and diplomatic expenses of government for the year 1841. Mr. *Bell* was again called to the chair of the committee.

Mr. *Green* moved to amend the bill by striking out the item, "for compensation to the officers and clerk of the branch mint at Dahlonega, Georgia, six thousand dollars."

Mr. *Green* supported his motion at some length, when the debate was continued by Mr. *Nisbet*, who alluded to Mr. *Alford*'s speech on the treasury note bill relative to his view of the tariff question.

Mr. *Alford* explained. The difference between myself and my colleague is not very material. I object to the time. I hold this great measure will be better settled next session. I object to the source from whence it comes. I said before, I repeat now, it is my opinion there is an effort here to lay the foundation of a tariff much too high for the wants of an economical administration, such as I hope and believe general Harrison's administration will be. And I feel it my duty to resist that effort. When the proper time arrives, and we come to the work in good faith, there will be no difficulty, if gentlemen will do as they say, abide the compromise. Let the proper committee take the whole subject before them—wines, silks, sugars, salt, and all together, *luxuries* and *necessaries*, and, in the spirit of the compromise act, legislate on the subject as becomes the American congress, and all will be right. But I do object to this partial revision, at this time; and I am satisfied it had the object I attributed to its friends in view. Besides, Mr. Chairman, all agree it *cannot* be done this session, for want of time. What then is the motive, unless it is to imbue upon the incoming administration the principles of the tariff party? If any impartial statesman will look upon the long list of articles taxed, and those which are free of duty, he can but see that an *ad valorem* duty of fifteen or twenty per cent. on all will raise a revenue not only ample but superabundant. And, I am of opinion, if all are taken together, a lower rate will do; and, if there is to be discrimination at all, it will be best to diminish the duty on *necessaries*. We can tell better at the proper time. By that time the actual deficit will be known and provided for. I know my friend would not misrepresent me willingly. Between us there is the best of feeling, and certainly no great difference in principle. I desire not to be misunderstood. I have no letter writers, no trumpeters, and neither myself nor the reporters have ever yet been able to write out my speeches correctly; they, from the rapidity of my manner of speaking, and I, because I speak without notes, and generally when I am excited by the course of debate indulged in in this house.

The debate was continued at great length by Messrs. *M. A. Cooper*, (*Clifford* and *Black* in explanation), *Steenrod*, (*Graves*, in explanation), and *Warren*.

Mr. *Warren* availed himself of this opportunity to reply, as he did with much effect, to certain arguments advanced some time since in a speech made by Mr. *M. A. Cooper*, in committee of the whole on the state of the union on the treasury note bill, and vindicated the whig party of the state of Georgia in reference to their action upon certain exciting topics discussed in that speech. Mr. W. before entering on his subject, condemned the practice of making one speech on the floor of the house and writing out another for the newspapers, stating that he would be glad if the reporters would write out his remarks and publish them as they were spoken, without submitting them to his revision—courteously adding, that the usages of their profession should be complied with on his part, whenever he might be called upon. Mr. W. yielded the floor several times, for explanation, to Mr. *M. A. Cooper*, and some questions of order were made. Mr. W. concluded at half past 2 o'clock.

Mr. *W. Thompson* obtained the floor, but the hour designated in the resolution of this morning having arrived. The house took a recess until 4 o'clock.

Evening session. At 4 o'clock, Mr. *Bell*, the chairman of the committee of the whole on the state of the union, resumed his seat, and called the committee to order.

The question being on striking out the clause for the salaries of the officers of the branch mint at Dahlonega, in Georgia, which was negatived without a division.

Mr. *Wm. Cost Johnson* proposed an amendment appropriating $3,000 for the support of pauper lunatics for the District of Columbia in the lunatic hospital of Baltimore. The amendment was adopted without division.

Mr. *Hunt* moved to strike out the proviso fixing the compensation of district attorneys, marshals and clerks.

Mr. *Jones*, chairman of the committee of ways and means defended the proviso.

Mr. *A. G. Brown* opposed the proviso.

Mr. *Evans* thought it was a violation of the rules of parliamentary law to place the proviso in the bill.

Mr. *Briggs* thought it strange that Mr. *Jones* should have delayed the use of his pruning knife until now, though he thought the emoluments of the officers in question should be curtailed. Mr. *Jones* explained.

And after much debate, in which several members participated, the committee rose, and the house adjourned.

Friday Feb. 19. Immediately after the journal was read, Mr. *Holmes* of South Carolina, rose and asked leave to say a few words.

The *speaker* said it could only be done by general consent.

Mr. *Holmes* then commenced by saying he was not in the house last night, and consequently did not hear the speech of the gentleman from South Carolina, [looking towards Mr. *Stanly*, who had spoken on the night before].

Mr. *Stanly* rose and objected to Mr. *Holmes* proceeding, unless it was understood that he should have the liberty of replying. Mr. H. could reply in committee of the whole, where each side could be heard; and in committee of the whole, a fair field, Mr. S. said he should be happy to meet him.

Mr. *Stanly* objecting for this reason, Mr. *Holmes* could not proceed.

Mr. *Campbell*, of South Carolina, rose and said he hoped his colleague [Mr. *Holmes*] would treat the attack upon South Carolina, made by the gentleman from North Carolina, with the contempt it deserved. His arms, Mr. C. said were not long enough to reach the state of South Carolina.

Mr *Stanly* said the gentleman's colleague then would only treat this [Mr. S's] remarks with the same contempt which Mr. S. had long felt and had shown for the gentleman from South Carolina himself, [Mr. *Campbell*]. My arms said Mr. S. are short as they are, are long enough to meet that gentleman in argument on this floor, or elsewhere, if it become necessary. Let the gentleman try it—let him try it.

At the adjournment of the house yesterday, a motion by Mr. *Eastman* was pending to suspend the rules to consider the bill to extend for five years the pensions of certain widows.

Mr. *Eastman* declining to withdraw or waive his motion, the question to suspend was taken by yeas and nays; and there appeared yeas 106, nays 42. Two thirds voting in the affirmative, the rules were suspended; and the house then resolved itself into committee of the whole on the state of the union on the bill. Mr. *Evans*, of Maine, was called to the chair of the committee. The bill was read.

Mr. *Eastman* explained briefly the provisions of the bill.

Mr. *Hand* also made some explanations in relation to the previous laws on the subject, and the construction which had been given thereto, and sent to the clerk's table a report made by the committee on revolutionary pensions recommending that a second message should not exclude a widow from the claim, &c. The report was read by the clerk.

Mr. *Proffit* said that there was no better mode of killing this bill than of talking it to death. He moved that the committee rise and report it to the house; and, for his own part, he should vote for it. He supposed they were all going to vote for it.

Mr *Stanly* said the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. *Proffit*) was mistaken in supposing that there would be no opposition to this bill. He (Mr. S.) was opposed to it, and for the reason, he was understood to say, that they were not going to take up the tariff. Let us wait until the next session of congress. The treasury was bankrupt; let us get out of debt before we contract more. If we made these appropriations before the new administration came in, the whigs would be made to take the responsibili-

ty, and would be pointed at hereafter as having exceeded the estimates. He hoped gentlemen would not vote for this bill until they had ascertained that they had the means to carry out its provisions.

Mr. *Morgan* (who, amidst great confusion in the hall, could scarcely be heard) was understood to express the hope that the house would not be deterred by the condition of the treasury from passing this bill. The principles of pensions had been well settled, and it was only an act of justice to these poor widows to make the provision contained in this bill.

Mr. *Underwood* offered an amendment, and advocated its adoption on the ground that if the government did what it provided for, it would do all that could properly be asked.

Mr. *Graves* moved an amendment in favor of Mrs. Barney. The bill was further discussed until the hour arrived, when the house took a recess until 4 o'clock.

Evening session. At 4 o'clock P. M. Mr. *Evans* resumed the chair of the committee, and the question recurred on Mr. *Graves'* amendment in favor of Mrs. Barney; which was agreed to as follows:

"That Mary Barney, the widow of commodore Barney, shall receive, during her life, the same pension which she has been in the receipt of up to the time of the discontinuance of her late pension."

The bill was then amended, on motion of Mr. *Eastman*, by confining the operation of the third section to the widows of *revolutionary* officers and soldiers.

No other amendment being proposed, the committee rose and reported the bill to the house as amended.

The amendments were read and concurred in, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

And, being engrossed, the bill was forthwith read the third time.

And the question, on its final passage, was decided by yeas and nays, as follows: For the bill 111, against it 41. And so the bill was passed, and it was then sent to the senate for concurrence.

Mr. *Evans* rose and said he wished to call the attention of the house to a debate of a very unpleasant character, which had occurred in the committee of the whole, when he was in the chair, upon the bill which had just passed. He did so with a view to remove any misapprehensions which might exist as to the precise character of the debate to which he referred, and to prevent unkind feelings being engendered to the minds of the honorable gentlemen who had participated in it. Mr. E proceeded to make remarks of a general character as to the necessity of caution in debate, and the manifest propriety of endeavoring to understand clearly and distinctly the extent and force of remarks which may fall from gentlemen in the zeal of debate. He then detailed the origin and progress of the discussion, as he understood it, and he wished the gentlemen concerned to inform him if he understood them correctly. In the first place, the gentleman from North Carolina, (Mr. *Stanly*), in a speech last evening, upon another subject, and before another committee, had indulged in debate upon a considerable variety of topics, and, among others, had commented with great freedom upon the course of measures, policy, and principles of the state of South Carolina—upon public measures, and public policy and principles, all which, Mr. E. thought, within the fair scope of debate; but the gentleman had repeatedly and emphatically, in the course of that debate, expressly disclaimed any intention of wounding the feelings or giving any occasion of offence to any member of the house, or to either of the representatives from that state.

Mr. E. inquired of Mr. *Stanly* whether he had understood him and represented him correctly?

Mr. *Stanly* answered that he had.

Mr. E. said, then, so far, surely there was, he presumed, no occasion for personal offence. In the course of the debate this morning, the gentleman from South Carolina, (Mr. *Pickens*), referring to the debate of the preceding evening, used language which he (Mr. E. was aware might be construed as personally offensive, and he perceived it had been received as such, and answered accordingly. It was language, he must say, although calculated to excite unpleasant feelings, not to be considered personally offensive. Mr. E. did not consider it in that light. He understood the gentleman to be replying to the arguments of the gentleman from North Carolina, and whatever terms he had used to be applicable to the argument alone—characterising it as an incident and of too feeble strength to overthrow the principles or policy of the state of South Carolina. He certainly did not understand him as intentionally offering an insult to the gentleman from North Carolina.

He then wished Mr. *Pickens* to say whether he had understood him correctly.

Mr. *Pickens* said he did not know what motive or intention the gentleman from Maine had in addressing to him the inquiry he had. He presumed it was a fair and proper one, and he would therefore say that the language he used he intended only as ridicule, and he thought that ridicule was a fair parliamentary argument. As such he meant it, and not intended personalities.

Mr. *Evans* said, certainly ridicule was a parliamentary mode of argument—a test, and very often the most severe test of the strength of argument. He sometimes resorted to it himself; and undoubtedly it was a mode of argument often exciting unpleasant feelings, but not such as to call for the indulgence of emotions incompatible with personal respect and good will. He now understood the gentleman, (Mr. *Pickens*), as he understood him at the time, to be dealing with the argument of the gentleman from North Carolina, bringing it to the test of ridicule, and not intending to be personally offensive.

The honorable gentleman from North Carolina, with his ardent feelings much excited, had replied to these remarks also in a manner and terms susceptible of being easily misunderstood. He (Mr. E.) had checked him at the time, and admonished him that it was not in order to indulge in personalities; to which he (Mr. S.) replied that he was merely answering the remarks which had been made towards him; from which he (Mr. E.) inferred that he (Mr. S.) intended and designed to meet the remarks of the gentleman from South Carolina in the spirit and in the same career that they had been made; that he was repelling ridicule by ridicule, avowing the soundness of his own views and principles and arguments, and warding off the attacks which had been made upon them. He was sure the honorable gentleman from North Carolina would not place himself in the position of intending a deliberate insult as a reply to an argument, though that argument was of a kind calculated to excite his feelings. This was an encounter which all are subject to, and which ought not to lead to any other than a similar reply. He wished, therefore, to know if he correctly understood the member from N. Carolina, and he appealed to him to reply.

Mr. *Stanly* said, if the house would indulge him for a few moments, he would answer the interrogatory of the gentleman from Maine. That gentleman has truly said that he has had no consultation with me, or with any friend of mine, with my knowledge, relative to the motion or the remarks he now submits to the house.

It will be remembered, Mr. Speaker, that, in the speech I made last night, I disclaimed, repeatedly, rather too often disclaimed, as I thought, all intimation or wish to indulge in personalities, or to wound the feelings of any honorable member on this floor. I did this, sir, with particular emphasis, because I am aware that, when called in debate, I am apt to use forcible language, which is liable to be misunderstood. I said, as regards the members from South Carolina on this floor, whose doctrines I had felt bound to oppose, I begged them all to understand I did so from no feeling of personal unkindness, but in opposition to their political principles, which I regarded as calculated to do much mischief if they should receive encouragement from any respectable portion of the country. Towards the gentleman himself (Mr. *Pickens*) I have always entertained feelings of personal kindness.

After this full disclaimer, which every member will testify to who heard me, I was surprised to see the feeling manifested by several members from South Carolina. The gentleman from South Carolina, to whom I especially addressed my arguments, (Mr. *Rhett*), had the floor to reply to me, when the debate should be resumed. And let me say, as to that honorable member, (Mr *Rhett*), I have understood he was a religious man; I honored him as such, and on that account, especially, I used towards him no other language than that of courtesy and kindness. I endeavored to deal with his obnoxious doctrines—direct taxation, disunion, &c.—and with his doctrines alone. You will remember, Mr Speaker, that, immediately after the journal was read, the respectable gentleman from Charleston, (Mr. *Holmes*), endeavored to obtain the floor, as I understood, in reply to some remarks of mine, which he had not heard. I objected at once, for the reason I gave, that I had no idea of consenting to a partial debate. I wished an opportunity of replying, and that the gentleman could answer me in committee, where we both could be heard. As I made this remark, the colleague of the gentleman from Charleston, (Mr. *Campbell*), on my right made use of offensive terms, to which I replied, and after this, the gentleman from South Carolina, (Mr. *Pickens*), out of order, when another subject is under consideration—(a pension bill being under discussion)—went out of his way, as I thought, to attack me. It was under such circumstances, well calculated, I think, after my previous explanations, to excite any man, that I replied to the remarks of the gentleman from South Carolina, (Mr. *Pickens*) I understand that gentleman (Mr. *Pickens*) just now to say that he intended no insult to me in the remarks he made; he intended only to use "ridicule," which he thought "a fair parliamentary argument."

If I understand this gentleman (Mr. *Pickens*) correctly, it is due to the house, it is due to that gentleman, and, especially, it is due to myself, to state that I regret that, under the excitement which I felt, I used language stronger than was called for or was strictly parliamentary and proper. I intended the remarks in reply to what I deemed a personal attack. It seems no such attack was intended; that I was wrong in putting that construction on the gentleman's remarks. I feel bound, therefore, to say, sir, that I wish my remarks to pass as "ridicule only," as the gentleman's remarks were "ridicule only." As he disclaims any wish to have his remarks received in a spirit of unkindness, I make the same disclaimer.

I thought, sir, when the gentleman referred to the "valiant knight from North Carolina," as he called me—when he spoke of my "pigmy arm," and compared me to the sparrow "with his bow and arrow" shooting at Cock Robin—I thought his tone was one of contempt, and there was something sneering in his manner which was calculated to offend. I am glad, sir, that I was wrong in misunderstanding the gentleman. I only refer now to his tone and manner to justify myself for the warmth I exhibited.

But, Mr. Speaker, if the house will indulge me a moment further, I wish it expressly understood that, when I spoke of the arrogance of South Carolina, or what I called the "legislative insolence" of South Carolina, I meant by "insolence" the haughtiness, mixed with contempt, evinced in the report to which I referred. I did not speak of the state of South Carolina or the people of South Carolina with disrespect. I cannot, under any circumstances, be forced to speak disrespectfully of any sister state. I have too much self respect to do so. I have too much respect for North Carolina, for my constituents, to do so. But, sir, I appeal not only to every North Carolinian—not only to every southern gentleman, but to every American on this floor—to read the report, especially page 10, to which I referred, and to ask, if he respects the state of South Carolina as I do, if he will not feel indignant at the language there applied, by her legislature, to her sister states. Am I to sit here coolly, sir, and see a report from her legislature, printed by order of this house, (without having been read, as it seems), in which my own state is accused of having been influenced to her recent vote by the money power, and of having united herself with "abolitionists and federalists," and not say one word, either of defence or reproof? No reasonable man can expect it, sir. No southern patriot would blame me for saying what I now repeat, that in justice to all the states of this union, in justice to this house, in order to sustain our own dignity, that report ought not to have been received or entertained by this house.

I beg pardon of the house for having trespassed on their time with personal matters. I beg pardon of the house, sir, if I violated any of its rules in the speech I made on yesterday or to day. I intended no such thing. I was fighting doctrines, as I believe, the most abominable that were ever entertained by American statesmen. I avoided personalities. I thought I said so too often. I will continue, in the discharge of my duty, an unrelenting warfare, a perpetual opposition to the odious opinions of direct taxation, disunion, &c. which are avowed by a talented portion of the friends of the departing administration.

Mr. *Evans* said it was obvious there was no foundation for ill feelings growing out of the debate, after these explanations and disclaimers, and he trusted whatever excitement had existed was now allayed.

[Here the conversation dropped.]

Mr. *Smith*, of Indiana, asked the general consent of the house to allow him to lay before it a number of joint resolutions and memorials which he had been for a long time receiving from his legislature, on a variety of subjects.

Leave was objected to by Mr. *Russell*.

Mr. *Smith* moved to suspend the rules for leave, but was ruled out of order by the chair.

On motion of Mr. *Jones*, of Virginia, the house resolved itself into committee of the whole on the state of the union, on the bill making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of government for the year 1841. Mr *Bell* being absent, Mr. *Lin-*

coln, of Massachusetts, was called to the chair of the committee.

Mr. *Rhett* took the floor, and in the course of his remarks—Mr. *Mason* rose to order, on the ground that his remarks were irrelevant to the bill before the house.

Mr. *Stanly* asked Mr. *Mason* to withdraw his call. He was not heard to do so, but the *chair* made a decision which we could not hear. The result was, that Mr. *Rhett* continued his remarks till 7 o'clock. When he concluded, Mr. *Underwood* obtained the floor; when the committee rose.

The *speaker*, by permission, laid before the house sundry communications from the departments.

And then the house adjourned.

Saturday, Feb. 20. The journal of yesterday being read—Mr. *Smith*, of Indiana, moved to amend it by inserting in substance the following:

Mr. *Smith*, of Indiana, asked the general consent of the house to allow him to lay before the house and have printed a number of joint resolutions which had been accumulating on his hands from his legislature.

It being objected to by Mr. *Russell*, Mr. *Smith* then moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of lease, which was ruled out of order by the chair, Mr *Jones*, of Virginia, having obtained the floor, and moved that the house resolve itself into committee of the whole on the state of the union.

Mr. *Smith* said he wished to have his motion noticed on the journals, that he had attempted, as he had frequently, to obtain the floor for that purpose; he thought it due to his state, and especially to himself, as the resolutions he was satisfied were intended for himself and other of his colleagues who acted with him politically.

Mr. *Cobb* thought the journal ought not to be amended, as it would give an undue advantage to the member from Indiana on the public records.—Members from almost every state had resolutions or memorials from their legislatures to present, and wanted to present them at the earliest moment they could do so in order, but did not like to be making motions to suspend the rules so as to get that motion on the journal to show their zeal. It was not customary to enter those motions, &c.

Mr. *Lincoln* said motions to suspend the rules, when they were ineffectual, were not entered on the proceedings, unless they led to results which it became necessary to journalise.

Mr. *Smith* replied, though it was unusual, if he was disposed, he could make it appear on the journal, by calling the yeas and nays; but, as the time of the house was precious and far spent, he would not consume the time by doing so, and would withdraw the proposition, but would take all and every opportunity to introduce these resolutions, and he hoped the house would afford the opportunity.

Mr. *Jones*, chairman of the committee of ways and means, moved the special order on the general appropriation bill.

Mr. *Russell* moved that the rule in favor of the special order be suspended, and that the house proceed to the consideration of private bills.

This question was decided by yeas and nays, as follows: for the suspension 79, against it 68. There not being two-thirds in the affirmative, the rules were not suspended.

The motion of Mr. *Jones* was then agreed to.

The house again resolved itself into committee of the whole on the state of the union, and resumed the consideration of the general appropriation bill for the service of the year 1841; (Mr. *Lincoln* was again called to the chair of the committee.)

The question recurred on the motion of Mr. *Stanly* on the 18th instant, to strike out the enacting clause of the bill.

Mr. *Underwood* addressed the committee for two hours and a half; first, as to the abuses of the government and the means by which they were to be corrected; and then in reference to several of the leading questions of public policy—the currency, distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, &c. Mr. U. was followed by Mr. *Sergeant*, who spoke for about half an hour, partly in reply to some of the positions assumed by Mr. *Underwood;* when he gave way to a motion by Mr. *Grinnell* that the committee rise; which motion having prevailed, the committee rose, and reported progress.

Mr. *Grinnell* moved that the house do adjourn.

It was carried by yeas and nays as follows: for the adjournment 76, against it 60.

So the house adjourned until Monday, 11 o'clock A. M.

Monday, Feb. 22. Mr. *Thompson*, by leave reported a bill making appropriations for certain fortifications of the United States generally for the year 1841, and for ordnance of fortifications, also for raising a company of sappers, miners and pontoniers, and appropriating $500,000 for steam ships of war. The amount proposed by the bill to be appropriated for fortifications is $1,678,000—which bill was twice read and committed to the committee of the whole on the state of the union.

The rules were suspended for one hour for the purpose of taking into consideration the bill from the senate to confirm to Indiana the lands selected for the Wabash and Erie canal, and the bill of this house making further appropriations for the exploration and survey of the northeastern boundary.

The house then resolved itself into committee of the whole on these bills. Mr. *Banks* was called to the chair of the committee.

The Indiana canal land bill was read by the clerk, and no objection being made, it was laid aside, to be reported to the house.

The bill making further appropriations for the exploration and survey of the northeastern boundary was taken up and read by the clerk.

When this bill was under consideration on the 13th inst. a motion was made by Mr. *Underwood* to amend it by striking out $75,000, the amount proposed to be appropriated, and inserting $37,500. Mr. *Petrikin*, on the same day, moved to reduce the appropriation to $12,000.

These propositions now came before the house.

Mr. *Proffit*, who held the floor at the time the bill was last up, said he would not now occupy the time of the committee a minute. He had paid some attention to the bill when it was last under consideration; and he was convinced that the sum contemplated by it was necessary for the purpose. He, therefore, should withdraw all opposition in every shape, and he would vote for the bill. He had ascertained that there were three lines to be run instead of one.

Mr. *Clifford* opposed the amendment at some length, and made some general observations on the northeastern boundary question. He hoped that no member would vote to reduce the amount, as, if the whole sum was not necessary, it would not be expended.

Mr. *Petrikin* insisted that the appropriation was extravagant—and, in proof of this, referred to appropriations made in other surveys and explorations.

The question was then taken on the amendment to the amendment, and it was rejected.

And the question was then taken on the amendment, and it was rejected.

The committee, on motion of Mr. *Jameson*, then rose and reported both bills to the house.

The bill in relation to the Indiana canal lands was then forthwith ordered to a third reading, was read the third time accordingly, passed, and returned to the senate.

The bill appropriating $75,000 for continuing the exploration and survey of the northeastern boundary was then taken up in the house. Mr. *Campbell*, of Tennessee, renewed the motion to amend the bill by striking out $75,000, and inserting $37,500.

Mr. *Petrikin* renewed his motion to amend by inserting $20,000.

Mr. *Lewis Williams* moved $30,000.

Mr. *Stanly* moved the previous question; which was ordered; and Mr. *Petrikin* moved to recommit.

It was not in order, as the previous question had been moved.

The questions were severally put on striking out $75,000 and inserting $30,000, $37,500, and $20,000, and they were severally rejected.

The bill was then ordered to be read a third time forthwith.

It was read the third time accordingly; when the previous question was moved, seconded, put, and carried in the affirmative; and the main question was put, that is, that the bill do pass? and was decided in the affirmative. It was then sent to the senate for concurrence.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the union, and took up the general appropriation bill. The question occurred on the motion of Mr. *Hunt* to strike out the proviso of the bill relative to the compensation of the several district attorneys, marshals and clerks.

Mr *Sergeant* resumed and concluded his remarks at one o'clock, when Mr. *Stanly* withdrew his motion to strike out the enacting clause. After some explanations between Messrs. *Stanly*, *Rhett* and *Rives*, Mr. *Cushing* renewed the motion to strike out the enacting clause, and addressed the committee for about twenty minutes. At the conclusion of his remarks, he withdrew the motion to strike out the enacting clause.

The question then occurred on Mr. *Hunt*'s motion, when Mr. *Hunt* addressed the committee, Mr. *Reed* entered into a history of this matter, and of the various efforts that had been made to provide a remedy for what he considered an evil which ought to be corrected. The fees were exorbitant and should be reduced.

Mr. *G. Davis* submitted an amendment, and explained the effect of his proposition. He had not concluded when the hour of half past two o'clock arrived, and the house then took a recess until 4 o'clock.

Evening session. At 4 o'clock the committee reassembled—the general appropriation bill being under consideration, and the amendment of Mr. *Davis*, of Ky. relative to the fees and emoluments of district attorneys, marshals and clerks being pending, Mr. *Davis*, of Ky. who was interrupted in his remarks by the arrival of the hour for recess, resumed the floor and advocated his amendment.

He was followed by Mr. *Saltonstall*, who advocated the reduction of the fees and emoluments of the officers named.

Mr *Thompson*, of S. C. followed, repudiated the idea that the treasury was to be replenished by the reduction of the fees and emoluments of its officers; entered into a vindication of the south from the charge of its having been the father of the tariff system, and denied that the tariff of 1816 was protective in its character.

Messrs. *Mason*, of Ohio, *Thompson* and *Brown*, of Mississippi, *Vanderpoel*, *Grinnell*, *Cooper*, of Georgia, *Monroe* and *Clark*, *Floyd* and *Dickerson* participated in the debate. The latter suggested an amendment to the effect that after an attorney, marshal or clerk's compensation amounted to the maximum fixed in the proviso, they should be entitled to a per centum on all over that maximum of 10, 20 or 30 per cent.

Mr. *Thompson*, of Mississippi then moved to strike out the proviso in the bill and in lieu thereof to insert a substitute giving to the United States district attorneys, marshals and clerks respectively the same fees as are received, or as are now or may hereafter be allowed by the laws of said states respectively, where said courts are held, to the clerks, attorneys and counsel and sheriffs in the higher courts of said states in which like services are rendered, except that the marshals shall receive for summoning every jury, thirty dollars, and for every days attendance upon any court five dollars, &c.

Mr. *Evans* submitted a question of order in relation to this amendment, the amount of which question was, whether it is competent to introduce in this bill any proposition going to increase or diminish the compensation of any officer which is fixed by law.

The *chair* decided, in substance, that, although he did not conceive it was strictly in order for the committee of ways and means to have reported the proviso in the bill, yet, as it was in the bill, and not in the power of the committee to rule it out of order, it was competent to amend it.

Mr. *Hand* advocated Mr. *Thompson*'s amendment.

Mr. *Fillmore* opposed it on the ground that its details were defective, and stated that all the difficulties arose from placing the subject in the appropriation bill.

Mr. *Jones*, of Virginia, was against Mr. *Thompson*'s amendment, and in favor of the proviso as it was reported in the bill.

The question was then put on the amendment, and there appeared yeas 66, nays 66.

The committee being equally divided, the chair voted in the affirmative, and so Mr. *Thompson*'s amendment was agreed in.

At a quarter before nine o'clock, Mr. *Underwood* moved that the committee rise. The motion was rejected.

Mr. *Cave Johnson* moved a long additional proviso which the chair ruled to be out of order, on the ground that it was a subject different from that under consideration.

Mr. *Cave Johnson* appealed.

The *chair* then stated at large the grounds of his decision, and referred to numerous precedents in support of it.

Mr. *Casey* asked Mr. *Johnson* to withdraw his appeal. Mr. *Johnson* declined.

Mr. *Underwood* was opposed to the decision of the chair, and referred to precedents in support of his position.

Mr *Wise* explained as to one of the precedents referred to by Mr. *Underwood*, and showed that it ought not to be cited, as it was made under extraordinary circumstances.

Mr. *Underwood* resumed on the appeal, but before he had concluded, he gave way to Mr. *Cave Johnson* to move that the committee rise.

It was five minutes past nine o'clock.

The motion prevailed, though less than a quorum voted.

The speaker resumed the chair.

Mr *Fillmore* moved the printing of the amendment adopted on the motion of Mr. *Thompson*, of Mississippi. And then the house adjourned.

CHRONICLE.

BANKS. *Richmond banks.* The Richmond Whig says: The Richmond banks continue, and will continue, to pay specie, and that without contracting their line of discounts. On the contrary, as the season of business advances, they expect to extend the line of discounts. A different apprehension has produced uneasiness in the community; but we may pronounce it, from all we hear, groundless.

United States bank. An adjourned meeting of the stockholders of the United States bank was held at the city hotel New York on Tuesday evening, when the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, the amount of stock owned and represented in the city of New York is not less than $7 000,000, and whereas a due regard for the interests of the stockholders requires immediate action in the premises.

1st. *Resolved*, That while we disclaim any intention to justify the mis-management of the bank or in excuse the errors of its direction, we very respectfully appeal to the legislature of Pennsylvania to protect us from any further sacrifice of our property, by placing all the banks of the state on the same footing.

2d. *Resolved*, That "much of the stock is owned by widows, orphans and persons retired from business having no personal agency in the affairs of the bank, and all brokers, without any misconduct or act of their own."

We deprecate any measure by which this property may be greatly impaired or entirely sacrificed by forced sales on a prostrated market, at the mandate of the law, or through the inexorable agency of trustees or liquidators.

3d. *Resolved*, That, as stockholders and their representatives, we request that we may have the privilege of making the most of our property, and that we may not be crippled by penal restrictions in its disposal.

4th. *Resolved*, That a committee of five be appointed to proceed to Philadelphia to examine fully into the actual affairs of the bank.

5th. *Resolved*, That the said committee be instructed to report the result of their investigation to a future meeting as soon as possible.

The following gentlemen were named on the committee—Chester Jennings, Wm. Hogan, Leonard S. Sorias, Edward Laffan, Wm. H. Furness.

Notes and deposites. We learn that at the time the United States bank suspended specie payments, her notes in circulation amounted in about $2,800,000; and her deposits at all points, to $1,100,000.

[*Phila. Inquirer.*

Bank convention. The Louisville Journal says, that nearly twenty banks were represented in the late bank convention in that city—the banks of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Tennessee. The committee to whom was referred the subject of resumption, reported it as their opinion,

That the banks of Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky, ought not at this time to resume specie payments without further concert with other banks in the west, and some of the principal banks in New Orleans. The committee are of opinion that on early resumption is alike demanded by the best interests of the banks and of the community; and therefore, that the banks represented in this convention should so shape their business, as to be able to resume at the earliest practicable day, and that it be recommended to the other banks in the west and south to shape their course for an early resumption.

They are of opinion that the banks can avail themselves of the proceeds of the last year's crop, and place themselves in a condition to resume specie payments at an early day; and, if most of the other banks in the west and south can be brought to act in concert, that resumption may take place without prejudice to the banks or the community.

They think a committee should be appointed by this convention to correspond with the banks in the west and south, and endeavor to induce them all to act in concert and place themselves in a condition to resume specie payments at the earliest day, and that said committee have power to call a convention of the banks of Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Illinois, Louisiana, Alabama, &c. whenever they may think it expedient, to propose to meet at Louisville, for the purpose of agreeing on a day for the resumption of specie payments.

THE WILL OF MR. BARTLETT. We learn that the late Wm. Bartlett, esq. of Newburyport, has bequeathed fifty thousand dollars to the theological seminary at Andover, making more than two hundred thousand dollars, the total amount of his donation to that institution. The estate of Mr. Bartlett proves to be about half a million of dollars in value; part of which, we believe, has come to Andover, as given to the general cause of the deceased.

CEMETERY. Mount Auburn. Nine years have just come in a close since the cemetery was consecrated, and it is gratifying to learn that the undertaking has prospered to a degree fully equal to the expectation of its friends.

The following facts are taken from the recent report of the treasurer, to wit:

Its cost, including a receiving tomb in the city, is	$36,816 20
Amount of funds invested, and in the treasury,	19,477 32
	$56,293 52

Whole number of lots sold, is seven hundred and thirty-nine.

Whole number of interments is eleven hundred and ninety-two.

The amount realized from sales of lots, beyond the annual expenses, and the payment to the Massachusetts Horticultural society, is probably less than one half of the sum required to rebuild the gateway of granite, and to erect a wall of stone, in place of the picket fence, now fast going to decay. [*Boston Post.*

FATAL EPIDEMIC. We are sorry to learn from the Knoxville Register of the 6th February, that the fatal epidemic which lately made its appearance in West Tennessee, is gradually extending itself, and has created much alarm in the vicinity of Henry county. It is supposed to be the disease known some years since in that section of country as the "cold plague." Its ravages are well remembered in several of the upper counties of East Tennessee, and western counties of North Carolina.

THE KING OF FRANCE. The following items appear in the civil list of this monarch: For subscription to publications, £10,000; music boxes at theatres, benefits, &c. £12,000; manufacturers £23,500; museums and fine arts £18,000; works of arts £20,000; medals and mint £16,000. Thus it appears that the French sovereign has placed at his disposal a sum of nearly £100,000 for the special encouragement of native arts, sciences and manufactures.

GAMBLING IN STOCKS. It is stated in a New York paper, that the board of brokers, in that city, have passed a resolution against all transactions involving deliveries of stocks at long dates. This is an attempt to shut one door against gambling in stocks, while another "principal entrance" is left open. If the stock gamblers cannot get a bargain to receive or deliver a small lot at four months, they will, by way of compensation, undertake for a large lot at two months. If the board would strike at the root of the evil—which has there become a crying one—let them prohibit all time transactions. [*Patriot.*

GIRLS WANTED. The whole population of Cook county, Illinois, in which is the village of Chicago, is 11,045. Of these, the number of males between 20 and 30 years of age, is 2,479; of females of the same age 1,220—less than one half. Of those between 30 and 40 years of age, the males are 1,162, the females 590, a disproportion as bad. Under this state of things, the Chicago American requests to have sent on a cargo of first rate marriageable women.

A GONE CITY. The city of *Apalachicola* has bought out the city of *St. Joseph*, and hereafter all the business of the latter is to be united with that of the former. In speaking of this bargain, sale and transfer, the editor of the Apalachicola Journal says: Of St. Joseph we would speak as of a deceased foe, who had warred long and magnanimously against us, and at last fell a victim to her own delusive theories. She now "sleeps death's silent sleep," on the very spot of her origin; and while we chaunt her funeral requiem, we would throw the broad mantle of charity over her manifold imprudence and indiscretions, and receive her citizens as the father did the prodigal son."

ICE NO! The quantities of ice taken from Fresh Pond, are enormous; and during a cold season the supply may be considered inexhaustible. The amount of this refreshing article, shipped last year from Charlestown and Boston was about 32,000 tons—nearly all of which came from Fresh Pond. During the year, several large ice houses have been erected, near Spy Pond in West Cambridge, which the proprietors are now hastily engaged in filling. The exportation of ice taken from these two ponds, during the present year, will probably amount to 40,000 tons—employing 133 vessels, each carrying 300 tons.

This business must increase to a very considerable extent. Ice is highly valued in southern ports, where ever it has been introduced—and the people are exceeding reluctant to forego the luxury. In many large and populous towns in the West India islands, ice has not yet been introduced—but if we judge correctly of Yankee enterprise—it soon will be when Charlestown branch rail road is extended to Fresh Pond, this will become an important article of export. [*Boston Jour.*

MEXICAN DOLLARS. Dr. Hort, the assayer of the United States branch mint at New Orleans, informs such persons as are in the habit of exposing Mexican dollars at the mint, under the impression of realizing some profit from the recoinage, that there is at present in circulation in New Orleans, a large amount of Mexican dollars, of a depreciated standard, and varying considerably as to the extent of depreciation.—In the course of repeated assays made during the last few years, he has discovered four descriptions of Mexican currency, of the following respective values:

Of the 1st description the dollars is worth	62 23-100		
Of the 2d	do.	do.	do. 72 22-100
Of the 3d	do.	do.	do. 83 50-100
Of the 4th	do.	do.	do. 96 33-100

At the present time the dollar of the 3d description worth 83½ cents, are by far the most abundant in circulation. They are so well executed that very few persons even the most experienced, can detect them. The letter "D" is stamped on them, intimating that they came from the mint at Durango. He further observes, that the Mexican gold coins have hitherto on an average sustained their legal title and estimated value.

OPPRESSION. A singular measure has been adopted by the government in Saxony. The wool dealers from Bohemia, who come across the frontier, and were of essential service to the small woollen manufactures, have been prohibited, as *far as they are of the Jewish persuasion*, from exercising their calling. Some of the local papers have very properly shown the impolicy of this step, which as well as the harsh measures in force against the Jews in some other German states, and especially in Bavaria, have their origin in the monopolising spirit. The difference of creeds on this, as on other occasions, is a mere pretext for oppression.

THE PUBLIC LANDS. The public domain, held in trust by the general government, for the benefit of all the states, lies in nine states, namely: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Michigan and Arkansas. There have been sold 81,083,191 97 acres; granted for various purposes, 16,514,041 05 acres; unsold, including lands surveyed 154,497,765 03 acres; surveyed 192 803,190 29 acres; unsurveyed 52,207,124 24 acres. Received for land sold $113,823,397 20.

SHIP BUILDING IN MAINE. The tonnage of new vessels built in Maine last year was 27,705.60 tons, being more than any other in the union—consisting of 28 ships, 18 brigs, 68 schooners and 3 steamboats. Maine, in navigation, stands the third in the country, and, with her 500 000 people, has a larger fleet than the united tonnage of N. Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland.

STEAM IN THE PACIFIC. The Philadelphia United States Gazette states, on the authority of letters from the Pacific to November 26, that the British "steam packet company" had two of their steam vessels in operation. The "Peru" arrived at Callao from Valparaiso on the 7th of Nov. in eight days passage, touching all the intermediate ports; she left Lima for Valparaiso on the 15th November with *one hundred and thirty-five* passengers! this being her *first* trip. On the 21th of November the "Chile" arrived in 8½ days from Valparaiso with forty-five passengers, being her *first* trip. These vessels are spoken of as being of 750 tons, built with great regard to strength, that the hull may be the better able to resist the constant jarring of the engines, and maintain its whiteness in the strongest gale and heaviest sea. They have additional fastenings, and are if possible, built stronger than *sea vessels* navigated by sails. They steamed it nearly all the passage from England to Chili in 35 days! stopping at Rio Janeiro and passing through the straits of Magellan. The "Peru" in 32 hours through the straits.

It is understood that the company will not run the line to Panama until their other steam vessels are ready to go into operation on this side of the Isthmus, from Charges to England, via Jamaica and New York. It is contemplated that they will be in readiness in all this year, (1841). It would be no easy task to calculate all the advantages that will be derived from this line of steam communication between the United States, Europe and the shores of the vast Pacific. It will be no difficult matter for an English merchant or his agent, to reach the city of Lima in Peru, from England in 45 days, and from the United States in 30 days. When the passage around Cape Horn would require from 100 to 120 days, with all the discomfort of storms and tempest. [*American.*

MORE SUITS. Mr. Andrew Miller and Mr. George Alberti have instituted other suits against the Bank of the United States. In the first case the bank paid the specie ($20) to Mr. Miller. The Ledger says—"To what extent the trouble of a law suit may operate in deterring holders of bills from that resort in their collection, cannot now be told; but from the number of suits which we have been informed were instituted yesterday and to-day, we cannot help concluding that the bank will find the run through a legal channel quite as harassing and more unprofitable—as each suit is attendant with costs and interest—than a compliance with the demands at the counter. Creditors seem inexorable, and are determined to have their claims."

FREDERICK A. TALLMADGE has been appointed recorder of the city of New York, in the place of Robert H. Morris, removed.

TRINIDAD. The New York Journal of Commerce says: We learn that a large number of the colored persons who emigrated from Philadelphia a few months since for the island of Trinidad, have returned and bring an unfavorable report of the condition and prospects of those who remain. If colored people wish to try the experiment of emigration successfully, they should go to Liberia. Of those who have gone there, very few have returned, or wish to return.

A VICTIM TO SCIENCE. The *Courier des Etats Unis* publishes a Paris letter of 8th January from which we make this translation:

The scientific public have been grieved by the death of young *Heroy*, who was preparing a course of public lectures on chemistry. A casting in which he was trying some experiments on the solidification by coal of carbonic acid gas, exploded in his hands, and drove his body into a closet, the doors of which it burst—broke one thigh, and seriously injured the other. One leg was immediately amputated, and sufficient reaction of the system was only wanted for to cut off the other, when the unfortunate sufferer died.

A pension was granted to this victim of science, but the order for it was laid upon a corpse. [*N. Y. Amer*

END OF VOLUME FIFTY-NINE.

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